



CORRESPONDENCE
Relating to
THE WAR WITH SPAIN

INCLUDING THE
INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
AND THE
CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION

April 15, 1898, to July 30, 1902

Volume 1

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Foreword

Projecting military forces over great distances to achieve strategic objectives became a hallmark of the U.S. Army in the twentieth century. Now that our Army is once again based largely in the continental United States, we have become keenly interested in the challenges associated with such force projection. These volumes remind us that those challenges are not easily met.

America's Army of 1898 was not prepared to achieve the objectives selected by its political masters. A flood of patriotic volunteers could fill its ranks but could not overcome fundamental shortcomings in staff organization, planning capacity, and sustainment capability. Although inspired innovation, good luck, and resilient soldiers offset many deficiencies, major reforms followed on the heels of the shaky performances outlined by the documents in these volumes.

The U.S. Army's original tradition in supporting military history scholarship centered on publication of key documents. The multivolume series of *Official Records* from the Civil War is reasonably well known in today's Army, and the recent reprint of *United States Army in the World War* has made that series more readily available. This reprint is in that same tradition, even though its scope is somewhat limited.

Soldiers who leaf through these volumes will be struck by similarities and differences as they consider the past and the world around them. The one major similarity is that leaders must lead. Obstacles, uncertainties, and mistakes will all be encountered as a nation goes to war. Seeing our forebears overcome their problems can give us perspective on our own. In this spirit, these volumes are reprinted in anticipation of the centennial of the events they chronicle.

Washington, D.C.
30 November 1992

HAROLD W. NELSON
Brigadier General, USA
Chief of Military History

Introduction

by

Graham A. Cosmas

For the United States Army, the Spanish-American War of 1898 possesses significance far beyond the familiar image of Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders charging up San Juan Hill. The war was a major event in the Army's evolution from a frontier constabulary into the military arm of a twentieth-century world power. During the conflict, the Army gained its first experience in overseas deployment and support of major expeditionary forces, literally on opposite sides of the world. Following the war with Spain, the Army waged and won a difficult counterinsurgency campaign in the Philippines that in many respects foreshadowed the later struggle in Vietnam. In the China relief expedition of 1900 Army troops participated in their first multinational coalition operation.

In recent years the historiography of the Spanish-American War has moved far beyond the kind of semisatirical popular account typified by Walter Millis' *The Martial Spirit*. Present-day historians, using the wide range of primary source materials now available, have examined the complexity and importance of the war's diplomacy and military operations in the context of turn-of-the-century American political and institutional history. Influenced by the so-called New Military History, recent students of the war and its associated events have broadened their focus beyond the traditional tactical and operational themes. The social history of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Army, the influence of American culture on American war making, the black experience in the wars of empire, and the Army's role in government and counterinsurgency in the Philippines all have been the subject of important recent works.

At the time of the war and since, the Army's official efforts to record the history of the conflict have been minimal. Although in 1898 the War Department only recently had completed publication of the monumental *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, it possessed no organized historical agency and had no tradition of writing narrative accounts of operations. Army reformers referred frequently to the "lessons" of the Spanish War in pressing for the creation of a general staff

during the early 1900s, and individual officers published histories or memoirs of the campaigns; but there was no formal institutional Army historical effort. An officer in the War Department's Bureau of Insular Affairs compiled a history and documentary collection on the Philippine-American War, based largely on captured Filipino records, which, for a variety of reasons, never was published. However, the manuscript and its supporting documents are preserved on microfilm in the National Archives. Thereafter, the "little wars" with Spain and the Philippines soon were overshadowed by the Army's participation in World War I, concerning which the War Department assembled and published a documentary record which has recently been republished by the Center of Military History.

For published documentation of the Army's role in the Spanish and Philippine-American Wars, therefore, the historian must resort to the annual reports of the Secretary of War, which are voluminous and detailed and include much primary material; to the proceedings, testimony, and supporting documents of the Dodge Commission, which investigated War Department management during the fall and winter of 1898-99; and to the two volumes of the Adjutant General's correspondence reprinted here.

In the pre-general staff War Department bureau system, the Adjutant General performed most of the functions later assumed by the Chief of Staff of the Army. This was especially true during and immediately after the Spanish-American War. The Commanding General at that time, Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, proved unable to work effectively with President William McKinley and Secretary of War Russell A. Alger. McKinley, Alger, and Alger's successor, Elihu Root, relied on Adjutant General Henry C. Corbin, a skillful, politically astute administrator, as their channel of communication to the other bureau chiefs and the field commanders and as a policy adviser. Corbin's office, as a result, played a central role in the conduct of all aspects of wartime Army operations. Its correspondence with the field commanders, reprinted in these two volumes, accordingly is an indispensable source for the study of the Army in the war with Spain.

The correspondence is organized by campaign. Volume 1 covers the mobilization of the Regulars and Volunteers, the Santiago and Puerto Rico campaigns, and the China relief expedition. It contains as well brief histories of the eight army corps formed during the war and of the state Volunteer regiments mobilized for the conflict. Volume 2 is devoted entirely to the Philippines, with sections on the capture of Manila in August 1898, the growing tension between the United States forces and Emilio Aguinaldo's nationalist army, and the campaign in the Philippines from February 1899 through the officially proclaimed end of the conflict on 30 June 1902. For the most part, the material reproduced consists of telegrams between the Adjutant General and the commanders of expeditions. Often, the Adjutant General transmitted messages to the field from the President and Secretary of War. There is also telegraphic correspondence, related to organizing and supporting the expeditions, between the Adjutant General and unit, post, and military department commanders in

the United States. Interspersed among the telegrams are occasional memorandums, general orders, and longer reports. The documents, reproduced in chronological order, show little sign of deliberate editing or arrangement and contain a mixture of high policy and strategy with operational and logistical detail. Coverage goes much beyond combat activities, to include the minutia of supply, personnel management, and medical care, as well as extensive material on military government, political relations with Cubans and Filipinos, and the difficulties of Army commanders in dealing with the American press. Through these messages one can follow the making and execution of policy on many subjects; hence the telegrams provide valuable insights into the actual workings of Army command and administration at the turn of the century.

Valuable as they are, these volumes do not cover a number of important aspects of Army activity in the Spanish-American War era. Because they focus on communications between the Adjutant General and theater headquarters, they contain little on planning and decision making within the War Department, for example on strategy and mobilization. They also cannot be relied on for coverage of decisions and operations below the theater headquarters level. Certain major subjects are largely neglected due to the focus on the overseas campaigns, notably the organization and administration of the large Volunteer Army training camps in the United States, the partial demobilization and reorganization of the Volunteer force after the August 1898 armistice with Spain, the deployment of nearly 50,000 United States troops to occupy Cuba during the winter of 1898–99, the drafting and enactment of the Army reorganization act of March 1899, and the raising of a new United States Volunteer force to fight in the Philippines. Deployment of the latter force can be followed through the published correspondence. For other subjects, the historian must consult the War Department annual reports, the records of bureaus and commands in the National Archives, and the personal papers collections in the Library of Congress, the U.S. Army Military History Institute, and other repositories.

In spite of these gaps, the Adjutant General's published correspondence remains a major primary source on the Army in the Spanish-American War era. Until the last couple of decades, it formed the basis for most historians' accounts of Army operations; hence the collection, and its limitations, shaped the historiography of the conflict. More recent works have gone beyond the correspondence to fill in its gaps and produce more comprehensive views of the Army in the period. Nevertheless, these volumes continue to be heavily used by writers on the war, and with good reason, since they provide a solid core of primary material and a starting point for research on a wide spectrum of topics related to the conduct of the overseas campaigns. It is thus appropriate that the Center of Military History, as part of its observance of the approaching centennial of the war with Spain, make this valuable and long out-of-print primary source once again available to the Army and the public in the form of a facsimile reprint.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
CORRESPONDENCE
RELATING TO THE
WAR WITH SPAIN

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AND CONDITIONS GROWING OUT OF THE SAME,

INCLUDING THE

INSURRECTION IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

AND THE

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,

BETWEEN THE

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY AND MILITARY COMMANDERS
IN THE UNITED STATES, CUBA, PORTO RICO, CHINA,
AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,

FROM

April 15, 1898, to July 30, 1902.

WITH AN APPENDIX

GIVING THE ORGANIZATION OF ARMY CORPS AND A BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SERVICE OF THE
UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME 1.

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CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CUBA.

April 15 to September 1, 1898.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CUBA, APRIL 15 TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 15, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT EAST,
Governors Island, New York:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following regiments of cavalry and light batteries of artillery are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to proceed to Chickamauga Park, Ga.: All the light batteries of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth regiments of artillery and the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth regiments of cavalry. The following regiments of infantry are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be ordered to the following points: To New Orleans, La., the First, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth; to Mobile, Ala., Second, Third, Tenth, Eleventh, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second; to Tampa, Fla., the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first.

The commanding general Department of the Colorado will detail company of Fifteenth Infantry to proceed to Fort Wingate and take station at that post. At posts from which the whole garrison is withdrawn, one officer and a detail of two men from each company will be left in charge of the post. All transportation will accompany the troops. The necessities of the post from which all public transportation is withdrawn will be provided by hired transportation through the Quartermaster's Department. Troops will be provided with thirty days' field rations and necessary camp equipage. You will give the necessary orders for the execution of the movements of the troops in your department as indicated above. Acknowledge.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same to commanding general—

Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga.
Department of Colorado, Denver, Colo.
Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.
Department of Missouri, Omaha, Nebr.
Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.
Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 15, 1898.

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding directs that the following orders be given by telegraph:

1. To general officers named below, to proceed to places designated, accompanied by their adjutants-general, to assume command of troops to rendezvous there, and directing them to designate acting adjutants-general at department head-

quarters and to submit names of other staff-officers whom they desire to accompany them.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, Chickamauga Park.

Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, New Orleans, La..

Brig. Gen. J. J. Coppinger, Mobile, Ala.

Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, Tampa, Fla.

2. Directing above to send their chief quartermasters to those places to select ground for camp, etc.

3. Directing officers on duty at infantry and cavalry schools by telegrams to commanding officer, Fort Leavenworth, who belong to regiments ordered to above points to join their commands.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 15, 1898.

Brig. Gen. J. F. WADE,

Commanding Department Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

With approval of Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding Army directs, as necessary for the public service, that you, accompanied by your adjutant-general, proceed with least practicable delay to Tampa, Fla., to assume command of troops ordered to rendezvous there. Please designate officer to perform duties of adjutant-general at department headquarters and submit names of other staff-officers whom you desire to take with you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 15, 1898.

Brig. Gen. J. F. WADE,

Commanding Department Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.:

Referring to previous telegrams on the same subject, the Major-General Commanding Army, with approval of Secretary of War, directs, as necessary for the public service, that you order your chief quartermaster to proceed immediately and in advance of your own departure to Tampa, Fla., for the purpose of selecting suitable ground as a camp for the troops ordered to rendezvous there for your action on arrival.

SCHWAN, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 18, 1898.

To the Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to my former letters concerning healthful camps for the troops and the uncertainty of Congress requiring an army to move to Cuba at this season of the year. I would respectfully call attention to the letter of the Surgeon-General of the Army, dated Washington, March 25 of this year, as to the danger of putting an army in Cuba during what is known as the "rainy" or "sickly" season. That opinion is also confirmed by reports of Dr. James Guiteras, of Philadelphia, a well-known authority on yellow fever, and others.

In my opinion, it is extremely hazardous, and I think it would be injudicious, to put an army on that island at this season of the year, as it would undoubtedly be decimated by the deadly disease, to say nothing of having to cope with some 80,000 troops, the remnant of 214,000, that have become acclimated, and that are equipped with 183 guns. And still another element of extreme danger would be

to place an army there with the possibility of our own Navy not being able to keep the waters between our own territory and that island clear of hostile ships or fleets.

By mobilizing our force and putting it in healthful camps and using such force as might be necessary to harass the enemy, and doing them the greatest injury with the least possible loss to ourselves, if our Navy is superior to theirs, in my judgment we can compel the surrender of the army on the island of Cuba with very little loss of life, and possibly avoid the spread of yellow fever over our own country.

There is still time, if this is favorably considered, to put a small force of regular troops, numbering approximately 18,000 men, in healthful camps until such time as they can be used on the island of Cuba with safety.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1898.

The Major-General Commanding desires that, by letter, Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, be directed, upon his arrival at Tampa, Fla., to assume command of all troops now assembled there.

J. C. GILMORE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 29, 1898.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Under instructions from the President, the Secretary of War directs that upon your arrival at Tampa, Fla., you assume command of all the troops assembled there.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Cipher.]

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 7, 1898.*
(Received, Washington, 3.44 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Am crowding work of watering and coal transport, and put in pen and stall for sortie [stock?]. Will have it completed Wednesday, sure. Many obstacles to ———.*

SHAFTER, *Brigadier-General.*

[Cipher.]

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 7, 1898.*
(Received, Washington, 6.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Colonel Lawton just returned from Key West. Brings message from Commodore Watson that water is absolutely necessary; that supply on all ships is very

* Telegram apparently not completed.

short, and that if you can assist him in getting supply it will be a great favor to him. A barge, capacity 100,000 gallons, can start in morning for Key West, towed by one of ships under charter. Cost of water, 2 cents per gallon. No tug here for hire. Shall I send it?

SHAFTER, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 8, 1898.

General SHAFTEK, *Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:*

Your cipher telegram concerning water supply for Commodore Watson received, and Secretary of War directs you to make every possible effort to furnish anything and everything to help him along. In this and other cases, Secretary of War approves any action you take, but desires every such order of yours reported for his information.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., May 8, 1898.
(Received, Washington, 8.32 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

One more transport steamer is absolutely required for use of this command. The steamer *Marcus*, of the Mallory Line, will arrive at Key West to-morrow. I urgently request that she be chartered, and ordered to discharge her cargo at once and to proceed here for troops. This ship will give us about what we absolutely require for the movements.

SHAFTER, *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 9, 1898.*

General CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Have not committed the Government. Following telegram regarding the matter sent to-day: "The agent of the Mallory Line, or captain of steamer *Marcus*, Key West, Fla.: The Secretary of War authorizes me to charter the steamer *Marcus* on her arrival at Key West. She is expected there to-day. Please steam up to Port Tampa at once, and the charter will be made from the date of your leaving Key West. (Signed) Charles F. Humphreys, colonel and chief quartermaster." The same telegram sent to commanding officer at Key West to insure delivery and attention. Did not intend to make charter here, but to leave that to the Quartermaster-General's Office. No reply has as yet been received from steamer.

SHAFTER.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 9, 1898.*
(Received, Washington, 8.13 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Since my telegram I have been informed that the steamer *Marcus* is to arrive to-morrow. This news comes from the agent of the line at Key West.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, May 9, 1898.
 (Sent in cipher 6.07 a. m.)

General WADE,

Commanding Troops at Tampa, Fla.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding directs that General Shafter move his command, under protection of Navy, and seize and hold Mariel or most important point on north coast of Cuba and where territory is ample to land and deploy army. Follow up his command with all the forces sent to you. Troops will be sent you as rapidly as possible from Chickamauga and other points. Have troops fully equipped; send abundance of ammunition, and ship with them food for men and animals for sixty days, to be followed by four months' supplies. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, May 10, 1898.
 (Sent in cipher 6.35 p. m.)

General WADE,

Commanding Troops at Tampa, Fla.:

Movement of troops to Cuba is delayed until Monday, May 16. In meantime you will send infantry in the ships, with an abundant supply of water and whatever else is required with them, to Key West, there to disembark. The ships are to return to Tampa to carry more infantry to Key West, until there are about 12,000 there. These will move from Key West to Dry Tortugas and Cuba on ships coming from New York. General Brooke has been directed to send to Tampa from Chickamauga the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Infantry. These can be forwarded to Key West by any means available.

By command of General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, May 10, 1898.

General BROOKE,

Chickamauga National Park, Battlefield Station, Ga.:

The order of yesterday so far modified as to direct that the Second Cavalry move to Mobile as before, but that the balance of the cavalry be sent to Tampa. The Second, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth Infantry will be sent from Chickamauga to report to General Wade at Tampa, to be forwarded from there to Key West. The commanding officer of these brigades will telegraph General Wade in advance of the time of their leaving Chickamauga. The Secretary War authorizes that the organizations of the five infantry regiments mentioned be made into two brigades, and that the assignment of general officers be made by you and their names reported here.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 11, 1898.

Major-General WADE,

Commanding Troops at Tampa, Fla.:

The Major-General Commanding directs that troops at Tampa have everything in readiness for shipment to Dry Tortugas so as to reach there Monday morning, 16th. Sixty days' rations per man and twenty days' per animal will be taken. Report by telegraph number of men for each arm of service that will go.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same telegram sent to Major-General Coppinger, commanding troops at Mobile, Ala., and Brigadier-General Snyder, commanding troops at New Orleans, La.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., May 11, 1898.

(Received, Washington, 8.12 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., for Commanding General,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Water for large body of troops at Key West is serious question. Absolutely no water there. Only water barge from this port, capacity 130,000 gallons, should reach Key West to-morrow with water for navy and be back Friday. Transports carry considerable water, but have no way for distillation. It is imperative that water be placed in Key West before troops begin to arrive. Quartermaster-General has been asked to charter, clean, load, and start 1,000,000-gallon tank steamer with light-draft barge for unloading. Dry Tortugas reported to have brackish water in cisterns. Am now trying to ascertain quantity and quality. Expect information.

[Telegram.—Rush.—Confidential.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 13, 1898.

Col. A. S. KIMBALL,

Army Building, New York City:

Report at once any information you have about Spanish war boats on our coast. Give full information. Hold transports until further orders. Acknowledge.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 15, 1898.

General WADE,

Commanding Troops at Tampa, Fla.:

The Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts Infantry are under orders to report to you. They passed through this city at 7.30 this morning and expect to reach their destination Tuesday morning.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 18, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 3.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

It is respectfully recommended that necessary legislation be had to enable soldiers in the field to exercise the franking privilege, as was done during the war of the rebellion.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 19, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 3.47 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

In my opinion it is better that recruits join their regiments, where they can be under the control of the officers who will command them and who are interested in them. If the regiments move soon they will certainly be as efficient as volunteers, and if they stay here a few weeks they can be made very fair soldiers. Arms and equipments now en route to this place for them. If recruits are coming they had better be ordered at once.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 20, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 11.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Troops of this command have arms, caliber .45 and .30 only; pistols, caliber .38.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 21, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 11.21 a. m.)

Gen. N. A. MILES, *Washington, D. C.:*

On account of difficulty in finding suitable camp ground with abundant water supply I have temporarily stopped part of the volunteer regiments at Jacksonville and placed them under command of General Lawton. The Government will not be subjected to extra expense on account of transportation nor for supply depots or officer. They will be brought closer to Tampa as soon as possible. The principal difficulty here is water, which must be drawn from wells. Surface wells can not be used.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 21, 1898.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Your telegram concerning organization of Fifth and Seventh corps received. If you will take up question and solve it you will do very great service. It is desired that you submit by wire project of organization of the two corps, so order can be issued from here, or you authorized to issue it under authority of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 22, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER,
Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:

Your action in temporarily stopping volunteer regiments at Jacksonville approved by Secretary War, who directs that you make further recommendation on this line as to distribution of troops, with view to their comfort and their ultimate transport from Tampa.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., May 22, 1898.
(Received, Washington, 6.33 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Upon personal report to me by colonel of the Seventy-first New York that 300 of his men have never fired a gun I have ordered 15,000 rounds of ammunition be given that regiment for target practice. Will do same with other volunteer regiments that I find uninstructed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., May 22, 1898.
(Received, Washington, 8.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES,
War Department, Washington, D. C.:

In addition to field guns, the following artillery has arrived: Five 5-inch siege guns, five 7-inch howitzers, two 1.65-inch Hotchkiss revolving cannon. Experiments being made with field guns on transports. Will report results as soon as possible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Tampa, Fla., May 24, 1898.
(Received, Washington, 2.45 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Recommend brigades to consist of three regiments of infantry, three brigades to a division. Regular regiments to be brigaded together, adding two volunteer regiments to the sixteen regular regiments already here to form first and second divisions of Fifth Army Corps, the other corps to be formed in like manner from volunteer regiments. General officers in order of rank of respective corps to command divisions as fast as organized; others to command brigades. Staff officers recently appointed to be assigned as far as practicable with the volunteers, in order to give brigade commanders the benefit of their experience. The five cavalry regiments here now to be formed into two brigades of three and two regiments respectively. Should cavalry volunteer regiments be assigned here, brigades then to be formed with two regiments each. The number of regiments for each brigade as I have indicated is approved by General Wheeler. Other general officers whom I have consulted agree with me as to the number of regiments to constitute a brigade. Recommend placing all the regular regiments in one corps, so that they may be taken first for service in Cuba. If this is not satisfactory, half of the regulars can be assigned to each corps, and in event of an advance on Cuba the regulars in each corps formed for the advance. I think, however, that it would be better to have all regulars in one corps. The light artillery should

[remain], as at present, all together under charge of Colonel Randolph. They should accompany the advance, and then be assigned one battery to each division and one to cavalry corps, the remainder to constitute the reserve. If this project is approved, I request early order and I will immediately proceed to complete the organization. I have been led to make the recommendations in view of an early advance, and from the fact that I believe the first battle will be the decisive one and that the best troops should bear the brunt, supported as strongly as possible by the volunteers.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 24, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary of War desires immediate report of number of regiments and strength of each in your command, armed, clothed, and equipped, available for field service.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., May 25, 1898—3.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, I have to report the following regiments available for field service:

Regulars, First Cavalry, 27 officers, 705 enlisted men; Third Cavalry, 31 officers, 536 enlisted men; Sixth Cavalry, 18 officers, 480 enlisted men; Ninth Cavalry, 27 officers, 530 enlisted men; Tenth Cavalry, 27 officers, 663 enlisted men.

First Infantry, 19 officers, 460 enlisted men; Second Infantry, 18 officers, 472 enlisted men; Fourth Infantry, 32 officers, 472 enlisted men; Sixth Infantry, 34 officers, 490 enlisted men; Seventh Infantry, 31 officers, 488 enlisted men; Eighth Infantry, 22 officers, 485 enlisted men; Ninth Infantry, 23 officers, 453 enlisted men; Tenth Infantry, 29 officers, 489 enlisted men; Twelfth Infantry, 22 officers, 513 enlisted men; Thirteenth Infantry, 27 officers, 467 enlisted men; Sixteenth Infantry, 25 officers, 694 enlisted men; Seventeenth Infantry, 26 officers, 518 enlisted men; Twenty-first Infantry, 31 officers, 449 enlisted men; Twenty-second Infantry, 31 officers, 491 enlisted men; Twenty-fourth Infantry, 24 officers, 504 enlisted men; Twenty-fifth Infantry, 23 officers, 522 enlisted men.

Ten batteries light artillery, 48 officers, 763 enlisted men.

Two companies of engineers, 9 officers, 205 enlisted men.

Signal detachment, 1 officer, 41 enlisted men.

Four batteries heavy artillery, 9 officers, 260 enlisted men.

Volunteers: Second Massachusetts, 44 officers, 892 enlisted men; Seventy-first New York, 41 officers, 973 enlisted men; Second Illinois, 1,029 total strength; Second Wisconsin, 1,028 total strength; First North Carolina, 882 total strength (rifles in this regiment reported useless); Fifth Iowa, 803 total strength; Thirty-second Michigan, 45 officers, 1,023 enlisted men (arrived without rifles, will be equipped to-day); Third Ohio, 45 officers, 687 enlisted men; Second Georgia, 45 officers, 967 enlisted men (arrived not uniformed); Fifth Ohio, 43 officers, 700 enlisted men.

Sufficient arms in storehouse to equip fully all volunteers, and ammunition sufficient to place 300 rounds in the hands of each volunteer.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

Dispatch of May 24, to which above is in reply, not here.

T. L. M.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington. May 25, 1898.

Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Paymaster-General represents that it is impossible for Pay Department with its present strength to pay Army oftener than every two months. A paymaster has been ordered to Tampa to pay officers and discharged men. Additional paymasters have not qualified, but probably will not be ready for duty prior to June 30 payment.

SCHWAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

401.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 27, 1898.

SIR: If the Spanish fleet is in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, I expect absolute information to that effect from our naval commanding officer at any moment. On receipt of that information, the movement to Santiago should be made without a moment's delay, day or night; and I have therefore sent Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley each a telegram, of which a copy is inclosed.

From these you will see that Admiral Sampson is ordered to be ready at once to convoy your troops. I write to ask you to inform me if the troops will be ready to embark as soon as I give you the above information, for which we are waiting; and, in that case, to advise me at what point my convoy shall report for the purpose of convoying the troops.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 27, 1898.

SCHLEY, *St. Nicholas Mole:*

The most absolutely urgent thing now is to know positively whether Cervera's division is in Santiago Harbor, as, if so, an immediate movement against him and the town will be made by the navy and a division of about 10,000 of our troops, which are all ready to embark. Your difficulties regarding coaling must be surmounted by your own ingenuity and perseverance. This is a crucial time, and the Department relies upon you to give quickly information as to Cervera's presence and to be all ready for concerted action with the army. Two colliers have been ordered to St. Nicolas Mole, and your ships might coal singly there or in Gonaives Channel or to leeward of Cape Cruz. Sampson will convoy the army transports, probably coming around by the Windward Passage. *Yankee* will join you and the *Minneapolis* will go north. Cervera must not be allowed to escape.

LONG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 27, 1898.

SAMPSON, *via Key West, Fla.:*

If Cervera's division is proved to be in Santiago, it is intended to make immediately a descent upon that port with 10,000 troops, landing about 8 miles east of port. You will be expected to convoy the transports, probably fifteen or twenty, going in person and taking with you *New York, Indiana, Oregon*, and as many smaller vessels with good batteries as can possibly be gathered to guard against possible attacks by torpedo destroyers and the like. The Havana blockade will be sufficiently provided for during the movement with the monitors and some small vessels. After arrival off Santiago, all vessels that can be spared will be returned to north coast. This early notice enables you to prepare details at once

for immediate execution when orders are issued. At the army's request, and by approval of this Department, the movement will be by north coast of Cuba and Windward Passage.

LONG.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 27, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 6.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Request that the order requiring thirty days' rations on hand be no longer enforced, as the regiments have no means of caring for such large quantities of rations and they will spoil. They should be kept in the subsistence storehouses and issued as wanted.

WM. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., May 27, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 8.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your letter of 24th, the following telegram just received: "Columbia, S. C., May 27, 1898. Major-General Shafter, Tampa, Fla. Report as to prevalence of smallpox here is true. No case among troops; all protected by vaccination. One company still be raised to complete regiment, which will probably be filled within seven days. Report of smallpox was made to Washington just after arrival of mustering officer here. W. S. Lewis, captain, assistant surgeon, examining surgeon." "Columbia, S. C., May 27, 1898. Major-General Shafter, Tampa, Fla. Smallpox is very mild form in Columbia among negroes and poor whites generally. Volunteers are camped 3 miles from city. No cases of smallpox have ever occurred among them. South Carolina regiment lacks one company of being completed. Will be completed within a week. Newman, acting mustering officer." I think regiment should not come down until vaccination has taken effect, but if it does come at once, will endeavor to see that all precautions are taken.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Sent in cipher, 2.30 p. m.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, May 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War bids me say your instructions will be submitted to you in cipher, and that cipher dispatches will not be communicated to any other than your adjutant-general, and to him in confidence. You may anticipate order of importance very soon.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.—Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., May 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. J. J. COPPINGER, *Mobile, Ala.:*

Embark two squadrons of cavalry and the balance of infantry, equipped with sixty days' supplies and 500 rounds ammunition per man, if possible, using all the

transports at Mobile. Report by telegraph number of troops that you can embark and time command will be ready to sail. Also report what additional amount of rations and forage you can load on your transports. Take minimum amount of transportation.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

[Confidential.]

CAMP NEAR MOBILE, ALA., *May 30, 1898.*

Major-General MILES,

Commanding United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Can embark on transports now at Mobile two squadrons cavalry, 24 officers and 505 men, and the Twentieth Infantry, 25 officers and 593 men; the command now ready. The chief quartermaster reports the transports will be ready on Saturday, and that they can carry the sixty days' supplies ordered and sixty days' additional rations and forage for the command on board.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 30, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Cipher dispatch of importance will be sent you in a few minutes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 30, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

My telegram just now said important telegram would reach you in a few minutes. It may be an hour before I can have it ready, but no more.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. J. J. COPPINGER, *Mobile, Ala.:*

Major-General Commanding Army directs you to send only one squadron cavalry instead of two as directed in confidential telegram of 30th instant. Further, that all additional infantry that transportation will carry be sent instead.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 30, 1898.*
(Sent in cipher May 31, 1898, 2.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

With the approval of the Secretary of War, you are directed to take your command on transports, proceed under convoy of the Navy to the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, land your force at such place east or west of that point as your judg-

ment may dictate, under the protection of the Navy, and move it onto the high ground and bluffs overlooking the harbor or into the interior, as shall best enable you to capture or destroy the garrison there; and cover the Navy as it sends its men in small boats to remove torpedoes, or with the aid of the Navy capture or destroy the Spanish fleet now reported to be in Santiago Harbor. You will use the utmost energy to accomplish this enterprise, and the Government relies upon your good judgment as to the most judicious use of your command, but desires to impress upon you the importance of accomplishing this object with the least possible delay. You can call to your assistance any of the insurgent forces in that vicinity, and make use of such of them as you think advisable to assist you, especially as scouts, guides, etc. You are cautioned against putting too much confidence in any persons outside of your troops. You will take every precaution against ambuscades or surprises or positions that may have been mined or are commanded by the Spanish forces. You will cooperate most earnestly with the naval forces in every way, agreeing beforehand upon a code of signals. Communicate your instructions to Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. On completion of this enterprise, unless you receive other orders or deem it advisable to remain in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, reembark your troops and proceed to the harbor of Port de Banes, reporting by the most favorable means for further orders and future important service. This with the understanding that your command has not sustained serious loss and that the above harbor is safe for your transports and convoy. When will you sail?

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., May 31, 1898—11.58 a. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram received 3.45 this morning now being deciphered.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 31, 1898.*

SIR: This Department begs leave to inquire what means are to be employed by the War Department for landing the troops, artillery, horses, siege guns, mortars, and other heavy objects, when the pending military expedition arrives on the Cuban coast near Santiago.

While the Navy will be prepared to furnish all the assistance that may be in its power, it is obvious that the crews of the armored ships and of such others as will be called upon to remove the Spanish mines and to meet the Spanish fleet in action can not be spared for other purposes, and ought not to be fatigued by the work incident to landing of the troops, stores, etc.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 31, 1898.

SIR: The Navy Department is of the opinion that the concert of movement, so necessary and difficult in a combined expedition, would be much advanced in the approaching expedition by the commanding general embarking on board the ship

of the senior naval officer in the convoy; thus opportunity would be allowed for consultation.

This Department further suggests that it would be feasible so to arrange, when within striking distance of Santiago, that a detachment of 2,000 to 3,000 troops be sent ahead of the main body of the army, to land between midnight and 4 a. m., supported by the fire of the smaller ships of the blockade, to seize the important bridge of Juragua, which is reported to be mined, and guarded by some 30 or 40 Spanish soldiers. The main body of the army could arrive about daybreak and land at the place designated for that purpose, immediately supporting its advanced corps at the bridge.

This Department is strongly of the opinion that no body of seamen should be landed for this attempt on the bridge. The primary object of the expedition is the capture or destruction of the enemy's fleet in the port, which would be almost decisive of the war. Therefore, the United States squadron should not be weakened by a loss of skilled men in view of so important a possible naval action.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

In any event the fleet could send but few men, and then, even if at first successful, could be driven back by reinforcements to the enemy.

The PRESIDENT.

[Telegram.—Sent in cipher.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 31, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

At the instance of the Secretary of War the following suggestion from the Secretary of the Navy is submitted to you for your consideration and guidance:

"The Navy Department is of the opinion that the concert of movement, so necessary and difficult in a combined expedition, would be much advanced in the approaching expedition by the commanding general embarking on board the ship of the senior naval officer in the convoy; thus opportunity would be allowed for consultation. That it would be feasible so to arrange, when within striking distance of Santiago, that a detachment of 2,000 to 3,000 troops be sent ahead of the main body of the army, to land between midnight and 4 a. m., supported by the fire of the smaller ships of the blockade, to seize the important bridge of Juragua, which is reported to be mined, and guarded by some 30 to 40 Spanish soldiers. The main body of the army could arrive about daybreak and land at the place designated for that purpose, immediately supporting its advanced corps at the bridge. The Secretary of Navy is of opinion that no body of seamen should be landed for this attempt on the bridge. The primary object of the expedition is the capture and destruction of the enemy's fleet in the port, which would be almost decisive of the war. Therefore, the United States squadron should not be weakened by a loss of skilled men in view of so important a possible naval action."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 1, 1898—2.35 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Arrived this morning. Everything is being pushed as rapidly as possible to embark troops at Tampa and Mobile, and a small number will be embarked at New Orleans on the *Orizaba*. Men are working night and day. The following important and gratifying telegram received, dated May 31, from Key West: "Returned this morning. Landed at Port Banes, northern coast, directly across island from Santiago de Cuba. Landed over 400 armed and equipped Cubans; 1,300,000 rounds ammunition, Springfield and Remington; 7,500 Springfield rifles; 20,000 rations, besides large quantities equipment and clothing; 24 horses; 74 mules. Spanish force, 700 men, was at Sama, 18 miles northwest. Two small Spanish gunboats in Nipe Bay, about 5 miles east in air line. Landing was without interruption and apparently unobserved. Spent 26th, 27th at anchor unloading. Dorst, captain." Banes was port intended to have occupied, but Dorst has anticipated us. Believe it will be available for coaling station. Later the following telegram was received: "About 10,000 Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba and about 15,000 at Manzanillo; including scattering detachments, not less than 40,000 in Santiago de Cuba. Movement to concentrate at above points and along main roads leading from them going on for about three weeks, apparently to meet reconnoissance in force mentioned in our newspapers. General Castillo owns estate east of Santiago de Cuba and knows country well. Will sail for Tampa this afternoon, and he will go with me. General Garcia can be communicated with by sending to Banes. Nearly 1,000 insurgent troops arrived there before I left. He was expected about to-day. To take Santiago de Cuba by land side requires siege guns. Large proportion of Spanish troops mentioned are guerrillas; all mounted men. Dorst, captain."

MILES, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 1, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War desires an early report of progress made, the number of men and organizations going with you, and when you will get away.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., June 1, 1898—4.19 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Reply to telegram from Secretary of War, rapid progress is being made in loading the transports. Expect to have 16 regiments of regular infantry and 40 troops dismounted cavalry, with 4 light batteries, 2 heavy batteries, and 2 companies of

engineers, and with enough volunteers to make up 18,000 or 20,000 men. Will take all I have transportation for. Troops are also coming from Mobile, but can not give number. Think not more than three or four regiments at outside and 2 squadrons mounted cavalry. Expect to be able to start Saturday morning.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 1, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of Navy submits the following memorandum: *Annapolis* has gone to Tampa, having instructions to arrange to convey transports, which are off Tortugas, and the *Castine*, *Helena*, and *Hornet* will leave for Tampa to-day. It is not deemed advisable to send more vessels to Tampa, as it is difficult to coal. At Tortugas the following are to join the transports: The *Indiana*, *Bancroft*, *Vesuvius*, *Wompatuck*, *Scorpion*, *Manning*, and *Osceola*. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

TAMPA, FLA., *June 1, 1898—9.40 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram submitting memorandum of Secretary of Navy as to convoy received.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 2, 1898.*

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Three of the Spanish fleet have been absolutely identified by Schley.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 2, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Mr. C. H. Zuginfuss, an officer of our Volunteer Army during the war, now general manager of the Juragua Iron Company, lives on the bank of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, 1 mile outside the town. He left Santiago de Cuba February 26 and his superintendent left there April 23. He knows the surrounding country and all the facilities for coaling vessels in that harbor, and states there were always old vessels and gunboats in the harbor, and some old cruisers, one being of good size—the *Reina Mercedes*, which has been there several months, with boilers disabled. She was placed on a floating battery between Cayo Smith and Zocapa. He believes the boilers have been repaired. He also states that Cervera's fleet could have been coaled in forty-eight hours. His statements are confirmed by others. Mr. Richard S. Porro left Santiago de Cuba April 4 and also states that the following-named vessels were in harbor at that time: *Reina Mercedes*, 2,000 tons, second-class cruiser; *Conde del Venadito*, 1,500 tons, second or third class; *Galicía* and *Marquez de Molins*, sister ships, of 900 tons each, third class,

and yacht *Sandoval*, of 30 tons. Has it been positively ascertained where Cervera's fleet is?

The working force at Tampa has been divided into three reliefs, each working eight hours during the twenty-four, nine ships being loaded at one time.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 2, 1898.

SIR: The Department requests to be informed of the date upon which the army expedition for Santiago de Cuba will be embarked and all ready to start on the voyage, as it is desired to have the convoy ready by that time.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary,*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

OFFICE OF NAVAL WAR BOARD,

Washington, June 3, 1898.

SIR: In view of the publicity which is being given to movements of the expeditionary force said to be embarking at Tampa, and the necessity for greater secrecy in the future, it is recommended that the commanding officer of the army in Tampa and of the navy at Key West be directed to seize and detain all press boats, of whatever character, in those ports, and to prevent their following the expedition, placing, if necessary, a file of soldiers or marines on board to enforce obedience; and likewise that the commanding naval officer of the convoy be directed, in case a press boat joins the fleet, to take charge of her and compel her to remain until he reaches the commander in chief, who shall also detain her so long as he thinks expedient to do so.

The lack of secrecy that now exists may very well eventuate in the needless loss of thousands of lives of American soldiers.

Very respectfully,

M. SICARD,

Rear-Admiral, U. S. N., President of the Board.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[Confidential.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *June 3, 1898.*

Respectfully referred to the honorable the Secretary of War.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 3, 1898. (Sent in cipher 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General SHAFER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War and the Navy have agreed that all press boats, of whatever character, shall be seized and detained in the ports of Tampa and Key West to prevent following the expedition, placing, if necessary, a file of soldiers or marines on board to enforce obedience; and likewise that the commanding naval officer of the convoy be directed, in case a press boat joins the fleet, to take charge

of her and compel her to remain until he reaches the commander in chief, who shall also detain her, so long as he thinks expedient to do so.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., June 3, 1898—3.11 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

There will be 13 volunteer regiments with first expedition. Owing to the fact that several regiments came without arms, and the impossibility of properly equipping raw recruits, I am obliged to send more dismounted cavalry than I anticipated. As a good part of General Wheeler's command goes, I think it proper to send him with General Shafter. Have withdrawn all troops from Mobile except two unarmed Texas regiments, and think it advisable to organize second expedition here under General Coppinger.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 4, 1898—1.31 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Memorandum from Secretary of Navy as to convoy and transports received.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 4, 1898—12.17 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

It is not possible to complete embarkation before Monday night. Regiments ordered from Chattanooga and Mobile not yet all in. The difficulties in loading can not be appreciated.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 4, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Several of the volunteer regiments came here without uniforms; several came without arms, and some without blankets, tents, or camp equipage. The Thirty-second Michigan, which is among the best, came without arms. Gen. Guy V. Henry reports that five regiments under his command are not fit to go into the field. There are over 300 cars loaded with war material along the roads about Tampa. Stores are sent to the quartermaster at Tampa, but the invoices and bills of lading have not been received, so that the officers are obliged to break open seals and hunt from car to car to ascertain whether they contain clothing, grain, balloon material, horse equipments, ammunition, siege guns, commissary stores, etc. Every effort is being made to bring order out of confusion. I request that rigid orders be given requiring the shipping officers to forward in advance complete invoices and bills of lading, with descriptive marks of every package, and the number and description of car in which shipped. To illustrate the embarrassment caused by present conditions, 15 cars loaded with uniforms were sidetracked 25 miles away from Tampa, and remained there for weeks while the troops were suffering for clothing. Five thousand rifles, which were discovered yesterday, were needed by several regiments. Also, the different parts of the siege train and ammunition for same, which will be required immediately on landing,

are scattered through hundreds of cars on the side tracks of the railroads. Notwithstanding these difficulties, this expedition will soon be ready to sail.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 4, 1898.*

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla. :*

Wait for important cipher dispatch. When will you leave? Answer at once.
R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Cipher.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 4, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla. :*

Admiral Sampson cables to-day *Merrimac* in channel. Cervera, with 4 ships and 2 torpedo boats, in harbor safely bottled up. He urges immediate aid from your troops. He reports 7 intrenched in Juraguacito and Daiquiri; 5,000 at Morron de Cuba; 4,000 at other points; in bay, 500 with small Hotchkiss gun. Cervera sent flag of truce supposedly to exchange prisoners for Naval Constructor Hobson and 7 men, who, unharmed with him on *Merrimac*, were taken prisoners, in recognition of their bravery. We are sure Cervera is there.

ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., June 4, 1898.*

(Received June 5, 1898, 6.32 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C. :*

Replying to your dispatch that President wishes report of the situation, I have to say that everything possible is being done to get away, but delays occur that can not be prevented or foreseen. Siege guns have only been assembled late this evening. They will be loaded on cars to-night and sent to transports early in the morning and the loading rushed. Will begin putting men on to-morrow p. m. if possible, and be ready to start Monday night or Tuesday morning. The last of the troops from Chickamauga are expected to-night. Officers engaged in loading transports have worked night and day. The main cause for delay has been the fact that great quantities of stores have been rushed in promiscuously and with no facilities to handle or store them. The last 10 miles before reaching the wharf is a single track and very narrow place in which to work. The capacity of this place has been greatly exceeded. Could have put the troops on and rushed them off, but not properly equipped as I know the President wishes them. I will not delay a minute longer than is absolutely necessary to get my command in condition and start the earliest moment possible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

Telegram to which above is reply missing.

WASHINGTON, *June 5, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla. :*

Cipher message should read :

“He reports 7,000 men intrenched in Juraguacito and Daiquiri.”

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 5, 1898—12 noon.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Your telegram of 6.45 this morning shown to the President, with which he expressed his satisfaction, with every confidence that you are doing everything for the best. I would like to have a telegram at 6 o'clock this evening of the situation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 5, 1898—12.24 p. m.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

This expedition has been delayed through no fault of any one connected with it. It contains the principal part of the Army, which for intelligence and efficiency is not exceeded by any body of troops on earth. It contains 14 of the best-conditioned regiments of volunteers, the last of which arrived this morning. Yet these have never been under fire. Between 30 and 40 per cent are undrilled, and in one regiment over 300 men had never fired a gun. I request ample protection at all times for this command from the Navy. This enterprise is so important that I desire to go with this army corps, or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this, and capture position No. 2. Now that the military is about to be used, I believe it should be continued with every energy, making the most judicious disposition of it to accomplish the desired result.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army,*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 5, 1898—1.37 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Your telegram in cipher is received, and two words were left out in transmission. By adding those it probably can be better understood. The two Spanish names were not cipher, but the names of localities. Let me know if the two sentences repeated makes the whole understood. The missing words given you in telegram just sent you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 5, 1898—2.05 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

The cipher dispatch is now perfectly understood.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 5, 1898—3 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to invite attention to the following table of distances from Miami, Fla.: To Havana, 240 miles; to Matanzas, 200 miles; to Nuevitas, 310 miles; to Cienfuegos, 730 miles; to Cape St. Antonio, 420 miles; to San Juan de Porto Rico, 1,000 miles. From Port Tampa: To Havana, 350 miles; to Matanzas, 375 miles; to Nuevitas, 660 miles; to Cienfuegos, 730 miles; to Cape St. Antonio, 420 miles; to Santiago de Cuba, 1,020 miles.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 5, 1898—4.55 p. m.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to request that Battery L, Fifth Artillery, and Battery E, Sixth Artillery, be ordered to report for duty with the siege train to Gen. John I. Rodgers, chief of artillery, at Tampa, Fla., with as little delay as possible. I also recommend that Maj. Frank C. Grugan, Sixth Artillery, and Regimental Quartermaster Edward F. McGlachlin, Fifth Artillery, be directed to report to General Rodgers without delay.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Dispatch missing here.

TAMPA, FLA., June 5, 1898—5 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

No objection to the assignment of General Breckinridge to a command commensurate with his rank. Two adjutant-generals were assigned to the Seventh Corps, and I have assigned Lieutenant-Colonel Dorst to duty with Major-General Wheeler.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 5, 1898—9.48 p. m.

Brig. Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

War Department, Washington D. C.:

I was unable to get this report off earlier on account of detention on train. Work has progressed well to-day. Loading of forage completed. Has been impossible to get siege guns to wharf until a few moments ago. Think they were loaded on train at daylight this morning. Troops expected this morning are part of them in immediate vicinity, but can not unload until morning. Siege artillery will be loaded to-night, and the heavy-artillery troops will begin going on board early in the morning.

SHAFTER.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 6, 1898—2.37 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

In telegram sent you yesterday morning please substitute words "while on sea" for "at all times," after word "protection."

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Cipher dispatch missing here and General Shafter's reply.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 6, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Two thousand dollars from contingencies of the Army, January 1, 1899, will be placed to credit of Major Jacobs to-day by telegraph.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 6, 1898.

SIR: This Department has received from Admiral Sampson, off Santiago de Cuba, a telegram, from which the following is an extract:

"Very important we should know immediately whether the army expedition has sailed for Santiago, and its number of vessels."

You are respectfully requested to give information on the above points as soon as practicable, in order that it may be communicated to the admiral.

It is respectfully urged that the expedition should get off as soon as possible. The naval force is all ready to convoy it.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

NEW YORK, June 6, 1898—7.40 p. m.

C. S. ALBERT,

World Bureau, Washington, D. C.:

Please convey this to the President, Secretary Alger, and Secretary Long, with the World's compliments. Cablegram just received from Gibraltar from a man specially detailed by the World to charter boat under British flag and go into Cadiz, says: "Fleet still there. All reports as to its departure for cruise or maneuvers untrue. Reason alleged among officials for its detention is, Government apprehends serious revolt in southern provinces at first decisive defeat of Spain. This fear also accounts for the concentration of the troops here, which still continues. Great scarcity of food prevails. Destitution among masses people daily intensifying."

Also another message from Madrid dated Sunday, which says: "Contradict rumors departure fleet Cadiz for Cuba. Minister marine and Camara assure Government it would be madness to send out fleet only composed of one battle ship, one protected cruiser, two small unarmored cruisers, and three destroyers. All of the vessels now require months to get ready."

"In diplomatic circles openly stated no European government will attempt to do anything for Spain until she makes up her mind to allow Cuban independence as a basis of negotiations."

WORLD.

Dispatch missing here.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The two batteries named were, as you must remember, ordered to Merritt, and can not be changed. Twenty thousand men ought to unload any number of cars and assort contents. There is much criticism about delay of expedition. Better leave a fast ship to bring balance material needed than delay longer.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

(See June 4.)

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., June 6, 1898—11.40 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Troops have been marching on board to-day and will continue all night. General Shafter hopes to sail to-morrow night or next day. There is siege artillery

here and more will arrive before number two can be ready. There should be a few regiments well equipped at Camp Alger.

MILES, *Major-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 7, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to direct your attention to the fact that since Saturday last a dozen vessels of the Navy are lying at Key West and Tampa ready to act as convoy in the projected military expedition. While thus idle their services are withdrawn from the blockade, where they would be most useful, and the Navy Department suggests, in view of this fact, that urgent measures be taken to terminate the present delay at as early a date as possible.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

TAMPA, FLA., *June 7, 1898.*
(Received, Washington, 9.43 p. m.)

The PRESIDENT, *Washington:*

From the Commanding General down to the drummer boys everyone is impatient to go, and annoyed at the delay. The last of the troops from Chickamauga arrived this morning, and have been equipped and hurried to the steamers. Feel confident they will all do their best to carry out the wishes and directions of the President.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 7, 1898—10.40 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The President desires a report of the situation at this time.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 7, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The last thing before sailing telegraph roster of regiments.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 7, 1898—7.50 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

That you may know the exact situation, the President directs me to send you the following from Sampson:

“Bombarded forts at Santiago 7.30 to 10 a. m. to-day, June 6. Have silenced works quickly without injury of any kind, though stationed 2,000 yards. If 10,000

men were here, city and fleet would be ours within forty-eight hours. Every consideration demands immediate army movement. If delayed, city will be defended more strongly by guns taken from fleet. (Signed) Sampson."

He further says that you will sail as indicated in your telegram, but with not less than 10,000 men.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same telegram sent by Secretary of War addressed to General Shafter or General Miles.

Dispatch referred to apparently missing.

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 7, 1898—8.50 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Since telegraphing you an hour since the President directs you to sail at once with what force you have ready.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 7, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

You will sail immediately, as you are needed at destination at once. Answer.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Information from Sampson says he has practically reduced fortifications, and only waits your arrival to occupy Santiago. Time is the essence of the situation. Early departure of first importance.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 7, 1898—9 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I will sail to-morrow morning. Steam can not be got up earlier. There is loaded to-night 1 division of infantry, 9 regiments; 16 companies of dismounted cavalry, 4 light batteries, 2 siege batteries artillery, 2 companies of engineers, and the troops from Mobile. I will try and get on the rest of the cavalry and another division of regular infantry by morning. I will sail then with whatever I have on board.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 7, 1898—9.52 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

The following organizations have arrived to-day by rail from Mobile: The Fifth Cavalry and Nineteenth Infantry. Troops have also arrived from Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The Eleventh Infantry is expected to-night. Embarkation of troops

progressed all night last night and all day to-day, and will continue to-night. It is slow work, as wagons can not be driven within one-half mile of the transports, and everything has to go on a single-track road. Will wire in the morning how we are progressing. It has been very satisfactory to-day. Troops are loaded as fast as the railroad can put them at the dock.

SHAFTER,
Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

TAMPA, FLA., June 7, 1898.

(Received at Executive Mansion, Washington, 10.15 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN:

I expect to have 834 officers, 16,154 men on transports by daylight, and will sail at that hour. Will wire particulars before starting.

SHAFTER.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Tampa, Fla.:

Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Port Tampa, Fla.:

I have sent the following telegram to Major-General Shafter: "Wait until you get further orders before you sail. Answer quick."

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 8, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

The reason for countermanding order you will find in the following. The order was given at the request of the Navy Department, by direction of the President:

"KEY WEST, June 8.

"Spanish armored cruiser second class and Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer seen by *Eagle*, Nicholas Channel, Cuba. Destroy convoy. Details follow.

"REMEY."

"KEY WEST, June 8.

"Last cipher just come by *Resolute*, just arrived; was pursued by two vessels, Nicholas Channel, Cuba, last night. Shall I order *Indiana* and all available cruisers to coast of Cuba? More details to follow.

"REMEY."

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 8, 1898—4.06 p. m.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Message received. Vessels are in the stream, but will be able to stop them before reaching the Gulf.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA.,
June 8, 1898—11.42 p. m.

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

If that report is true, those Spanish vessels could be within six hours of the loaded transports now, and there to-morrow. Have ample measures been taken by the Navy to insure their safety?

MILES, *Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 8, 1898—5.03 p. m.*

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Ships commenced moving at 4 o'clock yesterday. They have been moving out during night and morning, as loaded. Your dispatch just received. Ships can be recalled and await orders.

MILES, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1898—4.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs that you avail yourself of opportunity afforded by delay to increase your force as much as possible, not disembarking those aboard.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 8, 1898.*

General MILES, *Tampa, Fla..*

From our experience the last week it would seem that the facilities for transportation and embarkation are altogether inadequate at Tampa for prompt movement of troops and shipment of heavy ordnance. I am seriously considering the advisability of designating a new point for concentration, with better facilities. Give me your judgment at once.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 8, 1898.

Colonel WAGNER,

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:

Have arranged with Treasury Department for clearance of *Fanita* at Key West. You have her report to you at Tampa. Do not have it known she is in secret service. Treasury Department has instructed collectors to grant clearance from me to captain, which is mailed to you to-day. Advise captain that all his orders are strictly confidential. When not in our service and she is desired by Quartermaster's Department have it understood that she is chartered from day to day, but is not in the service of the Government except by daily hire of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Unsigned.)

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 8, 1898—5.15 p. m.*

The Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.:

The rest of the troops ordered from Chickamauga May 29 arrived yesterday. Some were five days en route, owing to single track and very bad railroad management. This expedition has been delayed by these and other unavoidable

obstacles. This can be corrected in future, and another expedition can be equipped of 30,000 as soon as transportation can be furnished and steamers prepared to receive troops. Boats from Miami can move 10,000 troops per week to Key West, which would render them more available, and that together with Tampa seems most expeditious.

MILES, *Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 8, 1898—6.30 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Transports began pulling into the harbor from wharf a little before 6 o'clock this morning, and, under charge of the Navy Department, will be moved outside of entrance to harbor into Gulf. The difficulties encountered here have been almost insurmountable. Anything like quick loading is impossible, from the fact that wagons can not be driven within nearly a mile of the wharf, and the cars have to be run down, unloaded, and run back on the same track. Except when time is no object it should not be attempted to load more than 5,000 men at this place at one time. The following is a list of the organizations:

Infantry regiments: Sixth, Sixteenth, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, Tenth, Twenty-first, Second, Thirteenth, Ninth, Twenty-fourth, Eighth, Twenty-second, Second Massachusetts Volunteers, Fourth, First, Twenty-fifth, Twelfth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Third, and Twentieth. Total infantry, 561 officers, 10,709 enlisted men. Two dismounted squadrons, of four troops each, from the Third, Sixth, Ninth, First, Tenth Cavalry regiments; and two dismounted squadrons, of four troops each, from the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Colonel Wood's regiment. Total dismounted cavalry, 159 officers, 2,875 enlisted men. One squadron Second Cavalry, mounted, 9 officers, 280 enlisted men. Light batteries E and K, First Artillery; A and F, Second Artillery—14 officers, 323 enlisted men. Batteries G and H, Fourth Artillery, siege, 4 officers, 132 enlisted men. Companies C and E of engineers, 9 officers, 200 enlisted men. Signal detachment, 2 officers and 45 enlisted men. Hospital detachment included in following figures: Corps staff, 15 officers; grand total, 773 officers and 14,564 enlisted men.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 9, 1898—6.05 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to Secretary's telegram of yesterday to take advantage of delay to increase our forces as much as possible, I have to say steamer *Florida* was disabled yesterday by collision. The chief quartermaster reports to me this morning that practically the available space is now occupied on the transports that are now here, unless they were crowded more than is advisable, considering weather and long distance to go. There is an excellent division here of volunteers that I would like to have added to my forces, and that was intended to go, if transports can be sent to embark it.

SHAFTER, *Major-General Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Tampa, Fla., June 9, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Think it would be well to announce that the army got on board transports and started, as they did, yesterday. Say nothing about its being recalled, but let our

naval vessels go over the course that our transports would have gone over, with the hope of finding those Spanish ships. Does not the presence of Spanish war vessels in Cuban waters render it extremely hazardous to send troops on transports until they are captured, destroyed, or driven away? And, under the circumstances, is it expected that I shall organize expedition No. 2. Arrangements had been partly made before the presence of the Spanish ships was announced.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., June 9, 1898—2.45 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

It seems that it is a naval problem yet unsolved, and it might be advisable for the command now on board transports to have the protection of the entire Navy to convoy it to No. 1, No. 2, or Nuevitas, or if this is considered too hazardous, then keep the troops in healthful camps, as they now are, and assist the Navy to destroy the Spanish fleet. There are here 25 good steamers that could be used to carry water, coal and supplies, guns, revolving cannon and mortars, etc., and they could be added to the force of the Navy. It seems strange to be suggesting that the Army assist the Navy in this way, but I am sure we would receive most loyal support when the waters are safe for crossing with the Army.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 9, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The President directs me to say that no change of plan will be made; that expedition No. 2 must be organized as rapidly as possible. We are looking for transports, and am satisfied the Navy will take care of that problem. Give nothing out.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 9, 1898.

(Sent in cipher 9.30 p. m.)

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Following from the Acting Secretary Navy sent for your information, and you will transmit it to General Shafter:

"Referring to the expedition destined to Santiago de Cuba, I have the honor to inform you that it is expected that the convoy of men-of-war, reenforced by two armored ships from Admiral Sampson's fleet, will be coaled and ready to start for Santiago by the evening of Monday, the 13th instant, or by the morning of the following day, without regard to the Spanish ships. The board is of the opinion that army transports should not move from the vicinity of Tampa until about twenty hours before the naval convoy will be coaled and ready to start. This latter time, though estimated as above, can not be closely fixed to-day, but probably can be by to-morrow evening."

Any further information concerning the movement of vessels for convoy will be sent you the moment it is received.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Dispatch missing here.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 9, 1898.

Major-General SHAFER, Tampa, Fla.:

Should not sail until Monday. Secretary War desires to know whether you will keep your troops on board or disembark them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 9, 1898—9.32 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

As the ships are lying it is impracticable to disembark the men. The general officers in command are all unanimous in this opinion. They will be off, however, in detachments for exercise. There is no place in the vicinity where they can be camped with any degree of comfort.

SHAFER,
Major-General, United States Volunteers.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 10, 1898—9.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Practically all the transports have been in canal, where men have had free access to shore, and they have been off the greater part of two days. This afternoon all but eleven of the transports have been drawn a short distance into the stream, where the men are much more comfortable than in the canal, with excellent facilities for swimming and keeping clean. The command is being increased only by recruits, of which there are several hundred, the exact number of which will be telegraphed you in the morning, and by one troop of cavalry mounts. The transports now here are practically filled, though it might be possible to get one more regiment of volunteer infantry on. Will be able to tell to-morrow, when a rearrangement of some of the troops will be made. If I find it possible to take another regiment, I prefer the Thirty-second Michigan.

SHAFER,
Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1898.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Are there any troops still at Mobile or New Orleans? If so, they should be called to Tampa. How many troops are there besides those with No. 1 at Tampa? I am seriously thinking of moving the camp farther north, where the weather is better and shipping facilities are ample.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 10, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

There are five regiments at Mobile—the First and Second Texas, First and Second Louisiana, and First Alabama—uniformed and equipped only in part. Camp there in good condition, healthy location, good water, and good bathing facilities.

Ten or fifteen thousand additional troops can be camped there better than to bring them to Tampa.

There are 15,000 troops at Tampa besides General Shafter's command, which is now on transports. His force would be increased by recruits and men left behind if he had additional transports.

Troops here are comparatively healthy, have fair camps, good bathing facilities, and are in good condition, considering the intense heat of the Southern clime. Would not advise their being moved North at this time.

As the camp at Chickamauga is becoming very much crowded, I expect to take some troops from there to make up the 30,000 required for expedition No. 2 and will recommend other changes as soon as report is received from Dr. Greenleaf's board.

The transports furnished do not afford accommodation for the number of troops expected. They are not suited for the shipment of large bodies of troops or animals. Believe it would be advisable to obtain larger steamers for the accommodation of both, and if the line of double or bilge keel cattle steamers, built especially for that purpose, could be obtained, they would be of great value in shipping animals for officers, cavalry, artillery, and transportation.

The fact that arms have been ordered to these three great commands does not indicate that they are available, as much time is consumed before they are received. I would recommend that arms and ammunition, camp equipage, especially such articles as axes, spades, cooking utensils, etc., be sent with as little delay as possible.

Experienced staff officers are much required, and I recommend that they be ordered to those headquarters for assignment to corps, divisions, and brigades.

To avoid the uncertainty as to time when expedition No. 2 will be ready, would suggest that if practicable some definite time be determined as to when the last transports can be procured and prepared, in order that that time may be understood as the time for having the commands ready for embarkation.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

EDW. DAVIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 10, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, U. S. V., *Tampa, Fla.:*

Commissary-general has no knowledge of order requiring thirty days' rations be kept on hand for issue to troops. Secretary War approves issue of rations from depots for short intervals under regulations which you may prescribe. This in reply to your telegram of the 27th ultimo on the subject.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 11, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

It is claimed, on what seems good grounds, that there has been a mistake in announcing the relative rank of Generals Henry, Poland, and Snyder. General

Henry is believed to be the senior. I request that this be made correct beyond question and to be informed by telegraph of result.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

F. MICHLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Tampa, Fla., June 11, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Since your telegram of yesterday concerning Mobile, Tampa, and military camps, reports have been received that there are eight cases of yellow fever now at McHenry, 100 miles from Mobile, and it is expected that a quarantine will be established within twenty-four hours. This somewhat modifies the conditions and affects the future of the troops.

The board of officers, of which Colonel Greenleaf is president, will report Miami and Fernandina as the best points for troops from standpoint of health, being places where they can be most effectively isolated.

Mount Vernon has been for years a place of refuge from yellow fever for the troops on the Gulf, and I have telegraphed to ascertain if the ground can now be obtained from the State authorities, and if so, will move the troops from Mobile to that point, the distance being about 30 miles.

Expedition No. 2 will take practically all of the troops from Tampa except the cavalry, which can be moved later.

Owing to the crowded condition of the troops at Chickamauga, I think it advisable to move General Wilson's division of the First Corps to Miami, and also move an additional force from Chickamauga, added to those at Jacksonville, to make approximately 20,000 men under Lee at Fernandina.

Columbia, S. C., is out of the question on account of smallpox; also Savannah, Mobile, and Tampa, on account of threatened yellow fever and low malarial fevers.

If the above arrangement is approved, it will leave a reasonable number of troops at Chickamauga, Fernandina, and Miami, and the general plan as suggested in my letter of May 27 can be continued without interruption if we can have the full protection of the Navy.

Please inform me if the above disposition of the troops meets with your approval.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

F. MICHLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 11, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: This Department desires to inform you that Commodore Remy, commanding of the naval base at Key West, has been directed to reassemble and coal, as soon as possible, the naval force which was recently designated to convoy the army transports in which is embarked the military expedition for Santiago de Cuba. As soon as Commodore Remy reports when the convoy will be coaled and ready his instructions are to send it to meet the army transports in the passage or strait between Rebecca Shoal and the Dry Tortugas, and considerable time would be saved if the army transports could leave Tampa about eighteen hours before the Key West division of the convoy reaches the neighborhood of

Rebecca Shoal. The date and hour at which the Key West division of the convoy will reach the vicinity of Rebecca Shoal can not yet be exactly fixed, but you will be informed of it as soon as practicable. The commanding officers of the troops on each transport should have instructions in case they become separated from the convoy to make the best of their way to Santiago de Cuba.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

P. S.—A suitable convoy to escort the army transports from Tampa to Rebecca Shoal is in attendance at Tampa.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 11, 1898—10.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Navy Department are talking now of being ready Sunday evening or early Monday morning. Will wire you moment that this is decided,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 12, 1898—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

The following is sent you for your information and guidance: Commodore Remy, commandant of the naval base at Key West, has been directed to reassemble and coal, as soon as possible, the naval force which was recently designated to convoy the army transports in which is embarked the military expedition for Santiago de Cuba. As soon as Commodore Remy reports when the convoy will be coaled and ready his instructions are to send it to meet the army transports in the passage or strait between Rebecca Shoal and the Dry Tortugas, and considerable time would be saved if the army transports could leave Tampa about eighteen hours before the Key West division of the convoy reaches the neighborhood of Rebecca Shoal. The date and hour at which the Key West division of the convoy will reach the vicinity of Rebecca Shoal can not be exactly fixed, but you will be informed of it as soon as practicable.

You will place yourself in communication with Commodore Remy and arrange to meet convoy as herein suggested, making close connection. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 12, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

In the opinion of Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon, in which I concur, command at Jacksonville should move at once to Fernandina, where it may be isolated and increased by troops from Chickamauga. Jacksonville he regards as a dangerous place by reason of having been affected in previous epidemics and the danger of infection now through the concentration of railroads. Fernandina has ocean exposure, and next to Miami is considered safest place. Miami can now

accommodate 5,000, and in a few days 5,000 more. Troops can be gradually moved from there to Key West. Think I will move Wilson's division in that way.

I understand that 12 vessels have been chartered; accommodations for between 6,000 and 7,000 men. Troops will be ready when last transports arrive.

I understand that American Line steamers for transporting horses, mules, and cattle can be chartered and recommend that it be done, as that class of ships would be invaluable in this service. Colonel Kimball, at New York, can secure them. Large steamers would be advantageous both for health of command and safety of animals. Supplies and equipments have been gathered here. Believe it best for the larger portion of expedition No. 2 to sail from this place, and the remainder from Key West. When will sufficient transports be available?

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Official copy respectfully sent by mail.

F. MICHLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 12, 1898—1.37 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington D. C.:*

As the Navy Department has full and latest information, I would suggest that the Department decide as to the advisability of the transports and convoys going by the south or north side of Cuba. The water may be smoother and the fleet in less danger from torpedo boats on the south side, hence I suggest that Department decide in view of recent information.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Your telegram even date received. After careful consideration I am of opinion that the question of route should be left to judgment of General Shafter and Commodore Remy.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 12, 1898.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The following telegram, dated Key West, Fla., 9 a. m., this date, in regard to the convoy for the expedition to Santiago, has been received in the Department from Commodore Remy:

"In answer to telegram cipher 'Abdicamur' of yesterday, *Indiana, Detroit, Bancroft, Wasp, Manning, Eagle, Wompatuck, Ericson* have returned for convoy duty. *Osceola* and two armored cruisers from commander in chief North Atlantic Station not yet in. *Vesuvius* met and has been sent commander in chief North Atlantic force. Ships coaling this morning with difficulty. Rough outside. Water supply practically exhausted.

"REMEY."

It is recommended that the transports sail from Tampa this evening. They should reach the vicinity of Rebecca Shoal to-morrow afternoon, being convoyed to that point by the ships of war now at Tampa. At Rebecca Shoal the *Indiana* and other ships forming the rest of the convoy will meet the transports, and all proceed together to Santiago.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

JUNE 12, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your note of even date, I have the honor to inform you that General Shafter with his troops has been ordered to join the convoy at Rebecca Shoal not later than to-morrow afternoon.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

The ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 12, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Having reference to telegram of this morning, the Secretary of War now directs me to inform you that the *Indiana* and other ships forming the convoy will meet the transports at Rebecca Shoal and proceed together to destination. You should reach the shoal not later than to-morrow afternoon. Confer freely with Commodore Remy.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Translation.]

KEY WEST, *June 12, 1898.*

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington:*

Just received following from General Shafter, Port Tampa: "Will meet you at Rebecca Shoals Wednesday." I have ordered Key West division of convoy to reach rendezvous Monday noon.

REMEY.

Received cipher beginning "Wallpaper." Everything ready here.

[Translation.]

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, HAITI, *June 12, 1898.*

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington:*

Résumé of a letter from Garcia to Miles, which I send as only means of its reaching him. Miles letter received through Colonel Hernandez on June 6. Garcia regards his wishes and suggestions as orders and will immediately take measures to concentrate forces at the points indicated, but he is unable to do so as early as desired on account of his expedition to Banes Port, Cuba, but he will march without delay. All of his subordinates are ordered to assist to disembark the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. Santiago de Cuba well fortified, with advanced intrenchments, but he believes position for artillery can be taken as Miles desires. Approximate 12,000 regulars and 3,000 militia between Santiago and Guantanamo. He has sent force in order to prevent aid going to Santiago from Holguin. Repeats every assurance of good will and desire to second plans.

SAMPSON.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 12, 1898—7.18 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Four-thirty p. m. Your dispatch in reference to starting delivered at 3 p. m. to-day. Have consulted with senior naval officer present, who says we must have

daylight to get down to lower bay. Will start the transports at daylight to-morrow and with good luck will meet convoy from Key West before Wednesday noon.

SHAFTER,

Major-General United States Volunteers, Commanding.

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 12, 1898—11.10 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

These transports are built chiefly for freight, and not suited or properly ventilated for troopships. I urge that suitable ships be chartered or obtained, hence renew my recommendation that the Atlantic liners be obtained, at least for a short time.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 13, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Your telegram of the 11th came duly. Make no change of troops until you hear further from me. Will wire you fully to-morrow.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 13, 1898.*

Major-General MILES,

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, you are informed that the transports chartered are those commonly used in the coast trade. I am informed that "Atlantic liners" can only enter New York Harbor, no other port of the United States having sufficient depth of water; no more could they touch at any point on the coast of Cuba or Porto Rico.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1898.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL CORBIN.

The following telegram was sent to the naval base, Key West, Fla.:

“WASHINGTON, *June 12, 1898.*

“*Naval Base, Key West:*

“I am informed by General Corbin that General Shafter did not receive orders until 3 o'clock; that he then consulted with senior naval officer at Port Tampa, and it was decided impracticable to try to bring transports down bay except in daylight. They will start at daylight to-morrow morning to come down bay. War Department has directed General Shafter to consult with you. You will be governed as concerns starting of convoy from Key West by your orders in connection with information received from General Shafter and your own judgement.

“ALLEN, *Acting.*”

The following telegram was received at 3 a. m. from the senior naval officer at Port Tampa:

“PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 12, 1898.*”

“SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*”

“Fleet of 37 transports and lighters will assemble at Egmont Key to-morrow, and it was supposed at Rebecca Shoal Wednesday morning. It is necessary to meet Key West convoy fleet during daylight. Have wired Remy.”

“HUNKER.”

A. L. CROWNSHIELD, *Chief of Bureau.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 13, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Following telegram received from General Graham:

“In reply to your telegram of this date, General Duffield has not yet reported for duty. The staff of that brigade is not organized, officers, except adjutant-general, not having reported. Brigade deficient in following articles of equipment: Ninth Massachusetts needs 4 rifles, 198 bayonets and scabbards, 896 blanket bags, 41 canteens, 10 haversacks, 6 meat cans, 43 tin cups, 136 knives, 38 forks, 47 spoons, 29 pistols and cartridge belts, 17 trousers, 108 leggings, 488 overshirts, 383 undershirts, 409 drawers. The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan need trousers, overshirts, and underclothing; are fully supplied with arms. The brigade needs over 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition to supply 500 per man. Every effort possible is being made to rush equipment as provided in General Orders 54, but I can not control issues from clothing or ordnance depots. It is impossible to state when the brigade will be thoroughly equipped.

“GRAHAM, *Major-General.*”

I request that orders may be given that this brigade be fully equipped at once.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

EDW. DAVIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 13, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Dr. A. J. Diaz, who was employed by me before leaving Washington as interpreter, was highly recommended; has the confidence of one of the strongest religious denominations in the country; has been discharged, cause unknown. His services have been highly satisfactory. It is very important to have an interpreter who can be trusted. I request his reemployment.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Official copy respectfully furnished by mail.

EDW. DAVIS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., June 13, 1898.*
(Received in cipher 11.20 p. m.)

Captain MONTGOMERY,

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Wires all working badly down here. Greater part of expedition has sailed down to outer bar. Delay caused by having to replenish water supply and having only four pilots to take out ships. By early morning all will be gone.

General Miles has been down all day assisting in every way possible.

BRADY, *Captain.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *June 13, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Steamers are moving out to sea, and should be away by 1 o'clock.

MILES, *Major-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL, *Tampa, Fla., June 13, 1898.*

(Received, *Washington, 12.20 p. m.*)

Captain MONTGOMERY:

The last steps toward loading the fleet are being rapidly pushed, and indications now point to sailing about noon.

Will advise later.

BRADY, *Captain.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 13, 1898—6.08 p. m.

Capt. J. E. BRADY,

Censor, Tampa Bay Hotel, or Port Tampa, Fla.:

Has expedition started? Answer quickly for the President.

BENJ. F. MONTGOMERY,

Captain, Signal Corps.

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Tampa, Fla., June 14, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

In my judgment prudence and safety seem to dictate that the opinion of the highest medical military authorities and experience of many years should prevail. It is well known that Jacksonville just at present, although not on the coast, is healthful; so are Tampa and Mobile. Colonel Greenleaf states in his report: "Experience has demonstrated the necessity for camping troops in such places as may be made safe against the introduction of this disease—yellow fever—and I recommend that provision be made as soon as possible for transporting the troops now at Jacksonville, which would be a place of exposure should the disease advance from its present location, to Fernandina, and that other troops be transferred to Miami." He states his opinion is formed after consultation with yellow-fever experts, including Marine-Hospital Service. It will be an imperative necessity to move those troops at once should yellow fever approach Florida, and it should be commenced now. The troops at this place would have gone with first expedition had there been transportation, and have for days been working to get ready for expedition No. 2. In fact, these and a division at Chickamauga are the only troops ready. Other troops not ready or equipped for immediate field service can be sent to General Lee at Fernandina. I think it of the highest importance that the troops be placed in the three healthful camps of instruction—Chickamauga, Fernandina, and Miami—away from infected cities as soon as possible and the available force immediately equipped for active service. Is there objection to the troops at Mobile going to Mount Vernon?

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 14, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

You have made a large number of recommendations for staff appointments since you went South, all of which, I regret to say, can not have consideration, because all are filled or promised. Am seriously thinking of changing the base

from Tampa farther north. Major Hopkins and others who went to examine these places say that no troops can be camped at Miami. It is a coral-reef formation and not sufficiently cleared, except on the lowlands, where it is only 2 feet above low water, and where rain would make it impossible to use for drilling and camping; but that Fernandina and Savannah are excellent points. It seems to me it would be wise to ship the stores needed from Tampa on transports to save freight, as well as animals and transportation, and bring the troops farther north to those places where there is ample ground and plenty of water, and thus get ready for No. 2. We find much difficulty in getting steamers of light draft to carry troops. Could get ocean liners, but troops would have to be shipped from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Fort Monroe, or lightered out to ships from the coast and also to shore at point of landing. What do you think of this? The artillery, cavalry, and transportation might go on the light-draft ships, as before indicated. General Lee reports a splendid camping ground at Jacksonville. Any troops belonging to his corps not with him should be ordered to him at once. It is the President's wish that two brigades be sent from the Second Corps for this expedition, and No. 2 would be Garretson's.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA FLA., *June 14, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 4.25 p. m.)

Capt. B. F. MONTGOMERY:

Last ship of expedition left the dock at Port Tampa at 10 this morning, and are now safely on their way.

Following from General Miles to the President:

"While the delay has been most vexatious, the time has been utilized to better equip and supply the command with what was imperatively needed for such a voyage and campaign, and will also give time for the insurgents to assemble as they have promised and are doing in strong force. Still, the delay was deeply regretted, and I hope such can be avoided in the future."

BRADY, *Captain.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 14, 1898—4 p. m.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa Fla.:*

Unofficial reports say that Shafter's expedition is not yet out of bay. Report of cause of delay desired.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 14, 1898—7.58 p. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Many transports moved out yesterday; the last early this morning. The mail boat remained until near 10, and at 10.30 the last one was out of sight. The auxiliary cruiser *Resolute* was coaling yesterday and will leave at 5 or 6 p. m. Do not know her destination.

MILES, *Commanding.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *June 14, 1898—6 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I am directed to fully equip 15,000 men for duty elsewhere under command of General Wilson, and to do this by transfer of ordnance and quartermaster equip-

ment from troops to remain at this camp. If the ordnance equipment here for 23 regiments are en route or likely to arrive soon, I can equip this force without making transfer; and as this would be preferable course, can you inform me definitely whether I can rely on the ordnance equipments getting here on or before June 20. Please inform me as early as possible.

JNO. R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1898—10.30 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE,
Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Your telegram about Wilson's division has been received. Secretary War bids me say he will telegraph you definitely about it to-morrow morning.

H. C. CORBIN *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., June 14, 1898—9.50 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I think our telegrams crossed in transit. One-half of the troops for No. 2 are now here, being fully equipped and drilling every day as artillery. Siege trains, balloons, heavy ammunition, commissary and quartermaster's stores are also here.

Would advise against changing base until after departure of No. 2. Wilson's division in best condition; can be brought from Chickamauga and the entire command shipped as soon as transports can be made available. Vessels drawing 21 feet of water can come to wharf and nine load at one time. Think these parties are mistaken as to Miami. I have their official reports, hence their favorable recommendation. It has been cleared for 5,000 troops, and additional ground will be cleared for any number. Its advantages are the cool ocean breezes, nearness to Gulf Stream and to Cuba, and perfect isolation from yellow fever, which is principal objection to Savannah, Jacksonville, and Mobile. Would much prefer large steamers, as the troops do not load down as does freight, and with lighters, or barge, they can be made available wherever required as soon as Nos. 1 and 2 can be secured. The large number of cavalry horses, train animals, and artillery can be moved over to Cuba, which will clear everything south of Chickamauga and west of the coast.

Many of the five regiments at Mobile are immunes, and I think would be safe at Mount Vernon, certainly until they are equipped; or, if desired, these can be ordered to Fernandina to report to General Lee.

Respectfully submitted.

MILES, *Commanding.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., June 14, 1898—10.55 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Transport *Olivette* has been reported to have returned to coal dock. She is fastest of fleet and could overtake others if she started two days later. She leaves at 10 to-night.

MILES, *Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1898—10.30 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary of War directs me to say that in fitting out expedition No. 2 you will take into consideration two brigades that will be ordered from here. Will not this render it unnecessary to call on General Brooke for so many as 15,000? He wishes an early reply.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 14, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

If two brigades come from Washington, may not need all of 15,000 from General Brooke, but will require nearly that number. The effective strength does not equal number on rolls. Guards nonequipped and sick must remain behind.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

Official copy respectfully sent by mail.

F. MICHLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1898—11.40 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War desires the names of the general officers accompanying General Shafter's expedition.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 14, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Regular officers are sadly needed among volunteers, but regular organizations are also already suffering from paucity of officers. Regular organizations furnish a remarkably fine training school for officers and all that can be so trained are already needed. Can not regular service be immediately supplied with all the junior officers the law allows, especially as the good of the service evidently demands it? Then additional second lieutenants can increase the numbers now so greatly needed. It must be evident to all now that we need a larger perfectly trained and equipped force, especially officers, and the best place for quick training is among the regulars. It would be well if we had several hundred more regular officers immediately.

BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General, Volunteers, Inspector-General.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 15, 1898.

General BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Having reference to your telegram of yesterday to fully equip 15,000 men for duty elsewhere, on inquiry the Chief of Ordnance informs this office that the

rifles for the 28 regiments have been ordered from the Columbus Arsenal and should arrive within a day or two. The ordnance equipment will go from Rock Island. The date of their arrival will be given you as soon as possible. They will probably arrive within a few days, but will give you definite information to-morrow morning.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 15, 1898—1.41 p. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

In reply to your telegram of yesterday, the Major-General Commanding directs me to inform you that the following general officers accompanied General Shafter: Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Brig. Gen. J. F. Kent, Brig. Gen. H. S. Hawkins, Brig. Gen. S. S. Sumner, Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton, Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee. Also Major-General Breckinridge and Brig. Gen. William Ludlow went as inspecting officer and engineer officer from Headquarters Army, respectively.

MICHLER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 15, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

As most of the regular regiments have gone on first expedition, no more recruits should be sent here until further orders. They should be held at Atlanta and fully armed, equipped, drilled, and disciplined there.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Upon further and mature consideration I have decided that no more troops shall be sent to Tampa. Order the troops north from Mobile to their corps. I think we will move the troops north for shipment, sending the heavy material, including ordnance, ordnance stores, and artillery, with provisions, from Tampa. Will discuss this matter with you when you arrive here.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 15, 1898—2.38 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your second telegram received. Part in regard to troops at Mobile I do not understand. They are now a part of General Coppinger's corps. His headquarters are here and they could safely remain at Mount Vernon for the present. Shall I so direct, or is it understood that I should order General Coppinger and the troops at Mobile to Chickamauga? I would request that all troops and war material now here remain until I see you, which will be within a few days.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 15, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Important business requires your presence here. Report at once.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War,*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,

Tampa, Fla., June 15, 1898—5.28 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I leave by the first train, 7.35 this evening.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

KEY WEST, FLA., *June 15 1898.*

(Received, Washington, 10.55 p. m.)

Captain MONTGOMERY,

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

Twenty-one transports and eight convoys off Tortugas 10 this morning, and at same place at sundown.

SAWYER, *Censor.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, June 16, 1898—12.47 p. m.

Captain SAWYER, *Censor, Key West, Fla.:*

Please give at once latest news of fleet and convoys.

BENJ. F. MONTGOMERY,
Captain, Signal Corps.

KEY WEST, FLA., *June 16, 1898.*

(Received, Washington, ———.)

Captain MONTGOMERY, *Washington:*

Five transports and three convoys arrived at Tortugas yesterday morning, remaining until 10 last night, when about twenty more transports and convoys joined, and all left, bound southeast. Nothing since. Will keep you advised.

SAWYER, *Major and Quartermaster.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In order to take timely precaution against the infection of the commands by yellow fever, I desire to submit the following:

The troops at Jacksonville, Fla., should move to and take station at Fernandina, Fla.

To relieve the crowded condition at Chickamauga, the Third Division of the First Corps (comprising nine regiments of infantry) and four batteries of light artillery should be ordered to Fernandina.

The troops at Tampa, including the horses for the cavalry now with the first expedition, are equipped and ready to move as soon as transportation can be obtained. I therefore recommend that no change be made in that command.

The troops at Mobile should be moved to Mount Vernon, Ala., where they would be comparatively safe from yellow fever, and, as many of them are "immunes," they can be moved to Cuba as soon as equipped.

There should be 5,000 men sent to Miami, Fla., from Chickamauga, and in the course of two weeks 5,000 additional men can be sent to Miami from the same point.

The chartered steamers should be sent at once to Port Tampa.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 19, 1898.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

I am informed that Commander Crowninshield has stated that those cruisers can only carry 1,000 men each, and that they can not carry animals of any kind. One of them will be ready Wednesday next and the other on Saturday. I presume we will have to arrange our forces accordingly.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 20, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

By direction Secretary of War you will send all recruits now at Tampa belonging to regiments composing General Shafter's command to join that command as soon as they are fully equipped. Commanding officer Fort McPherson has been instructed to send all recruits at that post belonging to regiments in General Shafter's command to Tampa, and these, when fully armed and equipped, will also be sent to join General Shafter. Acknowledge receipt.

By command Major-General Miles:

WARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 21, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

The Secretary War directs that the transports that went with you be returned to Tampa for reenforcements under same convoy that conducted you to your present station, unless you think it unsafe to send it. Also report as to your needs. Proposed to send you auxiliary cruisers *Yale* and *Harvard* sailing from Newport News with reenforcements.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *June 22, 1898.—6.22 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Off Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22, 1898.—Landing at Daiquiri this morning successful. Very little if any resistance.

SHAFTER.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22, 1898.*

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington:*

Landing army progressing favorably at Daiquiri. There was very little, if any, resistance. The *New Orleans*, *Detroit*, *Castine*, *Wasp*, and *Suwanee* shelled vicinity before landing. Made a demonstration at Cabanas to engage attention of the enemy. The *Texas* engaged the west battery for some hours. She had one man killed. Ten submarine mines have been recovered from the channel of Guantanamo. Communication by telegraph has been established at Guantanamo.

SAMPSON.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Secretary War directs such of the transports as can be spared be returned to Tampa soon as convenient under convoy of the navy. Please cable number and names that can be returned, and time of departure. Should it be deemed best to not unload all supplies not perishable on ships, the same can be left in them until next voyage.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The French Cable Company require that orders be given to General Shafter to protect their neutral telegraph operators while serving in the territory occupied by the American troops. I have therefore to request that the following cable be sent this day, and that I be notified thereof:

“General Shafter, Playa del Este, via New York: Issue necessary orders for protection of neutral French telegraph operators.

“ALGER, *Secretary of War.*”

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY, *Chief Signal Officer.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1898—4.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Playa del Este, via New York City:

You are charged with protection of neutral French telegraph operators serving with our troops.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

KEY WEST, FLA., June 24, 1898—4.47 p. m.

Gen. N. A. MILES,

Commanding General United States Army, Washington, D. C.:

Naval commander Commodore Remy will not furnish convoy without orders. Captain of *Florida* will not leave port without convoy. Please get the necessary order for Lieutenant Johnson to obtain proper escort for expedition.

EMILIO NUÑEZ,

Brigadier-General, Cuban Army.

Letter to Secretary of Navy missing here.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 24, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War desires to know the brigades of your command, and strength of each, that are ready for service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following:

With the capture of Santiago de Cuba it is expected we will have several thousand Spanish prisoners, and with the capture of the second objective position, now under consideration, it is expected we will add to the number, making, it is hoped, in the aggregate at least 30,000 prisoners.

After the capture of the position next after Santiago de Cuba it would be, in my judgment, advisable to take some deep-water harbors on the northern coast of Cuba, which would be available, not only for our army, but also for the navy, as safe ports for our transports, supply ships, and naval vessels between Key West and Porto Rico. It is also important that we should select some point at which to disembark our mounted troops and light artillery, with which our Government is well supplied. We will have in a few weeks upward of 15,000 cavalry. This force, with the light artillery and a small body of infantry, will make a most formidable army corps with which to conduct a campaign in the interior of Cuba.

The most available point, it appears to me, would be the harbor of Nuevitas, which has 28½ feet of water. From there the command could move to Porto Principe, one of the principal cities in the Island of Cuba. Using that as a base, it could move through the rolling country, which is reported to be free from yellow fever, to Moron and Taguayabon, and thence to Villa Clara; or, by a more southern route, from Porto Principe to Ciego de Avila, thence to Spiritus, and thence to Villa Clara. A road could be built at the rate of 5 miles per day as that army corps marches; also, we could find two railroad bases between Porto Principe and Villa Clara.

To move the mounted troops over from Florida to Cuba and make this march would undoubtedly consume the time up to nearly the 30th of September.

This army corps would also have the assistance of all the available forces of Garcia and Gomez, and would by that time be occupying practically two-thirds of the Island of Cuba.

If no serious forces were encountered, this army corps could continue its march to the south side of Havana. If a large force of Spanish troops sufficient to check its march were moved to the vicinity of Villa Clara, then the entire army with

which we purpose to invade Cuba could be moved between the forces at Villa Clara and Havana, dividing the Spanish forces and defeating them in detail.

I make this suggestion as having three advantages: First, we could employ at reasonable compensation such prisoners as desired occupation in road building; second, we could move into the interior of Cuba our large cavalry command without serious molestation; third, we would be operating during the rainy or sickly season in the most healthful parts of Cuba, practically free from yellow fever, and at the same time be occupying a large portion of the enemy's territory.

If this proposition does not meet with favor, then, after the capture of Santiago de Cuba and other places to the east, we could move the entire force to the west of Havana and conduct the campaign from the deep harbors on that coast. My judgment, however, is decidedly in favor of the first plan of campaign.

Before reaching Villa Clara we would undoubtedly have upward of 50,000 prisoners, and if we could by judicious, humane treatment use them in a way that would be advantageous to themselves as well as to our interests I think it would be advisable. There would be one great danger in moving them to our own territory and establishing a large camp of prisoners, and that is that they would bring the germs of disease with them and spread them among our own people, as many Americans would have to be employed on the ships and railroads together with the guards necessary to control them.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

[Memorandum.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1898.

Lieutenant Joyce, of Colonel Lee's regiment, room 590, this building, says that the Spanish army have as follows:

10,000 men at Holguin,
12,000 men at Manzanillo, and
15,000 men at Santiago.

37,000 total.

He also states that they can march from Holguin to Santiago in four days, and from Manzanillo to Santiago in five days.

J. C. G.

[Memorandum for the War Department.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

Referring to the request of General Miles made yesterday evening concerning a convoy for the expedition on board the *Florida*, under Lieutenant Johnson, in accordance with the Navy Department's instructions issued last evening to Commodore Remy, the U. S. S. *Peoria* sailed this morning with the expedition referred to.

J. D. LONG, *Secretary.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE,

Commanding United States Troops, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Referring to the Commanding General's order of June 13, he directs that that force of 15,000 infantry be prepared immediately, fully equipped for field service,

with twenty days' travel rations and 500 rounds ammunition per man. The Commanding General also directs that you order Major-General Wilson to proceed, with his personal staff, to Port Tampa, Fla., in order to inform himself regarding the arrangements for embarking his division. Acknowledge receipt.

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, June 25, 1898—2.20 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

Having reference to your telegram of this date, concerning movement of troops of First Division, etc., you are informed that it is probable you will be called upon to leave for Tampa in week or ten days. Not probable earlier than a week. General Wilson will command one of your divisions. On your leaving, General Wade will be charged with completion of organization of troops left behind, which should be pushed with all vigor, as it is quite probable they too will follow in close order. This you will communicate to General Wade in confidence. Secretary War is gratified that ordnance equipments are coming in.

By order Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., June 25, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Replying to your telegram* of yesterday, depot quartermaster reports in the yards of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad 6 unloaded cars of military supplies, in the Plant System yards 29 cars, and Port Tampa City 52 cars. Of this latter some more than one-half are cars which have been expressly loaded and placed on a side track at Port Tampa to be loaded on transports. All cars being as rapidly unloaded as delivered by railroads. Some days there are unloaded as many as 70 cars. Yesterday but 13 cars were unloaded, because it was impossible to get the railroad company to place the cars for unloading. There are in corrals 1,811 unassigned mules. This includes mules for siege artillery, 184 wagons with mules and harness complete; 65 escort wagons and 91 army wagons not yet fitted with teams; 175 low trucks for artillery, with solid wheels. There are 12 pack trains complete. The following are assigned to troops of my command here: Twenty-two draft horses, 1,791 draft mules, 104 pack mules, 119 army wagons, 307 escort wagons, 15 Red Cross ambulances.

COPPINGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *June 25, 1898—2.45 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Daiquiri 23. Had very fine voyage, lost less than 50 animals, 6 or 8 to-day; lost more putting them through the surf to land than on transports. Command as healthy as when we left. Eighty men sick. Only deaths 2 men drowned in landing. Landings difficult. Coast quite similar to that in vicinity of San Francisco, and covered with dense growth of bushes. Landing at Daiquiri unopposed. All points occupied by Spanish troops; heavily bombarded by navy to clear them out. Sent troops toward Santiago and occupied Juragua City, a naturally strong

* Missing.

place, this morning. Spanish troops retreating as soon as our advance was known. Had not mounted troops or could have captured them—about 600 all told. Railroad from there in. Have cars and engine in possession. With assistance of navy disembarked 6,000 men yesterday and as many more to-day. Will get all troops off to-morrow, including light artillery and greater portion of pack train, probably all of it, with some of the wagons; animals have to be jumped to the water and towed ashore. Had consultations with Generals Garcia, Rader, and Castillo, 1 p. m. of 20th, 20 miles west of Santiago. These officers were unanimously of the opinion that landing should be made east of Santiago. I had come to the same conclusion. General Garcia promises to join me at Juragua City to-morrow with between 3,000 and 4,000 men who will be brought from west of Santiago by ships of the navy to Juragua City and there disembarked; this will give me between 4,000 and 5,000 Cubans, and leave 1,000 under General Rabi to threaten Santiago from the west. General Kent's division is being disembarked this afternoon at Juragua City, and will be continued during the night. The assistance of the navy has been of the greatest benefit, and enthusiastically given. Without them I could not have landed in ten days, and perhaps not at all, as I believe I should have lost so many boats in the surf. At present want nothing. Weather has been good. No rain on land, and prospects for fair weather.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

PLAYA, June 25, 1898—11.57 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Daiquiri 24. Two or three lighters and a steam tug are an imperative necessity here. We are absolutely dependent on the little steam tug *Laura*. Without her we could hardly get rations ashore as fast as they can be consumed. There should be no delay in furnishing these vessels.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

. Every effort is being put forth to get you two or three lighters, as asked for in your telegram just received.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, June 25, 1898—1.17 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Daiquiri 24. In pushing out to occupy good position near Sevilla to wait and intrench until supplies and artillery could be landed, the Fourteenth and Tenth Cavalry and Wood's regiment had a skirmish. Enemy was driven from his position, and General Wheeler reports he now occupies their ground. Wounded: Major Bell, Captain Knox, Captain Wainwright, Lieutenant Byram, First Cavalry, and a number of men. Above names only given. Lighters and steam tugs asked for this morning should be sent at once.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA, June 25, 1898—11.58 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Daiquiri 24. Further news from General Wheeler places our loss in this morning's affair about 10 killed and 40 wounded. Captain Capron, First United States

Volunteer Cavalry, killed. Wounded: Major Brodie, Captain McClintock, and Lieutenant Thomas, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Major Bell, Captain Knox, and Lieutenant Byram, First United States Cavalry; Captain Knox seriously. Captain Wainwright, formerly reported wounded, is uninjured. The names of the others killed and wounded not yet known. The Spaniards occupied a very strong, entrenched position on a high hill. The firing lasted about an hour, and the enemy was driven from his position, which is now occupied by our troops, about a mile and a half from Sevilla. The enemy has retired toward Santiago de Cuba.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

JUNE 25, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Commanding, etc.:*

The President directs me to send his thanks to you and your army for their gallant action of yesterday, which I gladly do.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898—4.45 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs as many of your transports as you can spare shall return at once with the convoy to Tampa for more troops, provisions, and transportation. The convoy has been ordered to return at once for reinforcements for you. Return the wounded on ships that are able to travel, using preferably the *Harvard* and *Yale*, returning to Newport News. Advise Department of action taken.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

In the event it is necessary to reenforce General Shafter, how many men can you have ready to ship at once, and what is capacity of transports now under your control? Quick answer desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., June 25, 1898—5.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram No. 1 received. The brigades in my command and strength are as follows:

First Division (Schwan), en route to Miami; First Brigade (Wheaton), 119 officers, 2,559 enlisted men; Second Brigade (Gordon), 105 officers, 1,959 enlisted men. Second Division (Snyder), First Brigade (De Russy), 39 officers, 1,373 enlisted men; Second Brigade (Carpenter), 134 officers, 2,638 enlisted men; Third Brigade (Hall), 172 officers, 3,168 enlisted men. Third Division (Kline), First Brigade (Kennon), 124 officers, 2,127 enlisted men; Second Brigade (Anthony),

119 officers, 2,460 enlisted men. Second Cavalry, 18 officers, 469 enlisted men; Fifth Cavalry, 23 officers, 625 enlisted men.

All the foregoing, except 80 officers, 2,467 enlisted men, regular troops, wholly unfit to take the field at present because of lack of drill instruction and portion of equipment.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., June 25, 1898—6.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram No. 2 received. If transports and ammunition are provided, I can ship 629 officers and 12,860 men from Tampa. No transports have reported to me. I understand there are five transports and two ocean tramps at Port Tampa, under whose orders I do not know. Capacity unknown.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War desires to know whether in the transports at Port Tampa there are two or three lighters that can be sent at once to General Shafter. Having lost one going over, the tug he has is not sufficient to meet demands of the service. Time is essence of situation, and an immediate answer is desired.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., June 25, 1898—6.34 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram concerning lighters received. I have just handed it to Captain Bellinger, in charge ocean transportation, with request that he will attend to the matter at once.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 25, 1898—7.40 p. m.*

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegrams of this date to Major-General Coppinger regarding ocean transportation, and which have been referred to me for reply. The lighter *Bessie*, due here Monday, and will be available to forward to Shafter's command. Large tug *Maverick* is at Key West, and might be utilized if considered necessary. Colonel Black, engineer, has two barges at Port Tampa, but it would be necessary to tow these. There are seven transports now at Port Tampa, capacity about 5,000 men, if loaded and shipped at once. This will, however, be increased when the boats are fitted up. At present there are but two boats which are in proper condition to load and ship and get maximum results.

BELLINGER, *Quartermaster.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

SIR: In order to carry out the special instructions of the honorable the Secretary of War, I have the honor to request that the following telegram be sent to General Shafter, commanding, via Playa del Este:

"Secretary of War directs immediate action necessary to establish telegraphic communication between your headquarters and cable stations at Playa del Este or Aguadores. Colonel Allen, Signal Corps, will cooperate and furnish necessary insulated wire and instruments."

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY,
Chief Signal Officer.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa, Cuba:

Secretary War directs immediate action necessary to establish telegraphic communication between your headquarters and cable stations at Playa del Este or Aguadores. Colonel Allen, Signal Corps, will cooperate and furnish necessary insulated wire and instruments.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Memorandum.]

JUNE 25, 1898.

Major-General Brooke, Major-General Coppinger, and Major-General Wilson will go with the next expedition. General Wade will remain in command at Chickamauga. There will be 15,000 men taken from Chickamauga and 12,000 men, if so many are fit, from General Coppinger's command. General Snyder's division of General Coppinger's corps will embark at once, or as soon as convoy can be had, to reenforce General Shafter at Santiago.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,
Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

With the approval of the Secretary of War, the following is ordered:

Major-General Brooke, Major-General Coppinger, and Major-General Wilson will go with the next expedition. General Wade will remain in command at Chickamauga. There will be 15,000 men taken from Chickamauga and 12,000 men, if so many are fit, from General Coppinger's command. General Snyder's division of General Coppinger's corps will embark at once, or as soon as convoy can be had, to reenforce General Shafter at Santiago.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same order was sent to Major-General Coppinger, Tampa, Fla.; Major-General Wilson, and Major-General Wade, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

From Mobile the large steam tug *Nimrod* and light-draft lighters *Ben, Ora,* and *Tourat* have been ordered to get out of Mobile just as soon to-day as possible, going with all dispatch, taking into consideration the safety of the lighters. The depot quartermaster at Tampa has been ordered to send the *Bessie* to report to you. The *Bessie* is a steam lighter and sister to the *Laura*. General Duffield will arrive on the *Yale* to-morrow morning with 1,300 men. Balance of his brigade left Fort Monroe this morning. Orders have been given to have a division sent you from Tampa this week. The wagon transportation will leave to-morrow.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1898—11 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs that the graves of the dead be marked so that there will be no question of identity or recovering the bodies when they can be shipped to their friends.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 26, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE,

Commanding United States Troops, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

The Major-General Commanding directs that General Wilson's division of your command be fully equipped at once for field service in accordance with directions telegraphed June 13, and held ready to move at short notice.

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1898—midnight.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,

Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Your telegram concerning First Division received. Timely notice will be given for transportation. As things now stand, will not be required earlier than a week.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 26, 1898.

Maj. Gen. W. M. SHAFTER,

Commanding United States Forces in Cuba:

In burying the dead be sure and detail a competent officer to have a map made giving resting place of each, so that friends can find the remains of their loved ones.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., June 27, 1898.*
(Received, Washington, 2.33 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram directing arming and equipping two divisions of my command received at 12.25 p. m.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 27, 1898.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER:

The parents of Hamilton Fish and one or two others are very desirous of recovering the bodies of their boys. Is it possible to do so? Were any of them embalmed? I ask this because Senator Platt thinks young Fish's body was embalmed. How could heavy caskets be got to place of burial if parents should wish to remove the bodies? We are all anxiously waiting, but I hope you will take sufficient time to get a good ready. The second half of General Duffield's brigade left Fort Monroe yesterday. The General, with about 1,400 men, should arrive to-day. Tugs and lighters are on the way. What are your needs?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 27, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

Have you landed the siege guns?

Rush.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 27, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL,

Department of the East, Governors Island, N. Y.:

With approval of Secretary of War, Major-General Commanding Army directs you to issue immediate telegraphic instructions for the two Light Batteries C (Lemly's) and M (Macomb's), Seventh Artillery, at Fort Myer, Va., to proceed to Tampa, Fla., there to report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, chief of artillery. Acknowledge.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 27, 1898—4.45 p. m.

Colonel RICE,

Inspector-General, Port Tampa, Fla.:

The Secretary of War directs that you have the guns, ammunition, transportation, and all property pertaining to the six light batteries at Tampa loaded on fastest steamers immediately, and be ready to load horses and men when convoy arrives.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 27, 1898—10.05 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Dispatch relative to six light batteries received. Three transports—*Comanche*, 14 knots; *Specialist*, 9 knots, and *Unionist*, 9 knots—are available for shipment of light artillery, and loading will begin at once. Transports *Gate City*, 12 knots; *City of Macon*, 12 knots, and *Hudson*, 11 knots, are here also, but no water capacity for carrying horses. Are more transports expected here before the convoy arrive?

RICE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *June 28, 1898—9 p. m.*

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington:

Off Siboney, Cuba, June 27. The graves of the dead are marked so that there will be no mistake in identification. There was no embalming; chief surgeon says it is impossible to do so. Caskets can be taken to graves, as there is a wagon road from this place to them. Steel caskets could be brought here and bodies put in them, but professional undertaker must do it. General Duffield's command ashore. I will not act hastily, though I believe I can take the place within forty-eight hours, but I fear at considerable loss of life. There is no necessity for haste, as we are growing stronger and they weaker every day. The health of the command is reported to me by the surgeon as remarkable. Outside of the wounded there are to-day less than 150 men sick. So far no wounded have died, and but two men of disease since leaving Tampa. Am very glad to know that tugs and lighters are on the way. Hospital steamer *Relief* is all that we need at present. Have temporarily taken two transports for this service. Wired* yesterday would like First Cavalry horses and Wood's, with squadron of those regiments left at Tampa, but they should come at once. With them I do not think the enemy could escape, besides they can be used to gather in some small bodies of troops in the interior. No rain yet. Roads dusty.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 28, 1898—12.27 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

It would expedite transportation if information could be furnished as to when and where the artillery transports are expected to meet the convoy.

RICE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *June 28, 1898—3.45 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Off Siboney, Cuba, June 27, 9 p. m. All is progressing well. We occupied to-day an advanced position abandoned by the enemy yesterday on the Sevilla and Santiago road west of the San Juan River, within 3 miles of Santiago, and from which it can be plainly seen. We need 2,000 pounds shoes, Nos. 2 and 3, for pack mules, and 4,000 for draft mules, Nos. 3 and 4, and 400 pounds of nails, No. 6.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

*Missing.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Shoes you ask for in telegram will come on steamer bringing Garretson's brigade. This is best that can be done.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 28, 1898—4.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Daiquiri, Cuba, June 27. I have just been shown a telegram from Greely to Major Greene, of my staff, requesting daily confidential reports of operations of my command. I have ordered him never to send any report relating to my command that is not first submitted to me. I do not understand by what authority General Greely presumes to ask confidential information from a member of my staff.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1898.

Major General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram of this date concerning giving of information by staff officers has been read by the Secretary of War and your action therein is approved by him, without any reservation whatever.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, June 28, 1898—8.32 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Daiquiri, Cuba, June 27. The following is a list of the killed on 24th instant:
First Cavalry: Private Otto Krupp, Troop B; Corpl. Alexander Llenoc, Privates Emil Biork, Jack Berlin, Peter H. Dix, Gustave Colbe, and Jesse K. Stark, Troop K.

Tenth Cavalry: Corpl. William L. White, Troop E.

First United States Volunteer Cavalry: Corpl. George Tohority and Private E. Leggett, Troop A; Sergt. Marcus B. Russell and Private Harry Heafnoe, Troop G; Capt. A. K. Capron, Sergt. Hamilton Fish, and Private Tilden W. Dawson, Troop L; Private William J. Ervine, Troop F.

The numbers engaged were: First Cavalry, 244; Tenth Cavalry, 220, and First Volunteer Cavalry 500; total 964.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1898—10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary of War desires your views as to advisability of sending ships of subsistence supplies to meet probabilities of near future, as it is not thought you will have sufficient rations to feed any considerable number of prisoners that may fall into your hands.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Convoy is now ready at Key West. What can you have ready to go to-morrow morning?

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same to Colonel Rice, Tampa, Fla.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 28, 29, 1898—1.08 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Six batteries, Shafter's 800 recruits for the infantry, and the First Illinois are ready to go to-morrow.

RICE.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 28, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs that in loading supplies on the transports complete rations be loaded on each ship.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., *June 28, 1898.*

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Major-General Commanding directs that you order a battalion of volunteer infantry, under command of a major, to report to Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, chief of artillery, for duty with the siege train. Please report name of battalion ordered.

J. C. GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE.

(Received, Washington, June 28, 1898.)

Honorable SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Daiquiri, Cuba, June 27.—The *Yale* arrived this morning all right. Troops now disembarking.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., *June 28, 1898.*

Colonel WAGNER, *United States Forces, Cuba:*

General Miles directs you report by cable latest information obtainable regarding Santiago garrison and Spanish reinforcements.

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1898.

General LUDLOW, *United States Forces, Cuba* :

General Miles directs you report daily progress made in debarkation and work accomplished by engineer departments. Make special report regarding railroad facilities and supplies at Daiquiri. Only one communication received from you since departure.

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 28, 1898.

General BRECKINRIDGE, *United States Forces, Cuba* :

No report received from you. General Miles directs you cable exact information before return to command with First Corps.

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

TAMPA, FLA., June 29, 1898—8.45 a. m.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received about midnight. Troops are ready and waiting. Colonel Rice and Captain Bellinger have been requested to as soon as possible telegraph probable hour of sailing. The former advises me that he has already telegraphed you the order in which the troops will sail. He also reports that the guns and property of the six light batteries are alongside transports on flat cars, and he believes that the two slow transports carrying artillery can leave by to-night, the others following some time to-morrow.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER *Tampa, Fla.:*

Report, for information of Secretary of War, number of transports now at Tampa, and how soon troops can be placed thereon, and the number. Convoy waiting at Key West. General Hasbrouck is to go with light batteries. Immediate answer desired.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 29, 1898—2.23 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

There are six transports at Port Tampa. The slow tramp freighters *Specialist* and *Unionist* will carry artillery horse and artillery guard for same. The *Comanche* will carry artillery men. The *Hudson* will carry Shafter's infantry recruits. The *City of Macon* and *Gate City* will take First Illinois and such cavalry recruits, Signal Corps, etc., as can be loaded. This disposition will exhaust full capacity

of transports now here. Such is the report I get from Colonel Rice and Captain Bellingier. Troops are ready and waiting. How soon they can be placed on board will be wired you by Colonel Rice, so he telephones.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Your telegram, along with one from Colonel Rice, has been submitted to Secretary of War, who directs me to say the troops will go at once. Convoy waiting at Key West. Acknowledge receipt and report execution.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *June 29, 1898—2.15 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, June 28. The following articles are required and should be sent with the least delay practicable: Thirty-six sides Lutigo leather; 36 sides harness leather; 50 pounds copper rivets, one-half inch; 5,000 pounds mule shoes, Nos. 2 and 3; 500 pounds nails, horseshoe No. 6; 6 shoeing hammers; 24 rasps, farriers'; 12 coils $\frac{1}{2}$ rope; 12 coils $\frac{3}{4}$ rope; 12 hand punches, saddlers'; 1,200 yards canvas, 72-inch, heavy; 1,200 yards canvas, 22-inch; 2 small field forges for pack train; 2 small anvils for pack train; 35 dozen snaps, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, with guard. The 22-inch canvas is to make oversacks for carrying forage. Sacks in which forage is shipped are too large, and require to be divided.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram urging furnishing of certain stores received. Every effort is being put forward to have them reach you on next ship.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *June 29, 1898—2.23 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, June 28. General Garcia has just received letter of June 21 that French ship with 2,000,000 rations has just arrived at Nuevitas, the port of Puerto Principe. A towboat is running constantly from Nuevitas to Gibara, the port of Holguin.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *June 29, 1898—2.25 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, June 28, 5 p. m. Have just learned 8,000 Spaniards are en route here from Manzanillo with pack train and beef cattle on the hoof; probably 54 miles from here to-day; advancing at the rate of 12 miles per day.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Referring to my telegram this date, informing you that General Hasbrouck would go with the light batteries, it should have read General Randolph.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Brig. Gen. WALLACE RANDOLPH, *Tampa, Fla.*:

It is intention that you shall go in charge of light artillery. By a slip in dictating telegram this morning General Hasbrouck's name was mentioned for yours. This should not have occurred, and I send this in order that there may be no mistake in officer intended.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 29, 1898—1.43 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Unless orders to the contrary are received, shall load the horses and start transport for Key West as the tide serves, sending slower transports first.

RICE.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Colonel RICE, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Your telegram this date received and you will have troops depart as therein indicated. Acknowledge receipt and report execution.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

Six transports will leave Port Tampa this evening for Santiago. *Specialist* and *Unionist* carrying artillery horses and artillery guard. The *Comanche* will carry artillerymen, the *Hudson* infantry recruits for your command. The *City of Macon* and *Gate City* will take First Illinois and such cavalry recruits and signal corps as can be loaded.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., June 29, 1898—12.15.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Replying to your telegram of to-day: Deducting troops about leaving on transports, there are here: Infantry, 12,661; cavalry, 4,693; cavalry horses, 5,000; heavy

artillery, 917; horses, 378; signal corps, 147; also about 160 men awaiting discharge and unequipped recruits belonging to General Shafter's command, and about 150 tons of regimental and company property and tentage left by infantry, which General Shafter with the cavalry, about 1,000 tons of property of all kinds. Quartermasters estimate 4,300 mules, 840 cavalry and artillery horses, 921 Cuban horses, 1,000 tons hay, 500 tons oats, and 12,000 tons coal; about 1,000 tons miscellaneous quartermaster's property, ordnance material, and forage with siege train; 1,200 tons commissary stores and property; about 4,000 tons ordnance. Officers estimate about 800 tons on hand.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

[Memorandum.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

The instructions to send the steamer *Bessie* to Santiago de Cuba for use of General Shafter's command has been countermanded, it being reported to this office that the vessel is unseaworthy. A suitable steamer, the *Goldsworthy*, has been ordered to leave New Orleans at the earliest practicable moment, taking in tow two barges of the Engineer Department, and to proceed to the coast of Cuba and report to General Shafter for such service as may be required of them.

M. I. LUDINGTON,

Quartermaster-General United States Army.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

[Memorandum for the War Department.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 29, 1898.*

A telegram received from Commodore Remy this evening states that the convoy for the transports is now ready at Key West.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., June 29, 1898—6.43 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram directing troops to go at once. Converse waiting received. I send Major Edwards to Port Tampa carry out instructions.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., June 29, 1898.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

I do not think it is possible to get balance of Colonel Wood's regiment on transports without displacing other troops.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *June 29, 1898—9.37 p. m.*
SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Siboney, 28. I have not yet unloaded the siege guns, but will do so as soon as I can. I do not intend to take them to the front until we are stopped or need them. It is going to be a very difficult undertaking to get them up, and if attempted

now would block the road. I have four light batteries at the front, and they are heavy enough to overcome anything the Spaniards have. If we have to besiege the town I will get the guns up. The advance picket is now within $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Santiago. Officers making reconnoissances were within $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to-day and met with no opposition.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 29, 1898.

To the Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to letter of instructions of the 26th instant, I have the honor to report that some of the forces are now already embarked and others will be ready as soon as transportation can be furnished; that, in my judgment, the entire command should be moved as rapidly as possible to Santiago de Cuba. If, on arrival at that place, they are not required, they should continue on to Porto Rico without delay. I am prepared to go by first opportunity, and have made all my arrangements accordingly.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *June 29, 1898.*
(Received 12.05 a. m., 30.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C. :*

Hudson, with 950 Shafter infantry recruits and 5 officers, pulled out into stream about 7 p. m. First Illinois has property about loaded on *Gate City* and *City of Macon*, except transportation, which will have to be left. Colonel Rice reports water capacity of these transports so scant as to be unwise for this regiment to embark before morning. This will be accomplished as early as possible. These three transports will therefore sail direct for Key West to-morrow morning. No room for cavalry recruits. The remaining three transports will take artillery. The temper of the English crews of *Unionist* and *Specialist* have delayed the loading of guns, property, etc., as have the railroads in placing their cars of artillery material. However, this is nearly completed, and to-morrow morning the horses will be loaded and the troops embarked. Seventy men will go with each transport as guard for horses; the balance of artillerymen will go on *Comanche*. This command will probably sail to-morrow night.

For General Coppinger.

EDWARDS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este :*

The President directs that there must be no misunderstanding between the commanding officers of the naval and land forces in and around Santiago and the signal officers of the army. The use of the cable should be under the censorship of yourself and Admiral Sampson. General Greely has no desire to interfere. Under his arrangement with the French Cable Company, commercial messages are to be received, but none sent except by military censorship. If the officer of the Signal Corps acting in this capacity within your jurisdiction is not satisfactory to you, General Greely prefers you to name the censor. The President wants

nothing done in the matter of the cable without your approval. It is desired as soon as practicable to connect the cable with your headquarters unless you and Sampson do not think it best for military reasons.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram urging furnishing of certain stores received. Every effort is being put forth to have them reach you on next ship.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
June 30, 1898—8.53 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, 3 miles from Santiago, Cuba, 29.—I recommend that a large amount of subsistence supplies be shipped for such uses as may be required here for troops, prisoners, Cuban troops, and destitute people, a hundred of whom have come into my lines, leaving Santiago this morning, and who must be fed. Ships should have no other landing.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
June 30, 1898—9.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, 3 miles from Santiago, Cuba, 29. Advance pickets within a mile and a half of Santiago. No opposition. Spaniards have evidently withdrawn to immediate vicinity of the town. Expect to put division on Caney road, between that place and Santiago, day after to-morrow, and will also advance on Sevilla road to San Juan River, and possibly beyond. General Garcia, with 3,000 men, will take railroad north of Santiago at the same time, to prevent Pando reaching city.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI—10.45 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Siboney, 29. Edward Marshall reported better. *Olivette* should be kept here. About 40 men that doctor will send back by first opportunity to Key West.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

YBOR CITY, FLA., June 30, 1898—10.50 p. m.

Gen. N. A. MILES, *Washington, D. C.*:

A battalion of 4 companies, First Florida Infantry, 12 commissioned officers and 334 enlisted men, reported. The implements for 7-inch siege mortars received to-day; also 200 cartridges for 5-inch siege rifles and the same number for 7-inch howitzer; also 500 cartridge bags empty for 3.6-inch rifles. The quartermaster was not prepared to turn over wagons.

JNO. I. ROGERS,

Brigadier-General, Volunteers, Chief of Artillery.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 30, 1898—11.16 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Washington, D. C.*:

Gate City and *City of Macon*, with the First Illinois, sailed this afternoon, having been delayed in obtaining fresh water supplies. Transport *Catania* just arrived. Will hold a regiment of infantry. Loading of stores will begin to-night.

RICE.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., June 30, 1898—11.27 p. m.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

The *Hudson*, with Shafter recruits, sailed at daylight this morning. The First Illinois, on *City of Macon* and *Gate City*, sailed at 5 this p. m. Artillery still loading on *Specialist*, and the *Unionist* nearly completed. Horses will be put on to-morrow morning. After investigation I can't see how the former can sail before to-morrow night and the latter before Saturday morning. The *Comanche* will pull out whenever the freighters are loaded. Much trouble with unimportant stevedores, disposition of crews, and general arrangement of the two freighters is reported. The *Catania*, New York, arrived to-day. Will take the First District of Columbia Volunteers as soon as the quartermaster's department can make her ready for General Copping.

EDWARDS, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 30, 1898.*

SIR: Referring to War Department's telegram received last night, the following telegram was immediately sent:

"WASHINGTON, June 29, 1898.

"SAMPSON, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

"War Department requests that you furnish cable steamer *Mansel* with coal. You are authorized to do so if possible. Telegraph amount delivered.

"LONG."

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with your letter of instructions dated June 26, 1898, that part of the First Division of the Fourth Corps left Tampa this morning for Santiago de Cuba, and the remainder will follow as soon

as transports are furnished. Six light batteries, namely, two of Third, Fourth, and Fifth, respectively, left with the same transports for the same place, under command of General Randolph, U. S. Volunteers.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 30, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In reply to your note I have the honor to inform you that the First Illinois Regiment, consisting of 1,200 men, sailed to-day from Port Tampa, and also that 200,000 rations in bulk were shipped.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER,
Commanding United States Forces, Cuba:

Have you started back any of the transports? If so, how many, and when also the names of the vessels sent?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, *July 1, 1898—9.34 a. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, 1. Action now going on, but firing only light and desultory. Began on the right near Caney, Lawton's division; he will move on the northeast part of the town of Santiago. Will keep you continually advised of progress.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 1, 1898—10.16 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near San Juan River, Cuba, 30. There is not the slightest difference between the naval and military authorities. I prefer that Colonel Allen retain entire charge of the censorship, and I think it very desirable that connection be had with my headquarters.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 1, 1898—10.24 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near San Juan River, Cuba, 30. Lieutenant-Colonel Astor has been on duty on my staff since June 7.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 1, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Siboney had a very heavy engagement to-day, which lasted from 8 a. m. till sundown. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-fourths of a mile of open country between my lines and city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney (which was accomplished at 4 p. m.) will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many are killed.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: As it may be several days before a convoy can reach Key West to accompany additional transports to Santiago de Cuba, and as it will be several days before a sufficient number of transports can reach Tampa to take the remainder

of General Snyder's division, I think the present a favorable opportunity to take and occupy the isle of Pines, for the following reasons:

First. It will stop the accumulation on that island of supplies for the Spaniards, and the supplies already there can be captured.

Second. It will be easily taken when, as is now the case, the attention of the enemy is turned to Havana, Santiago, and Porto Rico.

Third. It is said to have the most delightful climate in the West Indies, being entirely free from yellow fever. It can be made extremely useful for the establishment of a hospital and a camp of prisoners, and also, eventually, as a base for supplying the Cubans, and possibly for the cavalry operations on the main island of Cuba.

I think the one steamer now at Tampa can, with a battery of artillery and one regiment of infantry, take the island, land from two to six months' supplies, and return to Tampa inside of ten days, when the steamer would be ready to be used for any future military purpose.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 1, 1898.*

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of this date, that a battery of artillery and a regiment of infantry be sent to take the isle of Pines, I have the honor to inform you that this is not approved by the President.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1898.

Major General COPPINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Report is desired, for the information of the Secretary of War, of the organizations that have left Tampa since the 29th, including date.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *July 1, 1898—11.23 p. m.*

HON. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram this date received. Under instructions of your telegram of 26th June, I have been pressing the entire First Corps for movement. The first division to move will be Wilson's, about 10,000 strong. Should only 15,000 troops go, two brigades will be taken from the Second Division, in which are the One hundred and fifty-eighth and One hundred and sixtieth Indiana, the only two Indiana regiments in this camp. General Wilson will command the First Division, General Ernst his First Brigade, General Hains his Second Brigade, and Colonel Hulings, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, his Third Brigade, unless General Boynton reports meantime. The First Brigade of the Second Division will be commanded by Colonel Gardner, Thirty-first Michigan, unless General Roe reports meantime. The Second Brigade will be commanded by General McKee and the two brigades of the Second Division by General Poland.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Dispatch to which above is reply, missing.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 2, 1898.—1.12 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago de Cuba, 1. I fear I have underestimated to-day's casualties. A large and thoroughly equipped hospital ship should be sent here at once. Chief surgeon says he has use for 40 more medical officers. Ship must bring launch and boat for conveying wounded.

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General, Fifth Corps.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER:

The Secretary of War directs me to say that hospital ship and medical officers will be sent you as soon as possible; probably leave to-day or to-morrow.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER:

Sorry the losses are so heavy, but am confident of your ultimate complete success.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER:

The Secretary of War suggests that probably the Navy can help you in caring for the wounded. Of course, you can utilize any of our own transports for hospital purposes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., July 2, 1898—12.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

The organizations that have left since the 29th are as follows: Nine hundred and fifty of Shafter's regular infantry recruits left on *Hudson*, June 30, daylight; First Illinois Infantry left on two transports *City of Macon* and *Gate City*, at 5 p. m. of the 30th ultimo. The strength was 46 officers and 896 men, 74 men and 3 officers remaining here as engineers, besides 9 men awaiting discharge on certificates of disability. No transportation taken.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., July 2, 1898—9 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington D. C.:*

Colonel Rice, at 6.40 p. m., reports that *Specialist* has pulled out into stream; that the *Comanche* and *Unionist* will be loaded and leave the dock at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. These three transports carry the artillery. The *Catania*, carrying the First District Volunteers, is further reported ready to join the first three to-morrow morning.

COPPINGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

KEY WEST, FLA., *July 2, 1898.*
(Received Washington, 12.50 a. m.)

Captain MONTGOMERY, *Washington:*

Following just received: "Cervera has been ordered to shell the town when Americans get possession. All foreign consuls have been notified to retire at that time to place of safety outside of city." Inform General Greely.

SAWYER.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 2, 1898—1.21 a. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Siboney 1. Cable received. Colonel Humphrey has been ordered to return as many transports as possible at once.

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General, United States Volunteers, Fifth Corps.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 2, 1898.*
COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE:
The Secretary of War directs you to arrange for a supply of food for prisoners and indigent citizens that may come under control of Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter. To this end one large ship containing not less than 1,500 tons should be provided at the earliest possible day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *July 3, 1898—5.25 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*
General Randolph and six light batteries on the *Comanche* and two English 9-knot transports, and the First District of Columbia Infantry, on the *Catania*, have sailed for Key West to-day. No transports now at Port Tampa.

RICE.

UNITED STATES CAMP, FLA., *July 3, 1898—7.55 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
War Department, Washington, D. C.:
The *Specialist*, with 225 horses, and *Unionist*, with 300 horses and 2 mules, both carrying artillery material and 75 men each, sailed at 8.35 this morning. The *Comanche*, with General Randolph and balance of men of the six light batteries and 50 horses, left at 11.40. The first two are 9-knot freighters; the *Comanche* is a 16-knot boat. The *Catania*, with the First District Volunteers, less Captain Looker's company, remaining here as provisional engineers, left at 12.30 p. m. No more transports here.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

TAMPA BAY HOTEL,
Tampa, Fla., July 3, 1898—7.50 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Depot quartermaster has conferred with us as to movement Tampa to Savannah. Both Florida railroads have sent to Chickamauga their passenger equipment, which is being held in readiness for movement from there. We can get

together equipment for the Rough Riders, but it would simplify matters if you could order Chickamauga movement to begin at once, and we could use that equipment to carry the 5,000 troops to Savannah.

B. W. WRENN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 3, 1898—1.56 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este*:

(To be forwarded at once to headquarters in the field.)

The following is just received (midnight) from sources unofficial: "Cervera has been ordered to shell the town (Santiago) when Americans get possession. All foreign consuls have been notified to retire at that time to places of safety outside the city." This information may or may not be correct, but is sent for your consideration. We are awaiting with intense anxiety tidings of to-day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 3, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Commanding United States Forces, Cuba:

I waited with the President until 4 o'clock this morning for news from you relative to Saturday's battle. Not a word was received, nor has there been up to this hour, 11 a. m., except an account of the battle of Friday, upon which I congratulate you most heartily. I wish hereafter that you would interrupt all messages that are being sent to the Associated Press and others, and make report at the close of each day, or during the day if there is anything of special importance, at once. The *Relief* left New York yesterday. She has 17 surgeons aboard, and will come to you as quickly as possible.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 3, 1898.
(Received Washington, 11.44 a. m.)

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, 3. We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force, and I am seriously considering withdrawing about 5 miles and taking up a new position on the high ground between the San Juan River and Siboney, with our left at Sardinero, so as to get our supplies, to a large extent, by means of the railroad, which we can use, having engines and cars at Siboney. Our losses up to date will aggregate 1,000, but list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. General Young also very ill; confined to his bed. General Hawkins slightly wounded in foot during sortie enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed. The behavior of the regular troops was magnificent. I am urging Admiral Sampson to attempt to force the entrance of the harbor, and will have consultation with him this morning. He is coming to the front to see me. I have been unable to be out during the heat of the day for four days, but am retaining the command. General Garcia

reported he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that General Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French consul with about 400 French citizens came into his lines yesterday from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.
SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898.

Lieutenant ALLEN,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Secretary War directs you make at once hasty, but complete, inspection of the steamer *Grand Duchess*, and report upon her condition and seaworthiness, and as to her capacity for carrying troops and animals just as she is, and whether she can carry wagons. Early action desired.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

Reply to above missing.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 3, 1898.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: Referring to the dispatch* from Colonel Allen, that I sent you, stating that the transports will return to-day, I request that orders be sent to the commander of the fleet, directing that the fastest vessels sail with all possible speed to Port Tampa, in order that they may get a supply of coal and water and commence loading before the others arrive, thus saving time; the commander of the convoy to be the judge as to the division of his ships, as well as of the ships that they are to convoy.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

The Major-General Commanding directs that you have the Rhode Island regiment prepared and ready in every respect—ammunition, field rations, etc.—to go to Newport News upon information from the Atlantic liners that they are ready to receive them; this in addition to the two brigades already ordered.

GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 3, 1898—12.10 p. m.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your first dispatch received. Of course you can judge the situation better than we can at this end of the line. If, however, you could hold your present position, especially San Juan heights, the effect upon the country would be much better than falling back. However, we leave all that matter to you. This is only a suggestion. We shall send you reinforcements at once.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

* Missing.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 3, 1898—12.35 p. m.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Have any transports started back for Tampa? We want to ship your animals and artillery, and Snyder's division of infantry. Also necessary supplies.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

CUBA, VIA HAITI, *July 3, 1898—2 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 3. Large quantities of underclothing and shoes enough for entire army are badly needed.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898—2.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs that hereafter all important messages or important parts of messages giving information be sent in cipher. Detail of Captain Alger, now on Duffield's staff, to take charge of this work is suggested, as he is accustomed to it.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898—2.45 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The Secretary War, no less than the President, is very desirous to know how you are feeling to-day.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

Secretary War directs you get Wilson's division ready to move at hour's notice. Also transportation ready and await further orders.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA.,
July 3, 1898—3.57 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram concerning Wilson's division received. It will be ready as soon as order to move is received.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., *July 3, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

Telegram received. I will send General Wilson with two brigades commanded by Generals Ernst and Hains, of about 7,000 men, unless you think this too many.

I do not clearly understand your telegram as to whether I am to send the rations and ammunition to Charleston, or whether you have directed them sent there from some other point than this. I have in this camp only about 200 rounds per man for the above force.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Dispatch to which above is reply missing.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898.

Maj. Gen. GUY V. HENRY
(Through Maj. Gen. William M. Graham),
Camp Alger, Va.:

With approval Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding Army directs you send two of the strongest regiments of Garretson's brigade to Newport News to embark on the *St. Paul* and *Duchess*, to go thence to Santiago. Inform yourself by telegraph what horses and mules those steamers will take, and govern yourself accordingly. The balance of your command will be sent to Charleston, S. C., to be shipped on steamers there. The officers will take their horses, and you will take all necessary baggage, including camp and garrison equipage. Your field transportation that can not go on the *Duchess* will be turned over to the corps quartermaster at Camp Alger. The steamers will be ready to receive your command Tuesday evening. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS CAMP ALGER, VA., *July 3, 1898—4.23 p. m.*
Brigadier-General CORBIN,
Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Your dispatch addressed Maj. Gen. Guy V. Henry, through Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, Camp Alger, Va., just received. I have no knowledge of General Henry's whereabouts. He has not reported to me for duty, nor is he in this camp, so far as my knowledge enables me to say.

GRAHAM,
Major-General, United States Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 3, 1898—5 p. m.

General SHAFTER:

You can have whatever reenforcement you want. Wire what additional troops you desire and they will be sent as rapidly as transports can be secured. In addition to the 2,700 troops now en route from Tampa, the *St. Paul* and *Duchess* will leave Newport News not later than Wednesday with 3,000 troops of Garretson's brigade; the *St. Louis*, *Yale*, and *Columbia* will sail probably from Charleston, carrying 4,000 more, and others will be sent from Tampa as you may request.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 3.—Lieutenant Allen, Second Cavalry, is just in from my extreme right, which is on the railroad running north from Santiago and which

PLAYA, *July 3, 1898—7 p. m.*

overlooks the entire bay. Lieutenant Allen states that Cervera's fleet was in full view until nearly 10 o'clock this morning, when it proceeded down the bay, and shortly afterwards heavy firing was heard. Duffield, at Siboney, has just telephoned me that Captain Cotton, of the *Harvard*, just sent him word that Admiral Sampson had signaled Cervera had come out and had escaped and that he was in pursuit. The *Harvard* immediately left. The French consul informed General Garcia, into whose lines he went yesterday, that Admiral Cervera had stated that he would run out at 10 o'clock this a. m., and that was the hour Allen witnessed his departure. Cervera told such consul it was better to die fighting than blow up his ships in harbor.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 3, 1898—7.43 p. m.*

General MILES, *Washington:*

Siboney office confirms statement that all Spanish fleet except one war ship destroyed and burning on the beach. It was witnessed by Captain Smith, who told operator. No doubt of its correctness.

ALLEN.

NEW YORK, *July 3, 1898—9.07 p. m.*

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington. D. C.:*

Further details from Captain Allen, from Siboney, over Signal Corps cable. All the Spanish fleet destroyed but one, and they are close after her. Spanish ran their ships close inshore, set them on fire, and then they exploded.

A. W. GREELY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 3, 1898—7.31 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 3. Early this morning I sent in a demand for immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening bombardment to-morrow. Perfect quiet on lines for one hour. From news just received of escape of fleet am satisfied place will be surrendered.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 3, 1898—12.15 a. m.*

(Should be July 4, 1898.)

General ALGER, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Cuba, 3. Did not telegraph, as I was too busy looking after things that had to be attended to at once and did not wish to send any news that was not fully confirmed, besides I was too much excited myself. The Spanish fleet left the harbor this morning and is reported practically destroyed. I demanded surrender of city at 10 o'clock. At this hour, 4.30 p. m., no reply has been received. Perfect quiet along the line. Situation has been precarious on account of difficulties of supplying command with food and tremendous fighting capabilities shown by the enemy from his almost impregnable position.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 4, 1898—1.16 a. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, 3. I shall hold my present position.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—5.22 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, 3. The following is my demand for the surrender of the city of Santiago:

“HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,

“NEAR SAN JUAN RIVER, CUBA, July 3, 1898—8.30 a. m.

“*To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba.*

“SIR: I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“MAJOR-GENERAL, U. S. A.”

Following is the Spanish reply, with which Colonel Dorst has just returned at 6.30 p. m.:

“SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 3, 1898—3 p. m.

“*His Excellency the General Commanding Forces of United States*

“*near San Juan River:*

“SIR: I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8.30 a. m. and received at 1 p. m., demanding the surrender of this city; on the contrary case announcing to me that you will bombard this city and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that this city will not surrender and that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message.

“Very respectfully,

JOSÉ TORAL,

“*Commander in Chief, Fourth Corps.*

The British, Portuguese, Chinese, and Norwegian consuls have come to my line with Colonel Dorst. They ask if noncombatants can occupy the town of Caney and railroad points, and ask until 10 o'clock of 5th instant before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old, who will leave. They ask if I can supply them with food, which I can not do for want of transportation to Caney, which is 15 miles from my landing. The following is my reply:

“JULY 3, 1898.

“*The Commanding General Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:*

“In consideration of the request of the consular officers in your city awarded the delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city and in the interest of the poor women and children who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and in forced [enforced] departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon on the 5th, providing during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own.

“I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

“W. R. SHAFTER,

“*Major-General, United States Volunteers.*”

I do not know that these extreme measures which I have threatened be justifiable under the circumstances, and I submit the matter for the consideration of the President. The little town of Caney will not hold 1,000 people, and great suffering will be occasioned and our friends, as we must regard the people referred to, and it is now filled with dead and wounded, the dead still unburied. The consuls tell Dorst that there are not to exceed 5,000 troops in the city. I can hold my present line and starve them out, letting the noncombatants come out leisurely as they run out of food, and will probably be able to give such as are forced out by hunger food to keep them alive. I await your orders.

W. R. SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

Above dispatch must have been dated July 3 by Shafter and sent by him that date.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—9.14 p. m.

General MILES, *Headquarters Army, Washington:*

Siboney, 4. Transports *Gussie, Whitney,* and *D. H. Miller* sailed June 30, *Stillwater* and *Morgan* July 3, all for Port Tampa. *Iroquois* left night before last for Key West with sick and wounded. *Cherokee* should leave to-night or in the morning for same place with sick and wounded. The *Yale* and *Harvard* arrived and discharged troops. The *Yale* returned at once and the *Harvard* is still here. Had nothing to do with these transports, they being exclusively under the control of the Navy. The *Louisiana* arrived with mules and forage late on night of June 30 and was sent to Daiquiri that night, and discharged mules the following day; is discharging forage now. She will be returned soon as discharged. No vessels have been discharged of more than troops and animals, rations, forage, and ammunition.

HUMPHREY.

P. S.—Have informed Humphrey that transports *Gussie, Whitney, D. H. Miller,* and *Stillwater* are at Playa; they say awaiting convoy.

ALLEN.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 4, 1898—1.13 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 3. I will send important dispatches hereafter in cipher, when possible, but you must understand that we have no time to spare, no facilities for the work. Messages sent you this afternoon would require until to-morrow to work out. Captain Alger is 10 miles from here; also my staff officer in charge of cipher is absent, on duty.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898—1.45 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs me to say for you to exercise your own judgment about using cipher and not inconvenience yourself in any way, as it is fully understood how you are occupied.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,

Commanding Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Having reference to your telegram of July 3 concerning the supply of equipments to troops of your command, you are informed that the Chief of Ordnance has telegraphed Captain Rockwell asking him to wire at once the equipments needed by the command under James H. Wilson under orders to go to Charleston, and upon receipt of this information he will have the articles needed meet them at Charleston.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS CAMP ALGER, VA., July 4, 1898—12 noon.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Information received that *St. Paul* is not going to Newport News. Shall Garretson's two regiments leave here so as to reach Newport News Tuesday evening, as originally intended?

GRAHAM,
Major-General, Commanding Second Corps.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

With approval of Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding Army directs you place the Eighth Ohio, of General Garretson's brigade, en route to New York, to take the steamer *St. Paul*, at the pier on Fulton street, North River, sailing Wednesday afternoon.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—3.15 a. m.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

The fleet under my command offers the nation as a Fourth of July present the destruction of the whole of Cervera's fleet. Not one escaped. It attempted to escape at 9.30 this morning. At 2 the last ship, the *Cristobal Colon*, had run ashore 60 miles west of Santiago, and has let down her colors. The *Infanta Maria Theresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Vizcaya* were forced ashore, burned, and blown up within 20 miles of Santiago. The *Furor* and *Pluton* were destroyed within 4 miles of port. Loss, one killed and two wounded.

Enemy's loss probably several hundred from gun fire, explosions, and drowning. About 1,300 prisoners, including Cervera.

SAMPSON.

PLAYA, July 4, 1898—9.30 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago. Your telegram inquiring about my health is just received. I am still very much exhausted, eating a little this p. m. for the first time in four days. The good news has inspired everybody. When the news of the disaster of the Spanish fleet reached the front, which was during the period of truce, a regimental band that had managed to keep its instruments on the line played the "Star Spangled Banner" and "There will be a hot time in the old town to-night," men cheering from one end of the line to the other. Officers and men without even shelter tents have been soaking for five days in afternoon rains, but all are happy.

SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

[Official business—Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1898—6.10 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Telegram containing demand made by you for surrender of Santiago, the Spanish commander's reply thereto, and your reply to him, received. While you would be justified in beginning to shell Santiago at expiration of time limit set by you, still under the conditions named in your dispatch, and for humanity's sake, the postponement of the bombardment to noon of July 5 is approved. Telegraph me this evening just how matters stand. Have you recent news of Hobson?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—6.57 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, 3. To-night my lines completely surround the town, from the bay on the north of the city to a point on the San Juan River on the south. The enemy holds from the west bend of the

San Juan River at its mouth up the railroad to the city. General Pando, I find to-night, is some distance away and will not get into Santiago.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

After conference with the President and the Secretary of War, I am directed to say your continued illness brings sorrow and anxiety. In case you are disabled General Wheeler would of course succeed to command. His illness, which we also regret, is feared to be so serious as to prevent his assuming command. You must determine whether your condition is such as to require you to relinquish command. If so, and General Wheeler is disabled, you will order the next general officer in rank for duty to succeed you and to take up the work in hand. It is not expected that our forces will make assault until they are ready.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA.,
July 4, 1898—12.22 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

My present arrangements are that Wilson with his First and Second Brigades, about 5,000 strong, under Generals Ernst and Hains, respectively, will start to-morrow morning at daylight for railroad shipping points, Rossville and Ringgold, to embark on cars, unless you desire his command to be detained here till water transportation is ready at Charleston.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

St. Paul leaves New York Wednesday direct for Santiago, with Eighth Ohio, and underclothing, shoes, stockings, and duck suits for your whole army. How are you, Wheeler, Young, and others?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER,
Commanding United States Forces, Cuba:

Do you want any reenforcements? Answer quick. If not, we will get ready for the other expedition.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

My telegram to-day concerning your future action was not intended in any way to direct your movements. You are the best judge of the situation, and all the country has every faith in your wisdom. How are you physically, anyway?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.*:

Hold troops in readiness to move until definite information as to when water transportation will be ready at Charleston.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—1.22 p. m.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

In Camp near Santiago, 3. The following is the list furnished by chief surgeon of some of the wounded officers. All the official reports from regiments are not yet in. Will forward them as they arrive. James P. Haskell, lieutenant-colonel, Seventeenth Infantry; Theodore Mosher, Captain, Twenty-second Infantry; D. H. Wells, second lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry; H. S. Hawkins, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers; John Robertson, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; L. H. Gross, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; James E. Brett, captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry; A. R. Seyburn, first lieutenant, Eighth Infantry; G. H. Ellis, major, Thirteenth Infantry; W. S. Worth, lieutenant-colonel, Thirteenth Infantry; R. T. Eskridge, major, Tenth Infantry; Dr. Danforth, acting assistant surgeon; R. S. Turman, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; H. C. Egbert, lieutenant-colonel, Sixth Infantry; H. C. Ducat, captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Charles B. Parkhurst, captain, Fourth Artillery; J. J. Brereton, captain, Twenty-fourth Infantry; E. H. Liscum, lieutenant-colonel, Twenty-fourth Infantry; James Fornance, captain, Thirteenth Infantry—died since; Zenas W. Torrey, captain, Sixth Infantry; E. C. Woodbury, captain, Sixteenth Infantry; R. E. L. Spence, second lieutenant, Sixteenth Infantry; A. B. Scoll, first lieutenant, Thirteenth Infantry; Thomas A. Roberts, second lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry; George D. Walker, captain, Sixth Infantry; Clarence N. Purdy, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; W. H. Simmons, second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry; John Bigelow, captain, Tenth Cavalry; John H. Hughes, second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry; J. N. Augustin, second lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry—since died; H. G. Cavanaugh, captain, Thirteenth Infantry; Sumner H. Lincoln, major, Tenth Infantry; Henry Lyons, lieutenant, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Theo. J. Wint, major, Tenth Cavalry.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este*:

You are authorized to use any vessel adapted to that purpose for transportation of sick and wounded. Telegraph this office, giving date of departure and number of patients on board, and destination of any vessel so used.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, July 4, 1898—1.48 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

Steamers *Mohawk* and *Mississippi* are in lower harbor this city, ready to go to sea, and only await Government instructions fixing destination. Both ships empty. The First Regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel Barber commanding, under orders for San Francisco, Thursday, can be diverted to Santiago, if so desired, and transportation by either of above-named ships leaving Thursday, or by the *Arcadia*, which can be made ready to sail by same day. All three ships reported in good condition and have good average speed.

GILLESPIE, *Brigadier-General, Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General GILLESPIE, *New York City*:

The steamers *Mohawk* and *Mississippi* are not available for the purposes set forth in your telegram this date. They go to Tampa to convey horses for General Shafter's command. The *Arcadia* is to be loaded with subsistence stores. Colonel Barber's regiment will go to the Pacific as heretofore ordered, as soon as it is ready to move. Thanks, however, for your suggestion.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898—3.50 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Playa del Este, Cuba:

Being on the ground and knowing all the conditions, the Secretary War directs you will use your own judgment as to how and when you will take the city of Santiago, but, for manifest reasons, it should be accomplished as speedily as possible.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898—4 p. m.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Two ships, known as Nos. 20 and 25, will sail from New York this afternoon for Tampa. No. 20 has accommodation for 1,000 horses and 1,000 men, with forage and rations for the same, and capacity of 250 tons fresh beef. No. 25 has capacity for 800 horses, men and forage and rations, and 250 tons fresh beef. The exact time of arrival is not known, but anywhere from four to five days. On their arrival the number of men and animals indicated will be placed aboard. The destination of these ships will be Santiago, unless otherwise ordered. Acknowledge receipt.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 4, 1898—7.13 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Telegram No. 3, reporting sailing transports Nos. 20 and 25, received.

COPPINGER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Having reference to my telegram of yesterday, with approval of the Secretary of War, the major-general commanding directs troops therein designated will embark at Tampa, and not at Savannah, as mentioned.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 4, 1898—7.23 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Telegram No. 2, directing embarkation at Tampa, received.

COPPINGER,
Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The following has just been sent to General Coppinger, Tampa:

"Two ships, known as Nos. 20 and 25, will sail from New York this afternoon for Tampa. No. 20 has accommodation for 1,000 horses and 1,000 men, with forage and rations for the same, and capacity of 250 tons fresh beef. No. 25 has capacity for 800 horses, men, and forage and rations, and 250 tons fresh beef. The exact time of arrival is not known, but anywhere from four to five days. On their arrival the number of men and animals indicated will be placed aboard. The destination of these ships will be Santiago, unless otherwise ordered. Acknowledge receipt."

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Soon as you can do so advisedly, telegraph me your recommendations for promotion.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

Secretary War directs one regiment of Garretson's brigade be made ready to proceed to-morrow morning to Charleston by rail to take steamer from that point, providing transportation can be ready.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CAMP ALGER, VA., July 4, 1898—7.45 p. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN:

Your messages in reference to sending regiments of Garretson's brigade to Charleston are open to two constructions if read in different sequences. Please inform me whether I am to send two regiments to Charleston to-morrow a. m. or only one regiment, provided transportation can be ready.

GRAHAM, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

Secretary War directs the remaining two regiments of Garretson's brigade be made ready to proceed to-morrow morning to Charleston by rail to take steamer from that point, provided transportation can be ready.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.*:

Secretary War directs you order Major Howard to Newport News, Va., with relation to the fitting out steamers. He should report to the Quartermaster-General to-night for detailed instructions.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA.,
July 4, 1898—7.34 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Will you please inform me when the transports for General Wilson's division will be at Charleston? Under present circumstances would it not be well for the division to remain here until such time as it can reach Charleston and go directly aboard? Please answer.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

KEY WEST, FLA., VIA JACKSONVILLE,
July 4, 1898—8.18 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Transport *Comanche*, with 500 enlisted men of light artillery and 88 Signal Corps, arrived at Key West at noon. Transport *Specialist* is here also. Transport *Unionist* has been out of sight astern since sundown yesterday. As the *Unionist* carries only 300 horses and 75 enlisted men of the artillery, and all the guns, ammunition, and harness for the six batteries are on board *Specialist*, I request permission to start at once, under proper convoy, with *Comanche* and *Specialist*, to Santiago. Upon arrival I shall be able to land and thoroughly equip three light batteries and the guns of other three can be hauled into position if necessary. Assistant Surgeon Teneyck, the only medical officer on *Comanche* with 614 enlisted men, is sick. Request immediate detail of one of the medical officers at Key West as assistant to him, or, if found necessary, to be assigned in his place. At present rate of sailing the *Unionist* will probably not be in till very late to-night. An order for especial convoy will be necessary. Estimated speed of *Specialist* 8 knots, speed of *Comanche* 13 knots.

RANDOLPH, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 4, 1898.

Gen. WALLACE RANDOLPH, *Key West, Fla.*:

The Secretary of War directs that the recommendations contained in your telegram of this date be carried into effect as speedily as possible. Let the slow boat follow; as the Spanish navy has been destroyed she takes but little chance of trouble. You will go with all dispatch to the support of General Shafter; your presence there is needed. This will be an order on the commanding officer, Key West, to give you the services of a medical officer asked for. Acknowledge receipt and report hour of departure.

Secretary of the Navy has just informed me that orders will be given by Commodore Remy to furnish you with a fast convoy as requested.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—10.10 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 4. When am I to expect troops from Tampa? Report just received. Pando entered city last night by Cobre road with 5,000 from Holguin. Garcia was especially charged with blockading that road.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Reenforcements are being hurried to you. Randolph leaves Key West to-night with fast convoy. He has about 3,500 men, including the six light batteries from Tampa. The *St. Paul* will leave New York Wednesday evening with the Eighth Ohio Volunteers. The *Yale* and *Harvard* will take all the troops they can carry, sailing from Charleston. The day and hour of their departure will be communicated to you as soon as known, probably the 6th.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 4, 1898—11.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, in camp near Santiago de Cuba, 4. There appears to be no reasonable doubt that General Pando succeeded in entering Santiago last night with his force, said to be about 5,000 men. This puts a different aspect upon affairs, and while we can probably maintain ourselves, it would be at the cost of very considerable fighting and loss. General Lawton reports that General Garcia, who was to block entrance of Pando, informed him at 10 o'clock last night that Pando had passed in on Cobre road. Lawton says can not compel General Garcia to obey my instructions, and that if they intend to place themselves in any position where they will have to fight, and that if they intend to reduce Santiago, we will have to depend alone upon our own troops, and that we will require twice the number we now have. I sent message to Admiral Sampson, asking if he proposed entering the harbor so as to give us his assistance. Commodore Watson replies that he does not know Admiral Sampson's intentions since the destruction of the Spanish squadron, but does not himself think fleet should try to go into harbor of Santiago. This, under the circumstances, is not very encouraging. Have been expecting a division from Tampa and Duffield's second brigade from Camp Alger, but only a small number of recruits has appeared so far. We have got to try and reduce the town, now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition. There must be no delay in getting large bodies of troops here. The town is in a terrible condition as to food, and people are starving, as stated by foreign consuls this morning, but the troops can fight and have large quantities of rice, but no other supplies. There will be nothing done here until noon of the 5th, and I suppose I can put them off a little longer to enable people to get out. Country here is destitute of food or growing crops, except mangoes. Men are in good spirits and so far in good health, though it is hard to tell how long the latter will continue. I am sorry to say I am no better and, in addition to my weakness, can not be out on account of slight attack of gout, but hope to be better soon. Lieutenant Miley had interview with consuls this morning, and his report will be telegraphed immediately. I do not send this in cipher, as time is precious.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

[Memorandum for the War Department.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 5, 1898.*

The following is a quotation from a telegram received 1.15 p. m. to-day:

“KEY WEST, FLA., *July 5, 1898.*

“NAVIGATION, *Navy Department:*

“General Randolph said necessary that transport *Specialist* go with *Comanche*. Accordingly, as all transports except *Catania* were ready, they sailed about 10 o'clock, *Machias* and *Wilmington* conveying *Comanche*, *Specialist*, *Gate City*, *City of Macon*, and *Hudson*. *Leyden* left at same time, conveying *Unionist*, a slower steamer than the others. The others will make their best fleet speed, about 10 knots, not delaying for the *Unionist* and *Leyden*. *Catania* is only transport left here. Her repairs are in hand. Time of completion not yet known. Will send here with special convoy.

“REMEY.”

The repairs herein referred to were, by request of the War Department, yesterday ordered to be made by the navy engineers at Key West as quickly as possible.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

[Memorandum for the Secretary of War.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 5, 1898.*

Referring to the verbal request of the Adjutant-General that a convoy be made available at Key West immediately for the convoy of the army transports, I have to inform you that the convoying vessels have been waiting at Key West for one week to-day, to the embarrassment of this Department. They are ready to sail at any hour of the day or night. This information was furnished on the 28th of June.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 5, 1898.*

Copy of a telegram sent Commodore Remy last evening:

“WASHINGTON, *July 4, 1898.*

“NAVAL BASE, *Key West, Fla.:*

“Send fast convoy with transport *Comanche* immediately. Imperative. Give name of convoying vessel and when she can leave. Confer with General Randolph and start as speedily as possible.”

[Memorandum.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 5, 1898.*

The *Yale* and *Columbia* arrived at Charleston at 9.03 this morning.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 5, 1898—12.53 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

In the field near San Juan River, 4. I regard it as necessary that the navy force an entrance into the harbor of Santiago not later than the 6th instant and assist in the capture of that place. If they do, I believe the place will surrender without further sacrifice of life.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

Please acknowledge receipt to me.

ALLEN.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 5, 1898—1.10 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, camp near San Juan River, 4. If Sampson will force an entrance with all his fleet to the upper bay of Santiago, we can take the city within a few hours. Under these conditions I believe the town will surrender. If the army is to take the place, I want 15,000 troops speedily, and it is not certain that they can be landed, as it is getting stormy. Sure and speedy way is through the bay. Am now in position to do my part.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

Please acknowledge receipt to me.

ALLEN.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 5, 1898—1.20 a. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago de Cuba, 4. In the best interest of the public service and of all concerned, I respectfully request that Capt. J. T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry, be ordered to report to me immediately in person, to which application he has given his consent. With fair opportunity and direction, this arrangement should give greater usefulness to the qualities and military knowledge he possesses, and his presence with me is especially needed, since both Captains Alger and Rhodes have been ordered upon other duties.

BRECKINRIDGE, *Major-General, Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898—11.20 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary of War instructs me to say that the President directs that you confer with Admiral Sampson at once for cooperation in taking Santiago. After the fullest exchange of views you will agree upon the time and manner of attack.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, *July 5, 1898—1.37 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago de Cuba. Navy should go into Santiago Harbor at any cost. If they do, I believe they will take the city and all the troops that are there. If they do not, the country should be prepared for heavy losses among our troops. After talking with the French consul myself, and Lieutenant Miley, with several others, I do not believe I will bombard the town until I get more troops, but will keep up fire on trenches. If it was simply a going out of the women, and to outside places where they could be cared for, it would not matter much, but now it means their going out to starve to death or be furnished with food by us, and the latter is not possible now. I should very much like the Secretary's views.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898—3.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram this date has been submitted to the President. After consideration, the Secretary of War directs me to say that it is evident from your several reports that you do not consider your force strong enough to make a successful

assault upon the Spanish army intrenched in Santiago. This being the case, it is the part of wisdom to await reenforcements, the embarkation of which you have already been advised. As you have already been advised, you must be judge of the time and manner of assault. The President has directed that you and Admiral Sampson have a conference and determine a course of cooperation best calculated to secure desirable results, with least sacrifice.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 5, 1898—3.45 p. m.

Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near San Juan River, Cuba, 4, 6 p. m. In accordance with your order I send a dispatch showing the situation at this time.

No firing on lines since 11 a. m. yesterday, and there will be none to-morrow; certainly not before 12 o'clock noon. I have quite a number of seriously wounded Spanish officers and I have proposed to send them in, which the Spanish general has apparently gladly accepted. Only the severely wounded will be sent. This will probably occupy to-morrow. I am told troop ships are in sight; if so, I will get the men up to-morrow. Lieutenant Miley, of my staff, had an interview this morning with several of the consular officers. His report is telegraphed, so you may know all the circumstances, and is as follows:

Memorandum of an interview between Mr. Robert Mason, British proconsul; M. Isidore Augustine, Swedish and Norwegian consul; Mr. Modesto Ros, Portuguese consul; Mr. Angel Navarro, secretary to Cuban governor of the province of Santiago, and first lieutenant of the Second Artillery, near Santiago de Cuba, July 4, 1898, at 9.45 a. m.

Lieutenant Miley met General Wheeler and Colonel Dorst on the American lines and proceeded with them, bearing a flag of truce, to a point from 500 to 600 yards in front of the lines, where they met the four first above-named gentlemen. It was explained to the consuls that Caney had been badly shelled in the last few days and that many wounded were still in the houses at that place, and also some of the dead unburied, but that any person leaving Santiago could go there if he wished to a limited few—3,000 or 4,000. General Shafter could furnish the rougher components of the ration, namely, bread, sugar, coffee, and bacon. Left impossible at present to render assistance to a greater number. He did not expect there would be such a great number to leave the city. He also stated that General Shafter had submitted the question of bombardment to his home Government and expected a reply to-day. The alternative being a very close investment and starving the garrison out, which could be easily done, as the Americans had a force several times stronger than the enemy. In the latter case the people who could get something to eat would probably stay in the city and come out gradually, as their provisions failed. By this time the general would undoubtedly be in a position to assist them, but not now, if all were forced out at once. The general therefore advised a short wait until he received orders from his home Government, relying on the fact that he will not throw shells into the city.

The British proconsul, speaking for the others, then explained the dreadful condition now existing among the inhabitants of Santiago. The condition has been gradually growing worse for the last three years. For the past two years no crops of any consequence have been raised. It would entail a dreadful hardship upon everyone if forced to leave the city, and day before yesterday the scenes in the streets and around the consulates were very distressing. It was then expected that the American fleet would attempt to enter the harbor and bombard the city. Mr. Mason and the other consuls insisted upon the impor-

tance of the use of the broad term noncombatants when designating the persons who could leave Santiago. They said that many inhabitants of Spanish birth and sympathies now engaged in civil pursuits would be glad to leave the city if given an opportunity by General Shafter and General Toral. He says there are about 15,000 or 20,000 women and children and foreigners and about 30,000 non-combatants. The secretary to the civil governor was also very anxious that the term noncombatants be used. The British consul submitted for the consideration of General Shafter the following proposition: First, whether the old and infirm and the sick could not be taken on board the Spanish merchant vessels now in and moored at a point not under fire; second, whether trains filled with non-combatants could not be run from Santiago through American lines and the empty trains returned; third, whether some guaranty of disposition of American troops could not be given for the safety of noncombatants who might leave the city for territory now occupied by the Cuban forces. The first and second propositions were accepted, the third General Shafter could not agree to, as he could not afford to expose his troops in isolated places, where they will be forsaken by the Cuban forces when attacked.

E. J. McCLEARNAND, A. A. G.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., July 5, 1898—3.45 p. m.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Just leaving for Charleston. No signal officers or men. No engineers' supplies. No intrenching tools, and no funds for any of the supply departments, except commissary. Please arrange at Charleston to meet these requirements. Place to my credit at Charleston at least \$5,000 for each department, total, \$30,000, with check books. This dispatch sent too late to be communicated to General Brooke.

J. H. WILSON,

Major-General Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898—4.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Your telegram concerning the Navy entering Santiago Harbor is received and your action thoroughly approved. The Secretary of War suggests that if the Navy will not undertake to break through, take a transport, cover the pilot house in most exposed points with baled hay, attach an anchor to a towline, and, if possible, grapple the torpedo cables, and call for volunteers from the Army—not a large number—to run into the harbor, thus making a way for the Navy. Before acting, telegraph what you think of it. One thing is certain; that is, the Navy must get into the harbor, and must save the lives of our brave men that will be sacrificed if we assault the enemy in his intrenchments without aid. This is strictly confidential to you.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

With approval Secretary of War, the Major-General Commanding Army directs you to place the First Brigade of Wilson's division en route to Charleston, S. C. It should leave soon as possible. It is thought General Wilson had better go in command in advance of his division. They will sail, on arrival, on board the *Yale* and *Harvard*. Acknowledge receipt and hour of departure of troops.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *July 5, 1898—5.06 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

General Wilson and staff will leave here for Charleston at 2 o'clock this afternoon. General Ernst, with 5 staff officers, commanding First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, will march from this camp at 2 o'clock this afternoon and embark on cars this evening at Ringgold, Ga. The strength of the brigade is: Third Wisconsin, 37 officers, 833 men; Second Wisconsin, 36 officers, 880 men; Sixteenth Pennsylvania, 29 officers, and 671 men. All unequipped recruits belonging to these regiments have been retained in this camp.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The unequipped recruits of General Ernst's brigade should be forwarded to him so soon as equipments are received.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, *July 5, 1898—6.50 p. m.*

Secretary ALGER, *Washington:*

In camp near Santiago, 5. Large number of women and children coming out of Santiago this morning. With assistance of Miss Barton will try and feed them. Do not believe there will be any firing to-day on account of all the people not being able to get out. Have also the enemy receiving some of his wounded which I am sending him. Heavy firing about midnight, which continued an hour, at entrance to bay. Don't know cause. Hope it was Sampson clearing the entrance of torpedoes. Appearance of fleet in harbor will settle Santiago. The land side is securely held.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, *July 5, 1898—6.55 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, 5. Field mortars have nearly reached the front. Will get them in place to-night.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 5, 1898—9.16 p. m.*

General MILES, *Washington:*

Transports *Stillwater, D. H. Miller, Whitney, Gussie, and Morgan* are anchored in Guantanamo Bay. Some of them need coal; some provisions and water. Some have been here four and five days. Above also sent to General Shafter, Siboney.

ALLEN, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 5, 1898—9.32 p. m.*

General MILES, *Washington:*

Headquarters Army, Siboney, Cuba, 5. Learned to-day that the vessels I reported as having sailed are at Guantanamo, held by naval authorities. My

Instructions were that as fast as vessels were unloaded to cause them to report to Admiral Sampson in the above-named place. If they are being held there, the naval authorities are responsible.

HUMPHREY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

It is found cipher causes too much delay. Instructions on this subject need not be heeded unless in very particular instances.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The inquiries concerning the dead and wounded are becoming more and more voluminous. Secretary War directs you cause correct list to be forwarded at earliest date possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs that as far as possible the sick and wounded of your command be sent to Fort Monroe and not to Key West or Tampa. Of course your chief medical officer will determine character of cases sent. Surgeon-General suggests that the most severe cases should be treated on relief ship.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger:*

The *Yale* and *Harvard* will be ready to sail from Charleston by the 5th and 6th. Garretson's brigade, other than the Eighth Ohio, should be put under way as speedily as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Major-General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

The two regiments of General Garretson's brigade leaving to-day will take the *Columbia* and *Yale* instead of the *Yale* and *Harvard*, as heretofore directed.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, SECOND ARMY CORPS, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

Secretary War directs that you send horses of Garretson's brigade, including those of Hospital Corps, for division of the two brigades, with attendants, to Newport News, Va., for *La Grande Duchesse*, when asked for by Quartermaster's Department.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you load both the ships *Lampasas* and *Nueces* when they arrive at Port Tampa, which will be about the 6th instant, with the wagon transportation sent from Camp Alger for General Henry's division, and in addition as many 6-mule wagons, complete, with drivers, etc., together with forage, as they can carry; and that they be directed to report to Colonel Humphrey at Santiago, accompanying the first convoy.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

Brig. Gen. GUY V. HENRY, *Fort Monroe, Va.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you proceed, with your staff and such officers as may be on duty with you, to New York City, and there take the steamer *St. Paul* to Santiago. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

FORT MONROE, VA., July 5, 1898—8.35. a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Leave this afternoon; arrive to-morrow afternoon at New York. Ask Navy Department to hold *St. Paul* a few hours if delayed.

HENRY, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 5, 1898—11.50 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER THE STEAMER *ST. PAUL*, *New York City:*

Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Volunteers, and part of whose command is the Eighth Ohio, going with you, is en route from Fort Monroe, Va., to New York, for Santiago. He is due to-morrow afternoon and is very anxious the *St. Paul* does not sail without him.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, July 5, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus volunteers to take one of the transports now at Santiago, protecting it with material there, and with which several of the transports are partly loaded, and force it into the harbor of Santiago for the purpose of dropping dynamite cartridges and dragging for submerged mines or torpedoes. Any number of volunteers will be found ready for this service, if required.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—5.40 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 5. I am not at present so much ill as exhausted from the intense strain that has been on me for the last two months. I am also suffering

from an attack of gout which prevents me from moving about. I have, however, the whole business in my hand and am managing it through able staff officers. When I do have to give up I will of course follow your order, but I hope to be better soon.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

KEY WEST, FLA., July 6, 1898—4.53 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Transports *Comanche*, *Specialist*, *Gate City*, *City of Macon*, *Hudson*, and *Unionist* left Key West at 9.30 this morning under convoy of United States ships *Machias*, *Wilmington*, and *Leyden* for Santiago. *Unionist* is being towed by *Leyden* to bring her speed up to others.

RANDOLPH, *Commanding.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1898—2.15 a. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegrams received. Judge Brawley has informed me in person he will appoint appraisers to-day, if desired, for the *Rita*. She will sell for about \$120,000, half of which goes to Government. She is said to be an excellent ship. I have directed my chief engineer to survey her at 6 o'clock this morning. From all accounts she should be bought and put in commission at once, particularly as she can carry horses and mules, of which the army at Santiago is short. Navy men say great confusion and inefficiency in all supply departments, except commissary, prevails there. Great lack of facilities for landing and for transportation to front. I should have pack mules and aparejos. Borup will be here Friday. Will put my command in cotton warehouses, offered rent free, on sea front at sunrise.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 6, 1898—4.13 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 5. I am just in receipt of a letter from General Toral, agreeing to exchange Hobson and men here; to make exchange in the morning. Yesterday he refused my proposition of exchange.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 6, 1898—4.20 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

In camp near Santiago, 5. The *Iroquois* sailed two days ago with 300 wounded. *Cherokee* sails to-day with 325 wounded.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

I am going now with your telegram to see Secretary War, who is at the White House, and try to have matter definitely determined. Until transportation reaches you, General Hains's brigade should go into camp.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga, Ga.*:

The transports for General Wilson's first brigade will arrive at Charleston as follows: The *Resolute* on Friday, with a capacity for one regiment; the *Duchess* Saturday, with capacity for one regiment; new steamer, known as No. 30, on Monday, with capacity for 1,350 men. The *Resolute* is a navy vessel, armed and equipped as such, and will be a convoy for the *Duchess* and steamer No. 30. This information should be telegraphed to commanding general of the brigade. There will be a delay in getting transportation for your second brigade, which had better remain at Chattanooga until further orders. It was intended that this brigade should go on the *Harvard* and *Yale*. The destruction of the Spanish fleet has thrown on their hands 1,300 or 1,400 prisoners, who will have to be taken north to Portsmouth, N. H.

Every effort is being put forth to secure transportation for Hains's brigade, and the moment it is secured you will be advised.

By command General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

In reply to your telegram of this date, the following was sent General Brooke this morning:

"The transports for General Wilson's first brigade will arrive at Charleston as follows: The *Resolute* on Friday, with capacity for one regiment; the *Duchess* Saturday, with capacity for one regiment; new steamer, known as No. 30, on Monday, with capacity for 1,350 men. The *Resolute* is a navy vessel, armed and equipped as such, and will be a convoy for the *Duchess* and steamer No. 30."

Every effort is being put forth to get the ocean transport to you. The capture of large number Spanish prisoners that had to be brought north makes delay, but this will be remedied as much as possible. In meantime your command had better go in camp. Hains's brigade will be forwarded soon as transportation can be obtained.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., July 6, 1898—11.48 a. m.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

With a view to having railway transportation properly at hand to carry General Hains's brigade to Charleston, will you please inform me when transports will be ready to receive it.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.*:

By reason of disappointment in getting the Navy transports for the transportation of troops from Charleston, as mentioned in previous telegram of to-day, there will be a delay of some days in General Hains's brigade. Officers of the Department are now trying to get other transportation. The result of their efforts will be communicated to you soon as known.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The Chief of Ordnance reports as follows: Six hundred thousand cartridges were shipped to Charleston for General Wilson by express yesterday. Provision has been made for shipments from Tampa, which should give sufficient supply for all troops in Cuba.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1898—10.31 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

I have arrived here with one battalion, and the rest of two regiments of my brigade are three hours behind me. General Wilson has part of his division here. He expects 5,000 men. I have orders to take the *Yale* and *Columbia*. I learn that he expects to use these transports. As part of my brigade sailed to-day on the *St. Paul* the remainder can be taken on these two transports. I request that I be allowed to proceed.

GARRETSON, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

It is the intention that General Garretson shall use the *Yale* and *Harvard* for the transportation of his brigade. Yours to follow on transports that should arrive as indicated in my telegram of a few minutes ago.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

General GARRETSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The following telegram has just been sent General Wilson:

"It is the intention that General Garretson shall use the *Yale* and *Harvard* for the transportation of his brigade. Yours to follow on transports that should arrive as indicated in my telegram of a few minutes ago."

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

General GARRETSON,

Commanding forces aboard the Yale, Charleston, S. C.:

What hour will you sail?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898—2.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War is anxious to know what prospect there is of breaking through the mine. He would be very glad, even with a delay, to have cooperation

of the navy, thus saving many lives. The *St. Paul*, sailing from New York to-day, has nearly everything you ask for. The lighters, sent a long time since, ought to be with you by this time. We are trying to make arrangements for light-draft steam vessels for carrying orders, etc., to be sent you as quickly as possible. Can you not procure from the navy steam launches to aid you in landing supplies and carrying dispatches while we are getting crafts of our own for that object? It is expected you will communicate freely, setting forth any assistance that can be given you in the way of supplies of any kind.

By command Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALLEN, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Return, without convoy, transports *Stillwater, D. H. Miller, Whitney, Gussie, and Morgan.*

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Key West, Fla.:*

On arrival of the transport *Cherokee* from Santiago, which sailed yesterday, Secretary War directs you cause her to proceed to Tampa, where hospital train will await the wounded on this ship.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

THE SURGEON IN CHARGE OF HOSPITAL TRANSPORTS,

Key West, Fla.:

Secretary War directs that you furnish to this office by telegraph at the earliest practicable moment a complete list of the wounded under your charge, stating whether the wounds are serious in each case.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The steamers known as 20 and 25 left New York for Tampa yesterday morning. This should make them due at your port either the 8th or 9th, when they will be loaded as heretofore directed.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 1898—7.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Arrived here at 3 to-day; find neither orders nor instructions; *Yale* lying outside bar, 9 miles away. Difficult, if not impossible, to load horses on her. No other transports in sight. Brooke reports no order yet to forward Hains's brigade, First Regiment. Ernst's brigade now arriving. All here by morning,

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—7.53 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Siboney, 5, 7.29 a. m. I yesterday offered to return to the commanding officer of the Spanish forces a number of wounded officers and men left lying on the battlefield at Caney, the officers to give their paroles and the senior officer for the men. Did this, first, to get rid of the care of them; and second, to show the Spanish troops they were not to be killed by us, as they had been told by their officers would be the case. This morning I sent Lieutenant Brooke and Dr. Goodfellow with some ambulances to Caney for the wounded, and from there conducted them as far as they were to go. Four officers and 24 men were loaded and driven into the inner line of defenses, near the city. Large numbers of officers and soldiers gathered about the ambulances and assisted in removing the men. Two companies of troops were drawn up on either side of the road and arms were presented to the officers and their mounted escort. All of the officers gave their individual parole and desired to return. The men did not wish to go back, but were required to do so. I have just received a letter through a flag of truce from the general of the lines thanking me courteously for giving them their wounded. I am satisfied that it will tend more to create dissatisfaction in the ranks of the enemy than anything I could have done, as the soldiers said we were fighting the church and were going to kill them. There has not been a shot fired on the line to-day. I am simply making my lines stronger and hanging on. I shall expect many deserters, as a number of officers came out with the refugees last night, one of them a colonel, and two captains, who fought us on the 1st.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—8 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 5, 7.1 a. m. Send at once four hundred M fuses for 3.6-inch mortar and 8 fuse punches for shrapnel fuses for same mortar.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—9.47 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

In camp near Santiago, 5. *Iroquois* already sailed for Key West. If *Cherokee* has not sailed, will have her go to Fort Monroe. Hereafter all wounded will be sent to Fort Monroe.

SHAFTER, Commanding.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1898—10.41 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

As the Senate may soon adjourn, the President requests that if you have any recommendations to make for promotions of officers in your command for distinguished services, you do so by telegram at the earliest possible date.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1898—11 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

The New York Journal reports that 50 Spanish prisoners were turned over to the Cubans and by them killed. Is there any truth in the report? We can not believe it. Did you receive my dispatch of Saturday conveying the President's congratulations to you and your army?

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 6, 1898—12.50 a. m.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, 5. I am feeling better; had hoped to be up this morning, but as everything quiet I will remain still. General Wheeler is feeble, but remains with the command. General Young leaves Key West to-day. General Hawkins slightly wounded in foot. All others well.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, CUBA, July 6, 1898—1 a. m.

General MILES, Washington:

Guantanamo Bay, 30 miles from Siboney, most excellent landing place. American liners could probably come up to wharf 75 to 100 feet long. Beach perfectly smooth for landing small boats. No other safe harbor this side of Santiago. If plenty of lighters, can disembark at Siboney in good weather. Have wired Derby send you report on this subject. See long report from Colonel Humphrey to General Ludington.

ALLEN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to my letter* of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to report that I expect to leave Washington not later than to-morrow night.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
Washington, July 6, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF WAR:

I inclose herewith for your information the text of Cervera's message to Blanco yesterday, which Blanco forwarded to Madrid:

"AMERICAN GOVERNMENT, PLAYA DEL ESTE,
"American Flag Station, 4.

"To the GENERAL IN CHIEF, Havana:

"In compliance with your orders I went out yesterday morning from Santiago de Cuba with all the squadron, and after an unequal combat against forces more than triple mine had all my squadron destroyed by fire. The *Teresa*, *Oquendo*, and *Viscaya* beached and the *Colon* fleeing, I accordingly informed the Americans and went ashore and gave myself up. The torpedo chasers foundered. I do not know how many people are lost, but it will surely reach 600 dead and many wounded. Although not in such great numbers, the living are prisoners of the Americans. The conduct of the crews rose to a height that won the enthusiastic plaudits of the enemy. The commander of the *Viscaya* surrendered his vessel. His crew are very grateful for the noble generosity with which they are treated. Among the dead is Villamil, and I believe Lazaga, and among the wounded Concas and Eulate. We have lost all and are necessarily depressed.

"CERVERA."

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY,
Brigadier-General, Chief Signal Officer.

* Not here.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6, 7, 1898—1.15 a. m.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

The *Yale* and *Columbia* reported lying outside of bar, with heavy sea running. Expect to go aboard to-morrow. Will advise you definitely time of sailing.

G. A. GARRETSON, *Brigadier-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7, 1898—10.30 a. m.

Hon. SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Dispatch as to killing prisoners by Cubans absolutely false. None have been turned over to them, and they show no disposition to injure anyone coming into their hands.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 7, 1898—1.25 a. m.

Gen. GEORGE A. GARRETSON, *United States Volunteers, Charleston, S. C.:*

Telegram saying rough weather outside received. The Secretary of War directs me to say for you to employ all lighters necessary to enable you to embark as comfortably and safely as possible under the circumstances, and if too rough for safety to delay until the weather is calmer.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 7, 1898—1.20 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, *United States Volunteers, Charleston, S. C.:*

The Secretary of War directs me to say the President has instructed the Attorney-General to take the steps suggested in your telegram * of an hour ago. It is probable you will get the ship in question. Others will report to you as soon as it is possible to arrange for them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 7, 1898—7 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Cuba, 6. Lieutenant Hobson and all his men have just been received safely in exchange for Spanish officer and prisoners taken by us. All are in good health except two seamen, convalescent from remittent fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 7, 1898—7.14 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

In camp near Santiago, 6. Impossible so far to get returns, but there has been treated in hospital at Siboney 1,152 wounded, and there are still 200 in hospital here; in Lawton's division there are killed 4 officers and 74 men, wounded 14 officers and 317 men, missing 1 man; in Kent's division killed 12 officers and 87 men, wounded 36 officers and 562 men, missing 63 men; in Bates's brigade killed 4 men, wounded 2 officers and 26 men, missing 5 men; Signal Corps killed 1 man, wounded 1 man; General Wheeler's report not yet received.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

* Missing.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 7, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near San Juan River, 6. The list of killed and wounded in Second Division already forwarded; others not yet received; but will be sent you as soon as possible.

E. J. McCLEARNAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT MONROE, VA., July 7, 1898—9.55 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

I find 35 engineer soldiers and a company of 50 signal men, with 5 officers, waiting at Newport News, with directions to take first steamer for Cuba. Shall I put them on *Duchess*, now under orders for Charleston for troops?

GUY HOWARD, Quartermaster.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Maj. GUY HOWARD, Quartermaster, Fort Monroe, Va.:

Secretary of War directs that the engineer soldiers and signal detachment be put on the steamer *Duchess*.

CARTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

The following is the report of the Surgeon-General, as far as it relates to his department:

"I have the honor to state that the only deficiencies, so far as known to this office, in medical supplies for his command are in several articles of special manufacture, such as medical and surgical chests, field desks, pouches, litters, surgeons' field cases, and like articles, with which the command is already supplied partially and which are being shipped forward as rapidly as they can be obtained from the manufacturers. In a number of articles the amounts called for on the latest requisition from the supply officer, Chickamauga Park, are smaller than those given in General Brooke's telegram."

By command of General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 7, 1898.

General CORBIN.

SIR: The *Yale* and *Columbia*, now at Charleston, will take General Garretson's brigade. The cruiser *Resolute* is expected at Charleston to-morrow. The steamship *Duchess* should be there some time Sunday. Transport No. 30 should be there Monday morning next. These three ships will take the First Brigade from Chattanooga.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy advises we can have the *St. Louis* and probably the *Harvard* as soon as they discharge their prisoners, say July 12 or 13. These two will take the Second Brigade from Chattanooga.

Yours, respectfully,

FRANK J. HECKER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga National Park, Ga.:*

The following is the situation as to the transportation at Charleston:

The *Yale* and *Columbia*, now at Charleston, will take General Garretson's brigade. The cruiser *Resolute* is expected at Charleston to-morrow. The steamship *Duchess* should be there some time Sunday. Transport No. 30 should be there Monday morning next. These three ships will take the First Brigade from Chattanooga.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy advises we can have the *St. Louis* and probably the *Harvard* as soon as they discharge their prisoners, say July 12 or 13. These two will take the Second Brigade from Chattanooga.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The following is the situation as to the transportation at Charleston:

The *Yale* and *Columbia*, now at Charleston, will take General Garretson's brigade. The cruiser *Resolute* is expected at Charleston to-morrow. The steamship *Duchess* should be there some time Sunday. Transport No. 30 should be there Monday morning next. These three ships will take the First Brigade from Chattanooga.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy advises we can have the *St. Louis* and probably the *Harvard* as soon as they discharge their prisoners, say July 12 or 13. These two will take the Second Brigade from Chattanooga.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Having reference to your telegram of July 6, the following messages have been sent by the Attorney-General of the United States, namely:

"United States marshal, Charleston, S. C., July 7, 1898. Turn over *Rita* immediately to officers War Department for transport, arranging for appraisal and other steps under statutes while loading and embarkation going on. United States attorney directed to cooperate with you and inform court of urgency."

Also: "United States Attorney, Charleston, S. C., July 7, 1898. Under exigencies of war service have directed marshal to deliver *Rita* immediately to War Department for transport. Arrange appraisal and other necessary steps pending her preparation for sailing, and inform court of urgent circumstances requiring this."

Secretary of War directs that you use your own judgment as to going with first detachment.

By command of General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Captain Goff, quartermaster, sailed on *St. Paul* July 6 from New York with such supply of clothing for issue to your command as limited space in vessel allowed. Have officer meet Captain Goff upon arrival, with instructions as to disposal of supplies.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Fuse pouches and M fuses go by steamer *Grand Duchess* from Fort Monroe. Breechblock and carriage brakes by steamer from Tampa. Field-gun ammunition with General Randolph on sea.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary of War directs that consolidated returns of killed and wounded be mailed as soon as they can be prepared without interference with work in hand.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7, 1898.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

In absence of full reports I can not at this time make all recommendations for promotion I would like to; but the following officers were so conspicuous for bravery and handled their troops so well I desire to recommend them for promotion: Brigadier-Generals Hawkins, Lawton, Chaffee, and Bates to be major-generals; Colonel Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel McKibbin to be brigadier-generals.

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW YORK, July 7, 1898—12.04 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Is there anything we can do here to furnish supplies, ice, and comforts to our troops at Santiago that the Government does not? Answer at my expense.

W. L. STRONG.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 7, 1898—1.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

One hundred rounds of ammunition per man carried on persons and a large supply in reserve near by. It is impossible to render further reports called for.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 7, 1898—1.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

In the name of the sick and wounded officers and men of my command I thank Mr. J. W. Mackay for the ice sent to us.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 7, 1898—2.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

The failure to have tugs and lighters for use in handling the fleet is of so serious a nature that I must again refer to it. Transports go off miles from shore and there is no way of reaching them or compelling them to come in. It is a constant struggle to keep them in hand. Had it not been for the lighter *Laura* the army could not have moved. It is with the greatest difficulty that one day's food can be issued at a time.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 7, 1898—3.32 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary War Washington:*

Under date of 3d instant in long dispatch you say that "Nothing has been heard except one account of the battle of yesterday, upon which I can congratulate you most heartily." Anything further of a congratulatory nature from either the President or yourself failed to reach me, but upon your dispatch of this morning I will announce the President's and your congratulations to the army on its good work of the 1st instant.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ALGER, VA., July 7, 1898—4.05 p. m.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

General Garretson telegraphs from Charleston: "Following troops embarked, names of vessels not designated: Headquarters, 6 officers; Sixth Massachusetts, 40 officers, 1,262 men; Sixth Illinois, 49 officers, 1,247 men; 1 officer and 34 enlisted men, Hospital Corps. Ammunition not yet received. Supposed to be in city. Sixth Massachusetts, 624,000 rifle .45, Sixth Illinois, 624,000 rifle, .45.

"Lieutenant Wright, brigade ordnance officer, telegraphs Sixth Massachusetts will probably leave to-day on *Yale*; uncertain when Sixth Illinois will go." General Garretson's brigade will sail with 500 rounds .45 ammunition per man on basis of maximum strength.

GRAHAM, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA, July 7, 1898—4.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Had consultation with Sampson. Navy disinclined to force entrance except as a last resource. They will bombard the city, which is within easy range of their big guns, beginning at noon of the 9th, and if that is not effective, after twenty-four hours, will then force entrance with some of the smallest ships. I still have hopes they will surrender. Made a second demand on them yesterday, calling attention to the changed conditions because of the loss of the Spanish fleet, and offering to give them time to consult their home Government, which General Toral has accepted, asking that the British consul return to the city with employees of the Cable Company to permit him to do so. Meanwhile I hope my reinforcements will arrive. Not one in sight yet except the 200 recruits for the Second Infantry, who came a week ago. As a last resource I will try running in transports. I do not consider my force sufficient to warrant an assault on the city, though I believe it would be successful, but at a fearful loss. Of course it would be criminal to hope for the end to be gained, which is merely the capture of a few thousand men and when we see we are getting them by siege. Nothing has yet been seen of tugs, lighters, and launches promised ten days ago.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1898—4.53 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

The *Yale* and *Columbia* will take only 1,800 men. I will have to leave two battalions of the Sixth Illinois here awaiting transports.

GARRETSON, *Brigadier-General.*

PLAYA, July 7, 1898—4.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

When ought I to expect reenforcements? They sadly needed. Nothing in sight to-day.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 7, 1898—5.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este, Cuba:

The *St. Paul* left New York yesterday with a regiment. Over 3,000 troops from Tampa should arrive to-day, besides 6 batteries of artillery. The *St. Paul* carries all the supplies, clothing, etc., that you need so badly. Two regiments will leave Charleston to-day, and Wilson's division will be pushed forward just as rapidly as transports can be had. The Navy has placed the four liners at our disposal now and we shall keep them going. Richard Harding Davis cables to New York Herald very severe criticisms of operations and exposure of men. He says that some of the men in the trenches have been without food for forty-eight hours and without tobacco. While the President believes it unjust, yet the country will of course be distressed by account he gives. How are you personally? Of course you are looking out for your right flank.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1898—5.11 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Can you properly tell me why Garretson's brigade precedes Ernst's? It does not begin to compare with latter in either efficiency or discipline.

J. H. WILSON,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

In reply to your telegram asking why Garretson's brigade precedes Ernst's, the Secretary of War directs me to say that it is because Garretson's brigade was ordered first. One regiment of his brigade having left, it is desirable that he and the balance of the brigade should reach Santiago as nearly together as possible. You can be assured that every effort is being put forth to secure transportation for your command. Your request for your entire division to go will be submitted to the Secretary of War and the President, and as soon as decision is reached will be communicated to you.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1898—5.17 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

Yale and Columbia can not take Garretson's brigade complete, but will leave behind 800 men. How will the latter be sent forward? Your arrangements for my two brigades will probably be sufficient. Arrangements to prepare *Rita* for service as transport ship are already in progress. Why can not it be arranged to let my entire division go forward? Surely supplies to complete its equipment can be

furnished by the time transports can be ready. Its strength, with the two battalions of recruits for Pennsylvania regiments coming forward, will be about 11,500. The proportion of given men would be pretty nearly as efficient as if entirely drilled and disciplined, as they would replace in fatigue and other detached service on equivalent number which would otherwise have to be taken from fighting line.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 7, 1898—5.30 p. m.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The President directs that you order transports to stand in by the shore and enforce demand, so that they may be able to get supplies more easily. We are distressed about the tugs and lighters, which were ordered long since and ought to have reached you before now. Your long dispatch concerning second demand on city received and approved. We will be very glad if you can finish up that work without another assault.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

One tug should reach you to-day. A large, powerful one leaves New Orleans to-night. Fifty laborers went on the *St. Paul*, leaving New York to-day, and stevedores are on boats going to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 7, 1898—7.42 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 7. Please send some fast ship from nearest point with 100 stevedores, 100 drivers, and as many medicines and dressings as can be obtained. It is reported to me medicines are very scarce. Two steam launches should be bought. Too much trouble to get things from navy, and we have but partial control of them when we do get them. This is not a matter to be put off. Sent 90,000 rations ashore to-day.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 7, 1898—8.35 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, Cuba. The hospital ship *Relief* just arrived with a large amount of medical stores. Want the teamsters, stevedores, and steam lighters as wired you, and the sooner they can be gotten here the better.

W. R. SHAFTER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 7, 1898—7.40 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

My brigade commissary, Captain Deming, with brigade horses and rations, is booked to sail from Newport News Saturday morning. He also has on board rations for my brigade. Can't she stop here and take the two remaining battalions of the Sixth Illinois.

GARRETSON, *Brigadier-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Instructions will be given for the steamer *Duchess*, in touching at Charleston, to take on two battalions of the Sixth Illinois which were left by General Garretson, as the *Yale* and *Harvard* could not accommodate over 1,800 men.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

The two remaining battalions of the Sixth Illinois should be forwarded on the steamer *Duchess*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1898—10.40 p. m.

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

Will sail to-morrow morning on the *Yale* and *Columbia* with 1,800 men, leaving two battalions Sixth Illinois here, for which have no transport. Delay caused by inability to procure necessary rations promptly. If possible, would like *Duchess* sent here for my remaining battalions of 800 men.

GARRETSON, *Brigadier-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 7, 1898—11.31 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

The *Rita*, delivered to me to-day, will be ready to sail Saturday, which in my opinion is as soon as the *Yale* and *Columbia* can get off with their share of Garretson's brigade. The *Rita* can carry about 800 men and officers and 50 horses or mules. Shall I send her with balance of Garretson's brigade, about 800 men, which the *Columbia* and *Yale* can not carry? They are an undisciplined set and should be got rid of as soon as possible. It is announced that the *Resolute* is detained at Guantanamo, which I assume will still further delay the departure of my command. Have you any further information to impart?

WILSON, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

W. L. STRONG, *New York City*:

Surgeon-General says hospital-ship ice machine only furnishes 2 tons a day. No doubt additional supply would be appreciated if delivered to hospitals in the field.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898—12.35 a. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

I have just seen the Secretary of War and he directs that the 800 men of Garretson's brigade embark on the *Rita* should she be ready to sail before the arrival of the *Duchess*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 8, 1898—8.35 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 7. Perfect quiet to-day. At request of Spanish general employees of English cable company were sent in to him to telegraph his Government as to surrendering. Men in good spirits and are making themselves more secure every hour. Five days' subsistence on hand. Wounds are much less dangerous than similar ones made by caliber .45. Among the large number of wounded, very few amputations; perhaps ten will cover it. Am looking anxiously for reinforcements; they seem to be delayed. Garretson's brigade expected ten days ago. Do not expect much results from long-range firing, but do from course promised for second day. General health of the command is good. One hundred and fifty cases of fever, which runs its course in four or five days and is not serious. I am feeling much better.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 8, 1898—11.21 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington:*

Headquarters United States forces, Cuba, July 8. In response to the request of the President for recommending of officers who especially distinguished themselves in the battle of July 1 I have one special recommendation to make. I ask that John D. Miley, first lieutenant, Second Artillery, be made a brigadier-general of volunteers. To the military skill, personal bravery, and great energy of this officer I attribute the good start that gave the troops the first success and which resulted in victory. This officer is a man of such ability and force as to make him one of the most desirable appointments in the Army, and urge the appointment as the best of those I have recommended.

W. R. SHAFTER,
Major-General, United States Volunteers.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 8, 1898.*

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

Am sorry you permitted the Englishmen to go into Santiago and take up the cable. We approve what you are doing entirely. Did you purposely omit the names of Kent and Young for promotion? Rush answer immediately, because Senate adjourns to-day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The *Rita* should sail as soon as possible with the 800 men of Garretson's brigade, without waiting for any horses other than any that you have there that can be sent along. Transport known as No. 30 sails this afternoon from New York. She has accommodation for 1,300 men, and should reach you early Sunday morning; she can also take regimental horses. The *Duchess* sails from Newport News to-morrow morning, and should reach you Sunday morning. These two should provide for Ernst's brigade. Please telegraph the number of officers and men in General Ernst's brigade. These, with the *Resolute*, which will be subject to your orders, will provide for your brigade. The *Resolute* should be there or arrive very soon.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

Colonel ALLEN, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

It is not understood why some of the transports that went over with General Shafter do not return to Tampa for supplies and reinforcements. You reported them leaving several days ago. Please inform me, if you get hold of Colonel Humphrey or anyone in authority in the Quartermaster's Department, and let me know what may be expected.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The Senate has just confirmed nominations of officers you recommended for promotion in your cable of yesterday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs me inform you that General Miles left here at 10.40 last night for Santiago, but with instructions not to in any manner supersede you as commander of the forces in the field near Santiago so long as you are able for duty.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary wishes to know what plans you have for to-morrow.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ROCKHILL, S. C., July 8, 1898—12.30 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I request that 20,000 .30 caliber rifles, using Government ammunition, be sent at once, to be used at Santiago or other places, with strong canvas web belts and ammunition, and that all troops sent to Cuba be supplied with smokeless powder rifles. The Winchester and Remington companies furnish arms and ammunition. The Lee rifle does good service for the Navy. Horstman's, military dealers, Philadelphia, has 12,000 Mauser rifles and ammunition for sale. Modern rifles can be obtained from other parties.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 8, 1898.

Major General MILES, *Rockhill, S. C., en route to Charleston, S. C.:*

Your telegram from Rockhill asking that 20,000 rifles of caliber .30 be sent for use at Santiago has been received. There are 12,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles at Tampa available, with 1,800,000 rounds of ammunition, with larger amount in hands of General Shafter at Santiago. The output of new ammunition of this caliber is 250,000 rounds per day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 8, 1898—3.10 p. m.*Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Do you recommend the arming of Henry's division, or any other volunteers of your command, with Krag-Jorgensen rifles? We have 1,800,000 rounds of ammunition at Tampa, and manufacture 250,000 per day, so you may know what the supply will be. What are your wishes?

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ALGER, VA., *July 8, 1898—3.45 p. m.*

Maj. H. O. S. HEISTAND,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers leaves Charleston, S. C., to-day, July 8, 1898, 44 officers, 1,256 enlisted men, 20,000 rounds ammunition, caliber .45, on board *Yale*. This regiment left Dunn-Loring with 500 rounds ammunition per man in baggage cars.

GRAHAM, *Major-General, United States Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 8, 1898.*Maj. Gen. J. J. COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

On July 6, 1898, the following telegram was sent you from this office, namely: "The steamers known as 20 and 25 left New York for Tampa yesterday morning. This should make them due at your port either the 8th or 9th, when they will be loaded as heretofore directed."

Wire at your earliest convenience whether you have any knowledge of the arrival of these steamers or their whereabouts.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 8, 1898—4.10 p. m.*Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

Transport No. 20 will sail from New York to Tampa Sunday, the 10th; capacity, 1,000 horses and 1,100 men. The First Ohio Cavalry should now be placed en route in time to go aboard this steamer on her arrival.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 8, 1898.*Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The following has just been telegraphed to Major-General Brooke, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

"Transport No. 20 will sail from New York to Tampa Sunday, the 10th; capacity, 1,000 horses and 1,100 men. The First Ohio Cavalry should now be placed en route in time to go aboard this steamer on her arrival."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 8, 1898—4.23 p. m.*
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram just received. Steamers 20 and 25 reported not yet arrived at Port Tampa. *Nueces* and *Lampasas* reported arrived this morning loaded with canned goods.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *July 8, 1898—7.11 p. m.*
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram ordering First Ohio Cavalry to Tampa to take transport No. 20 received. Will start the regiment from here July 12.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 8, 1898—7.51 p. m.*
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*
 Headquarters Second Brigade and 1,800 men safely on board *Yale* and *Columbia*.
 GARRETSON, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Key West, Fla.:*

The *Cherokee*, on its arrival at Key West, will discharge 100 of the worst wounded cases, to be taken into the hospital at Key West. After discharging these she will then proceed to Tampa, where she will be met by hospital train and the sick conveyed to Fort McPherson.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Same to commanding officer of the *Cherokee* on arrival at Key West, Fla., and surgeon in charge of wounded, the *Cherokee*, Key West, Fla.

KEY WEST, FLA., *July 8, 1898—10.50 p. m.*
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*
 The steamer *Cherokee* passed by here this afternoon and went on to Tampa. I had arranged with the Navy to have the *Cherokee* notified to do this in accordance with your first telegram. A dispatch boat had been sent far out to intercept the *Cherokee*, and we were unable to reach her in time to have the order changed.

MERRILL, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

The Surgeon in charge of wounded
on hospital ship Cherokee on arrival at Tampa, Fla.:

Please telegraph list of wounded as soon as *Cherokee* arrives, mentioning the most serious cases,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898.

Surgeon in charge of hospital ship Cherokee on arrival at Tampa, Fla.:

In case you have a list of the killed and wounded in engagement near Santiago, addressed to the Adjutant-General from General Shafter, open the same and telegraph the information.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 8, 1898—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

All the lighters that started for you on the 27th of June, which it was supposed had reached you ere this, we now learn have been lost in the sea. Every possible effort is being put forth to get others under way, and it is hoped it will be accomplished some time between this and to-morrow.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
July 8, 1898—12 midnight.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 8. Omitted names of Young and Kent from lack of information I have just received to-day. Earnestly recommend both for promotion to major-general, also Lieutenant-Colonel Carroll, of the cavalry, for promotion to brigadier-general.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—10.54 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 8. On the day of the battle men piled up and left their blanket rolls and many of them their haversacks, and it was not until the next night that they were able to get them. It is possible that some of them may have been hungry, but on the night of the battle pack trains were sent and food distributed along the line. They were without tobacco for several days, as it was only by the greatest exertion that coffee, sugar, meat, and bread could be gotten out to these. They had full rations except for twenty-four hours, when there was no coffee. I will have careful inquiry made to see if in any isolated cases men were without food for forty-eight hours and the cause of it. No such cases have been reported to these headquarters. I learned to-night that supply of tobacco is nearly exhausted.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—10.07 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Fifth Army Corps, in the field, 8. Cable operators were permitted to go in yesterday morning. The English cable was in working order and some of the operators were in the city. General Toral wanted these then, as they were the principal men. This cable has not been cut and the men I sent in have not taken it up again. English cable has been working all the time, and through to Havana.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington; July 9, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The telegram which it appears you did not receive reads as follows:

"The President directs me to say you have the gratitude and thanks of the nation for the brilliant and effective work of your noble army on Friday, July 1. The steady valor and heroism of officers and men thrill the American people with pride. The country mourns the brave men who fell in battle. They have added new names to our roll of heroes."

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—9.56 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps. By all means arm in field Henry's division and the volunteer regiments now here with Krag-Jorgensen rifle. The use of black powder instantly brought volleys against regiments using Springfield, and was very demoralizing on those regiments.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., July 9, 1898—12.01 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Have arrived from Siboney, Cuba, with 325 sick and wounded. Am doing well.

OGDEN RAFFERTY,
Major and Surgeon, United States Army.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
July 9, 1898—9.35 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 8. Complete report received to-day of losses on July 1 and 2: Killed, 22 officers and 208 enlisted men; wounded, 81 officers and 1,203 enlisted men; missing, 79 enlisted men. The reports giving names of the killed and wounded are being rapidly prepared and it is hoped to get them off to-morrow.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—10 a. m.

General MILES, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 8. Troops and supplies landed at Guantanamo would not be available for ready reinforcements of commands here, as they would have to embark and again disembark here, or else pass over more than 80 miles of almost impassable roads. Guantanamo is an excellent harbor for Navy, but water is scarce and places for camp not good. Will investigate personally. Intended to go to-day. Have been prevented by sickness. Anderson will accompany me.

WAGNER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 9, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

Your telegram about food is received. I want you to know I did not believe the report. Am sorry it annoyed you, but I thought your denial or explanation would do a great deal of good here. We are entirely satisfied with the way you are conducting affairs. How are you?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 9, 1898.*

A telegram received last night from Admiral Sampson states that the lighter and float taken to Santiago by the *Fern* and *Niagara* for the use of the army in landing stores were received on July 5.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 9, 1898—11 a. m.*Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Navy Department just reports the arrival of one 250-ton double-deck lighter, one open lighter, and one tug at Santiago yesterday. These are for your use.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.**PLAYA, July 9, 1898—11.18 a. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 8. Have been visiting the lines all day. I regard them as impregnable against any force the enemy can send. The truce expires at 12 to-morrow, and I expect soon after firing will begin. No assault will be made of advance from our present lines until the Navy comes into the bay. I hope to be able by fire from intrenchments to drive the enemy inside the city.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 9, 1898.*

A telegram received from the light-house inspector at Charleston, S. C., states that the *Columbia* and *Yale* sailed at midnight for Santiago de Cuba, General Miles being aboard the *Yale*.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 9, 1898.*General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Information from the Secretary Navy is that the *Columbia* and *Yale* sailed from Charleston, S. C., midnight of the 8th, for Santiago, General Miles being aboard the *Yale*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 9, 1898.*Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The Secretary of the Navy informs this Department that a telegram from Admiral Sampson states that the *Resolute* leaves Guantanamo this afternoon.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.**CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—12.51 p. m.*CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to telegram of July 8, there are 2,405 men and 108 officers in Ernst's command. This includes 8 officers of General Ernst's headquarters.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 9, 1898—1 p. m.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, July 8. I am just in receipt of a letter from the commandant of Santiago de Cuba, who proposes to march out of the city with arms and baggage and not to be molested until he reaches Holguin, surrendering to the American forces the territory now occupied by him. I have replied that while I have submitted the matter to my home Government I did not think his terms would be accepted. He makes this proposition to avoid danger to the city and useless shedding of blood. This will give me another day to get up troops from Siboney, the first transports of reinforcements having just arrived. In my opinion they will have to surrender unconditionally very soon after I open fire upon them.

W. R. SHAFTER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—1.50 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram setting forth terms on which the enemy will evacuate Santiago has been submitted to the President by the Secretary of War, who instructs me to say that you will accept nothing but an unconditional surrender, and should take extra precautions to prevent the enemy's escape.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—2.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The President and Secretary of War, as well as myself, would like to see Lieutenant-Colonel Worth made brigadier-general of volunteers. Do you recommend it?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—2.10 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the following promotions have been made among the officers serving with you, to date from yesterday: Kent, Young, Bates, Chaffee, Lawton, Hawkins, to be major-generals; Wood, McKibbin, and Carroll, to be brigadier-generals. Inform them, and extend to each the congratulations of the Secretary of War and myself.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, July 9, 1898—2.28 p. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Cape Haitien operator says your last to General Shafter is at Playa del Este; the time, twenty minutes from Washington.

GRANT SQUIRES, *Censor.*

SHIPYARD, *Newport News, Va., July 9, 1898—2.34 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Duchesse has sailed to reach Charleston Sunday afternoon. Room still on board for 1,400 men and 40 horses.

GUY HOWARD, *Quartermaster.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

The *Duchess* has sailed from Newport News, and should reach Charleston to-morrow afternoon. Quartermaster reports there is room on board for 1,400 men and 40 horses. It is not clearly understood the disposition made of the *Rita*. Did the remaining portion of Garretson's brigade go on board this ship? Transport (30) sailed from New York this morning, and will carry 1,300 men and 12 horses. Acknowledge receipt, and report situation and what number you now have.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—5.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

The steamer *Rita* is now being loaded, and will be ready to go to sea to-night with the battalions of the Sixth Illinois, 800 in all, and the necessary stores. Before she can sail Judge Brawley will require that telegraphic assurance be given him that the award of the appraisers is accepted and that the amount of the award will be deposited to the order of his court in the United States depository in this city, as certified to you in my telegram of July 8, 1898. Please answer immediately.

WILSON, *Major-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—6.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

General Roy Stone has ordered me, in the name of General Miles, to suspend loading the *Rita* and directing that no troops be sent upon her, as he intends to take her for the purpose of loading her with black laborers for the engineer and quartermaster departments at Santiago, for which she is well adapted. Of course I shall suspend operations in regard to her until this order is confirmed by you. General Stone advises me that he will ask that a Clyde Line steamer be furnished for transporting remainder of Garretson's brigade to destination. Can you give me any information as to time of arrival of the *Resolute* or as to the other transport for Hains's brigade? Also advise me what I may expect in the way of transport for the two battalions which were to go on *Rita*.

WILSON, *Major-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 9, 1898—9 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago. I forwarded General Toral's proposition to evacuate the town this morning without consulting anyone. Since then I have seen the general officers commanding divisions, who agree with me that it should be accepted. First, it releases at once the harbor; second, it permits the return of thousands of women, children, and old men, who have left the town fearing bombardment and who are now suffering where they are, though I am doing my best to supply them with food; third, it saves the great destruction of property which a bombardment would entail, most of which belongs to Cubans and foreign residents; fourth, it at once relieves the command, while it is in good health, for operations elsewhere. There are now three cases of yellow fever at Siboney, in Michigan regiment; and if it gets started, no one knows where it will stop. We lose by this simply some prisoners we do not want and the arms they carry. I believe many of them will desert and return to our lines. I was

told by sentinel, who deserted last night, that 200 men want to come but were afraid our men would fire upon them.

W. R. SHAFTER, *General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—9 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Under all the circumstances and in view of the special fitness of the *Rita*, the Secretary of War confirms the order of General Miles. The rest of Garretson's brigade will now have to go on the *Duchess*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 9, 1898.*

Colonel BIRD,

Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:

I remain here for the day to engage 500 laborers. General Miles directs that these have precedence over troops. I expect to have them ready to sail to-morrow. Please advise me about transportation. What have you done about the big steam lighter? If ready, she might carry these laborers. What about vessels for Jacksonville to take lumber and landing boats, as per my telegram of yesterday? This freight is ready for loading.

ROY STONE,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 9, 1898.*

General LUDINGTON,

Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:

Please see my telegram of this morning to Colonel Bird. I find steamer *Rita* nearly ready to sail. She is just what is needed at Santiago; carries eight derricks, and will carry the negro laborers from here and a portion of the landing boats from Jacksonville. She will be able then to load and carry the timber from Daiquiri and Siboney for building the docks at Guantanamo, which were ordered some days ago by the Secretary of War. She will be invaluable in loading and unloading guns and other material. In view of this, I have used General Miles's orders to suspend loading her with troops, and respectfully ask the Secretary of War to confirm this arrangement and have her placed at my disposal. Colonel Derby writes that it is extremely difficult to obtain labor for dock building, etc., near Santiago, and this force will be of immediate service. Colonel Derby is General Shafter's chief engineer. I understand there are Clyde Line steamers which come here several times weekly, and I have told General Wilson that I would ask to have one of them secured for him if possible. The laborers are reporting rapidly, and I can take perhaps 600 or 700 by to-morrow morning. We can use some of them at night in intrenching.

ROY STONE,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898.

Brigadier-General STONE, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Your telegram, this date, to Major Bird has been submitted to the Secretary of War, who directs you to take the laborers in question to Jacksonville, where

steamer will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department. The laborers and lumber will go on this boat from Jacksonville. Major Bird, of the Quartermaster's Department, will advise you of the boat.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—9.31 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

In answer to your telegram, 5.20 p. m., asking for report of disposition made of steamship *Rita*, operations are suspended in regard to *Rita* in compliance to order made by Gen. Roy Stone in name of General Miles. General Stone intends using her for purpose of loading black laborers here for use in engineer and quartermaster's departments at Santiago. *Rita* is still at dock, and no portion of Garretson's brigade is on board. My command here consists of 2,405 enlisted men and 128 officers, being Ernst's brigade and my own staff.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9, 1898—10.07 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Please advise me capacity of transport *Duchess*. Also advise when *Resolute* may be expected in Charleston.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 189—11.15 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

In reply to your telegram recommending terms of evacuation as proposed by the Spanish commander, after careful consideration by the President and Secretary of War, I am directed to say that you have repeatedly been advised that you would not be expected to make an assault upon the enemy at Santiago until you were prepared to do the work thoroughly. When you are ready, this will be done. Your telegram of this morning said your position was impregnable and that you believed the enemy would yet surrender unconditionally. You have also assured us that you could force their surrender by cutting off the supplies. Under these circumstances your message recommending that Spanish troops be permitted to evacuate and proceed without molestation to Holguin is a great surprise and is not approved. The responsibility of destruction and distress to the inhabitants rests entirely with the Spanish commander. The Secretary of War orders that when you are strong enough to destroy the enemy and take Santiago that you do it. If you have not force enough, it will be dispatched to you at the earliest moment practicable. Reinforcements are on the way, of which you have already been advised. In the meantime nothing is lost by holding the position you now have and which you regard as impregnable. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 9, 1898—11.20 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

It is suggested that all official telegrams, particularly those requiring action, be addressed to the Adjutant-General. This will insure more prompt action, as the office is kept open twenty-four hours a day. Hope your health is improving.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—1.30 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 9. If two lighters and tugs have arrived, navy must have them. They have not, up to sundown, reported at Siboney or Daiquiri.
SHAFTER, Major-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
War Department, July 10, 1898.

Col. JAMES ALLEN, Signal Corps, Guantanamo, via Haiti, Cuba:

A naval tug and two lighters sent from Key West for use of General Shafter. If at Guantanamo, ask naval authorities to send them to General Shafter. He needs them badly. Lighters have been replaced to navy at Key West. Answer direct to me.

LUDINGTON, Quartermaster-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 9. I am much better. Riding all day. Our lines very strong. Gap on right not yet filled, but will be to-morrow when Randolph's troops front unloading to-day.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 10, 1898—12.25 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

After delaying the starting of the Sixth Illinois all afternoon and evening Stone now advises me he will send his laborers to Jacksonville and will not require the *Rita*. Accordingly, I will send the remainder of Garretson's brigade on her to-morrow. I do not think a convoy is necessary.

J. H. WILSON, Major-General, Volunteers.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—3.33 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Telegram to Colonel Allen of yesterday received. See my telegram of July 4 and 5 to General Miles, at Washington. Since then General Shafter has ordered the *City of Washington* and the *Stillwater* to be used as hospital ships, making four in all for that purpose. Understand they are to go north when full, and probably by that time other vessels will be taken for that purpose. Hospital ship *Relief* anchored in harbor yesterday. Understand she is to be kept here primarily for the sick. It is still exceedingly difficult to unload vessels sufficiently fast to supply the command with all the essentials required by them. Soon as tugs and lighters arrive the work will be greatly expedited. Was informed by General Shafter before reaching here that the supplies on vessels would be unloaded only to the extent of keeping the troops supplied for a few days in advance on actual necessities, it appearing probable that Santiago would fall, in which case vessels would be unloaded there and troops reembark and go elsewhere. With the limited facilities for unloading, however, it was found that troops could not be supplied for more than about three days in advance. So when orders reached me to unload vessels and send them to Port Tampa, it was impossible to proceed faster in that direction than had been done. Captains of vessels on being discharged requested permission to go directly to Port Tampa, saying that they could go south in perfect safety and make the trip in three days. I agreed with them in

this, but owing to the orders of the Secretary of War I referred the matter to General Shafter, who felt that he could not assume the responsibility for allowing them to proceed except as ordered. I expected some necessary delay at Guantanamo, and possibly the great delay there has been unavoidable. Fearing delay at Guantanamo would further jeopardize the condition of the sick and wounded, the *Iroquois* assumed the responsibility of directing them to proceed at once from this point to Key West, and subsequently gave the same orders to the *Cherokee*, sailing for Newport News. Regret apparent delay in other of your orders. Siboney is nothing like as well adapted to disembarking troops and supplies as Daiquiri, but that place, being 7 miles west, owing to lack of transportation, is used as little as possible. If the capture of Santiago is much delayed crib wharves should be built at Daiquiri and possibly here, though the American Iron Company, operating here for years, has found it impossible to build wharves that would resist surf, it not being practicable to go beyond its effect owing to the great depth of water. There is square timber and sufficient drift logs for constructing wharf, and almost all needed is small amount of heavy tire iron and carpenters' and blacksmith ' necessary tools. Please show this telegram to the Quartermaster-General.

HUMPHREY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 10, 1898.* (Received 6.08 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Three transports left here Wednesday; two Thursday for Tampa.

JONES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Quartermaster near Santiago reports as follows: "Three transports left here Wednesday; two Thursday for Tampa."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 10, 1898—6.31 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 9. Lieutenant Benchley, Sixth Infantry, was killed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898—11 a. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The action reported in your telegram of last night concerning Garretson's brigade is approved. Convoy is not considered necessary. It is understood Stone will have transportation for his men to Jacksonville.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 10, 1898—1.40 p. m.*

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

It has come to me from various sources that the troops operating near Santiago are very inadequately supplied with means of land transportation, and as my command will start from here with absolutely none, I feel it my duty to say that its arrival at the scene of action will add still further to the difficulties

which already beset the supply departments. Under such circumstances it seems to me that my command should not be put in the position of looking to any other command to supply its deficiencies. If any emergency arises for a campaign out of sight of the transports, we shall be paralyzed by the absence of mules, wagons, carts and aparejos. In view of the fact that the Government is amply able to supply all these articles and to transport them with the troops to the scene of action, I trust immediate provision will be made to that end. The *Rita* having been delivered to General Stone yesterday and by him returned to me last night, I have loaded her with two battalions of the Sixth Illinois and their supplies, and she will sail for Santiago this afternoon.

J. H. WILSON, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

The transports that will take the First Brigade of your division will carry, in addition to the men, 800 mules, without interfering with the comfort of soldiers. General Brooke has been directed to send you your wagon transportation. It is suggested that you correspond direct with him until arrangements are perfected.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.*:

The transports that have been obtained to take General Wilson's First Brigade from Charleston will carry, in addition to the men, 800 mules. Secretary War directs that you cause the wagon transportation of this brigade be put under way at once, to report to General Wilson at Charleston. General Wilson has been directed to correspond with you as to details of this movement. The presence of land transportation with troops operating in the field experience has shown to be of first importance.

I will add, for your information, that commanding officer of the Spanish forces has refused the demand of Shafter for unconditional surrender, and bombardment of Santiago began at 4 o'clock, by both the army and navy.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—2.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Headquarters near Santiago, Cuba, 10. Telegram of 9th regards to evacuation of Spanish troops received. My position is impregnable against any attack the enemy can bring against us, but I have not yet enough troops to entirely surround the town. The Cuban forces are not to be depended upon for severe fighting. Instructions of the War Department will be carried out to the letter.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—4.21 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Siboney, 10. *City of Macon, Hudson, Gate City, Comanche, Nueces, and Specialist* arrived yesterday with troops. Infantry debarking here, artillery at

Daiquiri. *City of Washington* left with sick and wounded night before last. Shall send *Seneca* and *Alamo* to Port Tampa in a day or two. Just returned from Guantanamo Bay to inspect ground for large encampment. Apparently no ground unless we take Guantanamo, which is yellow-fever district. Naval force has not gone farther than the lower bay. Plenty of ground there, but no water. Stopped at Daiquiri about daylight this morning. Found Major Jacobs and his whole force of civilians sick.

HUMPHREY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—5.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Siboney, Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, 10. I have just received letter from General Toral, declining unconditional surrender. Bombardment by the army and navy will begin at as near 4 p. m. to-day as possible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—6.57 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Siboney, Cuba, 10. The *St. Paul* has just arrived with General Henry and his command and quartermaster stores. Please show telegrams to Quartermaster-General.

HUMPHREY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—6.59 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Siboney, Cuba, July 10. The *Catania* has just arrived with First District of Columbia Volunteers.

HUMPHREY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 10, 1898—10.59 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington*:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, 10. Could not understand solicitude shown by telegram from War Department for my right flank. It has never been in slightest danger from an attack. The only trouble was I did not have men enough to reach the bay, and there was a gap of 3 miles through which the reinforcements Pando sent reached the city. An attack on my line has never been feared—we could ask for nothing better. Captain McKittrick, who has just arrived, tells me that it was feared I would be surprised. It has not been possible to do it at any time.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 10, 1898.

(Received July 11, 1898—12.46 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

The following is a private list of officers killed, wounded, and sick, near Siboney, Cuba, up to July 5, 1898:

First Cavalry: Major Bell, wounded; Major Forse, killed; Captain Knox, wounded; Lieutenant Mills, wounded; Lieutenant Byram, wounded; Lieutenant Rivers, sick; Lieutenant Saltzman, sick; Lieutenant Roberts, wounded.

Third Cavalry: General Young, sick; Major Wessells, wounded; Captain Dodd, wounded; Captain Hunter, wounded; Lieutenant Thayer, wounded; Lieutenant Dade, sick; Lieutenant Myer, wounded.

Sixth Cavalry: Colonel Carroll, wounded; Captain Kerr, wounded; Captain

Stanton, wounded; Captain Blocksom, wounded; Lieutenant Cole, sick; Lieutenant Short, wounded.

Seventh Cavalry: Lieutenant Stone, sick; Lieutenant Capron, killed.

Eighth Cavalry: Lieutenant McCoy, wounded.

Ninth Cavalry: Colonel Hamilton, killed. Captain Stedman, killed; Captain Taylor, wounded; Lieutenant Wood, wounded; Lieutenant Ryan, wounded.

Tenth Cavalry: Major Wint, wounded; Captain Bigelow, wounded; Lieutenant Shipp, killed; Lieut. W. H. Smith, killed; Lieutenant Barnum, wounded; Lieutenant Willard, wounded.

Second Infantry: Lieutenant Benham, sick; Lieutenant Wells, wounded.

Fourth Infantry: Lieutenant Neary, wounded; Lieut. J. J. Bernard, killed; Lieutenant Hughes, killed.

Sixth Infantry: Colonel Egbert, wounded; Captain Wetherill, killed; Captain Walker, wounded; Captain Torrey, wounded; Lieut. J. G. Ord, killed; Lieutenant Simons, wounded; Lieutenant Turman, wounded; Lieutenant Purdy, wounded; Lieutenant Gross, wounded; Lieutenant Robertson, wounded.

Seventh Infantry: Colonel Benham, sick; Colonel Carpenter, wounded; Major Corliss, wounded; Lieutenant Grissard, wounded; Lieutenant Wansboro, killed.

Eighth Infantry: General Van Horn, sick; Lieutenant Perkins, sick; Lieut. J. R. Seyburn, wounded.

Ninth Infantry: Lieutenant-Colonel Ewers, wounded; Lieutenant Lewis, killed.

Twelfth Infantry: Captain Haskell, wounded; Lieutenant Dove, wounded.

Tenth Infantry: Major Eskridge, wounded; Captain Lincoln, wounded; Captain Drum, killed; Captain Duggan, wounded; Captain Van Vliet, wounded; Lieutenant Seville, wounded; Lieutenant Koops, wounded.

Thirteenth Infantry: Colonel Worth, wounded; Major Ellis, wounded; Captain Guthrie, wounded; Captain Cavanaugh, wounded; Captain Fornance, killed; Captain Gilman, sick; Lieut. A. B. Scott, killed; Lieutenant Slater, killed.

Sixteenth Infantry: Captain Morrison, killed; Captain Woodbury, wounded; Captain McFarland, wounded; Captain Lassiter, wounded; Lieutenant Sorley, wounded; Lieutenant Spence, wounded.

Seventeenth Infantry: Colonel Haskell, wounded; Lieutenant Dickinson, killed; Lieutenant Michie, killed.

Twentieth Infantry: General Hawkins, wounded; Captain Rodman, wounded; Captain Moon, wounded.

Twenty-first Infantry: Colonel McKibbin, wounded; Major Coe, sick.

Twenty-second Infantry: Colonel Wikoff, killed; Colonel Patterson, wounded; Captain Crittenden, killed; Captain Mosher, wounded; Captain Jones, wounded; Lieutenant Patten, sick; Lieutenant Godfrey, wounded; Lieutenant Wassell, wounded; Lieutenant Lewis, sick; Lieutenant Stone, sick.

Twenty-fourth Infantry: Colonel Liscum, wounded; Captain Brereton, wounded; Captain Ducat, wounded; Lieutenant Brett, wounded; Lieutenant Lyon, wounded; Lieutenant Laws, wounded; Lieutenant Gurney, killed; Lieutenant Augustin, killed; Lieutenant Welch, sick; Lieutenant Miller, sick.

Twenty-fifth Infantry: Captain Edwards, wounded; Lieutenant McCorkle, killed; Lieutenant Kinnison, wounded.

Killed, 24; wounded, 77; sick, 21. Total, 122.

OGDEN RAFFERTY,

Major and Surgeon, United States Army

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 10, 1898.

General SHAFER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Of course you will, as far as possible, prevent anyone from entering any house on account of exposure?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1898.*

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Santiago, Cuba:*

Should the Spaniards surrender unconditionally and wish to return to Spain they will be sent back direct at the expense of the United States Government.

F. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 11, 1898—12.01 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, 10. Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 with light guns, which were soon silenced by ours. Very little musket firing and the enemy kept entirely in their trenches. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable occasion to force to-morrow enough to completely block all the roads on the northwest. I am quite well. General Garcia reports enemy evacuated little town called Doscaminos, about 3 miles from Santiago and near the bay. Garcia's force now occupies it. Everything is looking well and men feeling well. Navy fired few shots from the sea near Aguadores. Effect was not perceptible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 11, 1898—1.30 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary War, Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, camp near Santiago, 10. After twenty-four hours' bombardment navy promised to try and get in close the harbor with some of her large draft boats. If to-morrow bombardment is not satisfactory I shall ask them to make the attempt. I will not sacrifice any lives. As soon as Henry reaches me the town will be surrounded and we can knock it to pieces with our light guns. The obtaining of launches from the navy was not satisfactory, and I prefer calling on them as little as possible. So Captain Goodrich assisted very ably in disembarking troops, but means were all kept in their control.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 11, 1898—1.53 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, near Santiago, 10. My plans for to-morrow are to keep a bombardment of the trenches and city and to complete the investment on the northwest by the troops that have just arrived at Siboney, one regiment of which, First Illinois, has now reached me. Should the operation be light at any point will push line nearer city, but will not assault.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 11, 1898—2.21 a. m.*

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to your telegram of 10.23 p. m., July 10, is the capacity 800 mules on transports additional to capacity for 52 horses mentioned in your telegram of 5.20 p. m., July 9. What will capacity of transports other than *Duchess* and No. 30?

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 11, 1898—5 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 10. Hard work is telling on teamsters and packers. Nearly 50 per cent sick. Teams have got to be kept going. Will do it with details of soldiers if teamsters can not be sent here.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 11, 1898—10 a. m.*Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

There were 50 stevedores sent on the *St. Paul*. Four hundred laborers should have left Jacksonville yesterday afternoon. Others will be forwarded as rapidly as they can be employed and furnished transportation. This in order to relieve the sick teamsters and laborers as far as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *July 11, 1898—10.30 a. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

By direction of Major-General Commanding report that transports *Lampasas* and *Nueces* will leave Tampa to-day and probably arrive Key West Tuesday. *Lampasas* will have lighter in tow. Convoy requested.

BLACK, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Engineer*.CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *July 11, 1898—11.32 a. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Your telegram concerning the transportation of Ernst's brigade of Wilson's division received. It will be sent to him as quickly as the cars can be assembled to take it. I will also send him the recruits belonging to the three regiments, as they are now fairly well equipped. They number about 700.

JOHN R. BROOKE,

Major-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 11, 1898.

MY DEAR COLONEL STRONG: A day or two since I had a telegram from you asking what you could do to relieve the soldiers at Santiago, but, for the life of me, I can not find it; but will say, if you have any smoking or chewing tobacco or cigarettes that you can send to Cuba, I know it will be appreciated. A box of this character sent to the Seventy-first New York will be well placed.

With kind regards, sincerely yours,

H. C. CORBIN.

Hon. WM. L. STRONG,

Ex-Mayor of New York, New York City.HAVANA, *July 11, 1898.*

His Excellency the AMBASSADOR FOR FRANCE.

(Care War Department, Washington, D. C.)

In order to be able to respond to the innumerable questions and to quiet the families of the Spanish officers made prisoners by the Americans after the battle in the trenches at Santiago de Cuba, I allow myself to beg of you to be so good as to send to me a detailed official list; a thousand thanks.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL BLANCO.

Answer paid.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 11, 1898—12.15 p. m.*Gen. ROY STONE, *Charleston, S. C.*:

The Secretary of War has ordered the *Obdam* to take General Ernst's brigade of General Wilson's division, which has already been too long delayed in Charles-

ton. Orders were given for you to take the *Rita*. The Quartermaster-General has been directed to get you a special steamer for laborers employed by you. What can you do to get one? Report capacity, speed, and price before closing contract. The Secretary of War will look with favor on any reasonable proposition. He has ordered an expedition from New York equipped with tools, pile drivers, and derricks and sufficient tugs and lighters to meet the present necessities; 100 mechanics, 250 laborers, so your men should be laborers only.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA, *July 11, 1898—12 m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, July 11. I regret to inform you that Captain Rowell, Second Infantry, was killed late yesterday afternoon.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 11, 1898—12.29 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, 11. Following report of casualties in the First Division yesterday afternoon just received: Killed, Capt. Charles W. Rowell, Second Infantry, and Private Peter Nelson, Company A, Second Infantry. Wounded, Lieut. W. J. Lutz, Second Infantry; Privates Charles Janch, Company A; Charles Lentki, Company B, Second Infantry, and Nelson Gilbert, jr., Twenty-first Infantry.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PLAYA, *July 11, 1898—2.05 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, 11. Reports of casualties in action of July 1, 2, and 3 show killed, 23 officers, 208 men; wounded, 80 officers, 1,203 men; missing, 81 men; grand total, 1,595. Number of missing will be reduced. Number by mail giving names.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1898—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK, *Chief Engineer, Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Referring to your telegram this date, convoy has been ordered and will meet transports *Lampasas* and *Nueces* at Key West.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1898—4.30 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

In reply to your telegram of this morning, the capacity of transports at Charleston is as follows: *Duchess*, 1,400 men; No. 30, 1,300 men; No. 21, 1,000 men and 1,000 animals; No. 23 should sail from New York to-morrow for Charleston.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 11, 1898—4.53 p. m.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have here awaiting transportation to Santiago about 600 laborers engaged by order of General Miles. Will require twenty days' rations from this date. Can you furnish or cause to be purchased to be delivered here without delay these rations?

ROY STONE,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 11, 1898—7.49 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, 11. Arrived at noon. Had consultation with Admiral Sampson and General Shafter by telephone. Troops from Tampa, New York, and Charleston are arriving and move to the front. The line of investment is being extended.
MILES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 11, 1898—9.55 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your message received. I find no ships except those belonging to Merchants and Miners' Line and ocean steamship line. Both positively decline to charter these or any other vessels. Can vessel be impressed? Order given me to take *Rita* was annulled by your telegram of Sunday morning to General Wilson.

ROY STONE,

Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers.

TAMPA, FLA., *July 11, 1898—10.16 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Wood's Rough Riders, 560 picked men, fully armed and equipped, drilled, disciplined, and acclimated, all ready, with horses and pack train, to go on board *Mohawk* and *Mississippi*, which have just arrived.

HERSEY, *Major, Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE VIA HAITI, *July 11, 1898—11 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, Cuba, 11. May I especially commend the three officers serving with me through this expedition to the favorable consideration of the Department? Despite various important applications and suggestions the obstacles in making the full use of my party, either for observation or other beneficial purpose, were such that special effort seems required to accomplish anything useful, and in the finest spirit and with my fullest consent and encouragement, Captain Alger, whom General Miles has directed to report to me for this expedition, took a rifle and joined the First Infantry, with General Shafter's consent, as the only method of getting ashore with the first landing party. His conduct and observations attract special attention and interest. I greatly regret that he is not with me now, but the day I landed General Shafter assigned him to General Duffield, I suppose under some authority of feelings of responsibility to higher authority, so his observations during this month are of operations in that section, and will especially cover the demonstration against Aguadores under General Duffield. Captain Rhoades began to note the operations of July 1 near the El Paso sugar plantation,

where General Shafter was to take his station. Despite a painful injury from his horse falling upon his leg, he kept on the field all day and night continuously and reported to me time again and again under fire with right wing, and getting under the fire of the enemy's pickets, always conducting himself as a gallant officer should. Lieutenant Foote accompanied me from start to finish with General Lawton turning movement against Caney, being of great service to General Lawton and myself, exposed to all the fire through which either of us were exposed, whether from blockhouse or pickets, by day or night, his sound judgment and fine courage and soldierly endurance were particularly displayed, and his artillery experience was fully utilized and, it is believed, aided in the final result. His appointment as a field officer in a volunteer regiment would give a field for his soldierly qualities that would be of benefit to the public service. Special attention is invited to his merit. The other two officers have received some recognition by selection for promotion.

BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General Volunteers, Inspector-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 11, 1898—11.30 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington.*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, 11. Through oversight failed to acknowledge receipt of long telegram of 9th.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *July 11, 1898—10.15 a. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Snag boat *Suwanee*, Otto Bie, master, leaves Tampa to-day in tow steamer *Tarpon* for Santiago, under hurry orders from Major-General Commanding. To make voyage safely must choose time of crossing and can't accompany transports. Light-draft naval convoy earnestly requested to permit taking shelter along coast where necessary. Arrive Key West Tuesday. Telegraphic instruction about convoy can be sent to Captain Bie through depot quartermaster, Key West.

BLACK, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Engineer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Captain BIE (through depot quartermaster), *Key West, Fla.:*

It is not possible to furnish convoy for light-draft vessels. The Navy Department informs this office that since the destruction of the Spanish fleet there is little danger. In view of this fact the Secretary War directs that the transports in question proceed at once and without convoy.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK, *Chief Engineer, Port Tampa, Fla.:*

The following telegram has been sent Captain Bie through depot quartermaster, Key West:

"It is not possible to furnish convoy for light-draft vessels. The Navy Department informs this office that since the destruction of the Spanish fleet there is little danger. In view of this fact, the Secretary War directs that the transports in question proceed at once and without convoy."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

*Camp near Santiago de Cuba, July 11, 1898.**To His Excellency, Commander in Chief of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba:*

SIR: With the largely increased forces which have come to me, and the fact that I have your line of retreat securely in my hands, the time seems fitting that I should again demand of your excellency the surrender of Santiago and of your excellency's army. I am authorized to state that should your excellency so desire the Government of the United States will transport the entire command of your excellency to Spain.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. R. SHAFTER,

Major-General Commanding.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 11, 1898.**To His Excellency, Commander in Chief of the United States Army, in Camp at the San Juan:*

SIR: I have the honor to advise your eminence that your communication of this date is received, and in reply desire to confirm that which I said in my former communication; also to advise you that I have communicated your proposition to the general in chief.

Reiterating my sentiments, I am, very respectfully,

JOSÉ TORAL,

Commander in Chief Fourth Corps and Military Governor of Santiago.

PLAYA, VIA HAYTI, *July 12, 1898—9.30 a. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps. It has been very quiet to-day; but little fighting. A flag of truce up since 2 o'clock considering proposition for surrendering, now that I have town surrounded on the north. Lines were completed at 5 p. m., by General Ludlow, right down to the bay. The line is rather thin, but will have it strengthened in the morning by General Henry, who has just arrived at headquarters. Only three or four casualties. No one killed so far as I can learn. Expect to have two of the new batteries in position to-morrow. Great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago. Am doing my best to relieve it, but not entirely successful.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *July 12, 1898—10.17 a. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

With all the ammunition that General Wilson took from here and all sent him to Charleston he has on hand only 315 rounds per man. As the orders of the Major-General Commanding are for him to take 500 rounds per man, at what point will the additional ammunition be sent him?

JOHN R. BROOKE,

Major-General Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 12, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.*:

Additional ammunition will be sent to General Wilson from supply now at Tampa.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12, 1898—11.47 a. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*:

I understand that soldiers in Cuba are largely without money. There is practically none there, and this makes it very difficult for officers or men to get on. Is it not feasible to order a paymaster here with a large quantity of silver, Mexican or Spanish preferred, to accompany my expedition? Action should be taken promptly, as three transports are now outside the bar, waiting to come in. Will reach wharves between 4 and 6 o'clock. Paymasters should bring pay blanks with them, as my command has none.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

LISBON, July 12, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Special agent reports three Spanish torpedo boats cruising along Atlantic coast Spain.

One auxiliary cruiser sailed for the Canary Islands this day, to remain. Madrid papers say the Canaries are to revolt.

Spanish fleet has returned to Mediterranean.

LIEUTENANT SLOCUM.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Washington, July 12, 1898.

Columbia and *Yale*, with General Miles and United States troops on board, arrived off Santiago last evening.

Respectfully,

A. S. CROWNINSHIELD, *Chief of Bureau.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 12, 1898.

The Secretary of War directs that twenty days' rations be supplied Brig. Gen. Roy Stone, for 600 laborers engaged by the order of General Miles, at Charleston, S. C. Attached is a copy of a dispatch to the Quartermaster-General, which is furnished you for your information and guidance.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(Enclosure is dated July 11, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 12, 1898—2.15 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

Contracting party, with steamship, two powerful sea tugs, steam seagoing barges, and fleet of lighters, supplied with timber, iron, bolts, blacksmith's outfit,

pile-drivers, derrick, etc., for dock building, also 100 mechanics and skilled laborers and 250 common laborers, will sail from New York late to-morrow afternoon or early Thursday morning direct for Santiago. This expedition should give needed relief. Colonel Hecker will leave for Santiago to plan the work this week.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12, 1898—1.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to my dispatch of July 5, asking for \$30,000, I have to say that no part of this sum has as yet been received. I think the whole of the money is necessary and that at least half of it should be furnished in American gold and balance in Spanish or Mexican silver. In view of the fact that my command will be indefinitely separated from the rest of the army from the time it leaves here, I hope the money asked for will be sent at once. If sent to me it can be divided between the various departments according to their necessities.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 12, 1898—1.53 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Siboney, 12. Transportation for artillery brigade and Henry's division most needed. A well-equipped corps of wharf pier builders and dockmen and appliances needed as soon as they can be shipped from New York. I have never known heavier rains.

MILES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12, 1898—5.23 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C.:

The *Resolute* put in here to-day and having received orders from Navy Department has returned to Newport News. Can you tell me what this means? We have 3,939 men and officers and 500 animals of the First Brigade, besides the animals of the Second Brigade, which we are advised that we are to take, amounting to 483. Transports in sight not sufficient.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 12, 1898—7.33 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington:

Santiago, 12. In reply to your telegram, regular troops have already gone to the front. The Thirty-third Michigan and 300 recruits of the First Illinois are available at Siboney and will be used. Rained very hard last night and so far to-day. If it continues long, roads will be practically impassable. So far no attempt to enter the harbor by the navy. They should be required to make a determined effort at once. The slight bombardment has apparently had no effect on the town. If roads become too bad to transport rations, we will simply have to take the town by assault, without regard to what it costs. Refugees are suffering for food.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 12, 1898—8.07 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Lampasas sailing at 12.45, having on board provisional battalion of engineers, Major Sacket, 5 officers, and 149 enlisted men, with 500 rounds .45-caliber rifle ammunition per man; also 6,000 rounds .45-caliber revolver ammunition. Lieutenant-Colonel Black, Captain Johnson, assistant quartermaster, Captain Scott, of Bureau of Intelligence, 5 Red Cross doctors, 26 nurses, and 16 others, including Japanese attaché, correspondents, employees, and clerk also aboard.

COPPINGER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 12, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

The *Resolute* returned to Newport News for the reason that she was not suitable for the purpose desired. The *Duchess*, No. 30, and No. 21, all of which will reach you not later than Thursday afternoon, will furnish abundant transportation for Ernst's brigade. It has about been determined to embark Hains's brigade from Newport News or New York, as our experience in getting transportation in Charleston does not commend itself.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 12, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, Charleston, S. C.:

The question of payment of your men will receive immediate attention.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 13, 1898—2 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

The following communication has just been received from the Spanish commander in Santiago:

“SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 12.

“ESTEEMED GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN FORCES.

“SIR: I have the honor to insist upon my proposition to evacuate the Plaza and the territory of the division of Cuba under conditions hereinafter stated, for the Spanish arms trusting that your chivalry and sentiment as a soldier will make you appreciate exactly the situation, and therefore must a solution be found that leaves the honor of my troops intact; otherwise you will comprehend that I shall see myself obliged to now make defense as far as my strength will permit. I call the attention of your eminence to the advance of your troops by railroad, the movement of which I suppose you are ignorant, and I take that you will kindly order their return to their position during the time that the armistice is in existence.

“Very respectfully,

JOSÉ TORAL,

“*Commander in Chief, etc.*”

Will any modification of the recent order be permitted? I have been perfectly satisfied that he can be taken, but if he fights, as we have reason to believe he may, it will be at fearful cost of life; and to stay here with disease threatening may be as great loss from that cause. The suffering of the people who left the town is intense. I can only supply food enough to keep them from starvation, and if blue rains continue I do not know how long I can do that.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1898—2.14 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Before Santiago, Cuba, Playa del Este:

Telegram just received. No modification of former order permitting the Spanish army evacuating Santiago under such conditions as proposed by Toral will be made. The Secretary of the Navy will be consulted at once concerning the ordering of Sampson in to assist you.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, July 13, 1898—2.15 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Steamer *Lampasas* sailed at noon to-day carrying 10 officers and 215 men, Red Cross surgeons and nurses, 22 wagons, 198 horses and mules, ammunition, forage, commissary stores, and a cargo of engineering supplies, including pontoons and bridge material, also one barge in tow *Nueces* with siege train and 275 of Shafter's recruits delayed by order of Commissary-General in order to remove from it 23,000 pounds of potatoes loaded by mistake of checker of Commissary Department.

RICE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 13, 1898—2.40 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 12. The Spanish general to-day asked that some conclusion be reached that shall save his honor. Offers to surrender Santiago province, force, batteries, munitions of war, etc., all except the men and small arms. Under ordinary circumstances would not advise acceptance, but this is a great concession, and would avoid assaulting intrenching lines with every device for protecting his men and inflicting heavy loss on assaulting lines. The siege may last many weeks, and they have the provisions for two months. There are 20,000 starving people who have fled the city and were not allowed to take any food. The fortitude and heroism of the Army has been unsurpassed, and, under the circumstances, I concur with General Shafter and the major-general, and would request that discretion be granted as to terms, in view of the importance of other immediate operations in which both this part of the Army and Navy will participate. The very serious part of this situation is that there are 100 cases of yellow fever in this command and the opinion of the surgeon that it will spread rapidly.

MILES, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 13, 1898—2.50 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Camp Santiago, 12. I have just received a letter from the archbishop of Santiago, asking that he be freed; that his nuns be permitted to come in our lines before bombardment recommences. He reports that the shells destroyed several houses, but killed no one. I have declined to grant his request for the present, and advised him to urge the surrender.

WM. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1898—2.55 a. m.

Major-General MILES,

In camp before Santiago, Playa del Este:

Telegram received. If, in the judgment of General Shafter and yourself, it is best to postpone assault until Secretary of the Navy is consulted, you can do so.

We will get decision of Secretary of Navy as early as possible and telegraph you the result.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 13, 1898—3 a. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp Santiago, 12. The *Yale* could be easily arranged to carry 2,000 men, 400 tons fresh beef in cold storage, and 2,000 tons freight. Other liners same time saved coaling by going to New York.

MILES, *Major-General, Commanding.*

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *July 13, 1898—11.20 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Inspected Camp Black yesterday. Recruit detachment Seventy-first Regiment New York Volunteers, Captain Stoddard, numbers 307 men and complete number of 106 men to company for the regiment, not including war casualties. Detachment is fully equipped for the front and awaits orders. Troops second call are expected to begin arriving Friday, 15th.

GILLESPIE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 13, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Referring to your dispatch of yesterday in reference to \$30,000, Secretary of War remarks there is no appropriation from which money can be advanced. Your supply departments must make requisitions for all that is needed.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 13, 1898—3 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary of War directs that as soon as the military situation admits of such action that troops should be withdrawn from proximity to the infected towns and encamped on high ground near the coast and within easy reach of their base of supplies. The camps should be well separated, and any regiment which remains in such fresh camp for five days without having any cases of yellow fever among the troops could be put on a transport, if desired, to return home or to go to some other point of active operations. If cases of yellow fever occur in any regiment camped by itself, they should at once be sent to the hospital established for the reception of such cases and the regiment should not be put upon a transport until at least five days have elapsed since the last case of yellow fever. In general, no cases of yellow fever and no suspicious cases of yellow fever should go upon the transports, as it is extremely important that these should not become infected. Maj. John Guiteras, surgeon, United States Volunteers, who is at Santiago, is an

expert with reference to the management of yellow-fever epidemics, and his advice should be carefully followed.

By order Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 13, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to request that you order the fleet off Santiago to at once force its way into the bay, if possible, to aid the Army in the capture of Santiago and the Spanish army defending it.

The special reasons for immediate action are: First, the very heavy rains that are falling almost continuously have made the roads nearly impassable and threaten to cut off our supply of provisions for the Army in the trenches altogether; second, the rains are making the holding of our lines almost impossible, as the trenches are filled with water; third, the lives of our men are in great danger from yellow fever, which has broken out among our troops and is spreading rapidly, and, fourth, the character of the works of the enemy is such that to take them by assault would be a terrible sacrifice of life.

These conditions it is believed by the Major-General Commanding would be changed were the Navy in the bay to cooperate with the Army, and the capture of the city and the Spanish army thus made comparatively easy matter.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 13, 1898.*

Major-General MILES,

Camp near Santiago, Playa del Este, Cuba:

You may accept surrender by granting parole to officers and men, the officers retaining their side arms, the officers and men after parole to be permitted to return to Spain, the United States assisting. If not accepted, then assault, unless in your judgment an assault would fail. Consult with Sampson, and pursue such course as to the assault as you jointly agree upon. Matter should now be settled promptly.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, *July 13, 1898.*

(Received Washington 1.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

At a meeting between the lines, at which Generals Shafter and Wheeler and Spanish General Toral were present, the latter claimed that he is unable to act without authority of his Government, but has received authority to withdraw and surrender harbor ports, munitions of war, and eastern portion of Cuba. He urgently requests until to-morrow noon to receive answer from his Government regarding offer of our Government to send his forces to Spain, which was granted.

MILES, *Major-General, Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 13, 1898.*

Major-General MILES,

Camp near Santiago, Playa del Este, Cuba:

I telegraphed you an hour since in regard to the action of the Army. Since then your dispatch has been received conveying the result of the meeting between the

lines, at which conference Toral requested until to-morrow noon to hear from his Government regarding our offer, which you granted. Your action is approved. This Government will send the Spanish prisoners who surrender home if they wish.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, *July 13, 1898—2.12 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, 13. Your telegram saying no modifications of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of an hour and a half with General Toral and have extended truce until noon to-morrow. Told him that his surrender only will be considered, and that he was without hope of escape and had no right to continue the fight. I think it made a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender. If he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and have the assistance of the navy. Am ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells. There is a good deal of nervousness throughout the army on account of yellow fever, which is among us certainly. Twenty-nine new cases yesterday and probably 150 all told. Whatever happens, one or two immune regiments should be sent here to act as hospital guards and garrison for the town.

W. R. SHAFTER.

NEW YORK, *July 13, 1898—2.15 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Storm of unusual severity is interfering somewhat with work of Santiago expedition, but it is reasonably certain it will go to sea to-morrow equipped for effective work. Storm and the shortage of hammocks causes for delay. The latter promised for delivery at 5 this afternoon, when, if weather permits, she will sail for Charleston. I will be at Department at 9 to-night.

HECKER.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 13, 1898—2.18 p. m.*

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to my telegram of yesterday about paymasters, my own command has been paid to July 1. What I wish to provide against is the absence of proper money for use in Cuba and Porto Rico. If paymasters are sent on No. 21 with sufficient gold and Mexican or Spanish silver, they can take care of my command as well as others. If Hains's brigade is shipped from northern port, why not send my Third Brigade with it? Would make any division invincible.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1898—2.45 p. m.

Surgeon in Charge, Playa del Este, Cuba,

Commanding Officer, Hospital Ship Seneca, Playa del Este, Cuba:

The *Seneca* should sail for Fort Monroe, Va., instead of Tampa, Fla. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General,*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1898—3.50 p. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

No alterations of any kind must be made upon the *Duchess*. She is a new ship, finished in mahogany, chartered for a short time, and must be left intact.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1898—4.30 p. m.

Major-General SHAFER, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

Your message announcing that unless your terms are accepted before noon to-morrow you will make an assault all along the line is received and approved. God bless you and your heroic army.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1898—4.45 p. m.

Major-General SHAFER, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

Two immune regiments, the First and the Second, have been ordered to report to you for garrison duty after reduction of Santiago, which, we are confident, will take place at an early hour. The First, Colonel Riché in command, sails from Galveston, and the Second, Colonel Hood in command, from New Orleans. These regiments have strength each of about 1,000 men of all grades.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 13, 1898—7.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Transport *Nueces* sailed at 4 o'clock, carrying 12 officers, 199 artillerymen, 275 regular infantry recruits, 24 teamsters, 7 Hospital Corps men, 263 animals, 22 wagons, 6 siege mortars, and 10 field mortars, complete, with ammunition and siege appliances.

RICE.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla.*, July 13, 1898—7.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Transports *Mohawk* and *Mississippi* are at Port Tampa.

COPPINGER, *Commanding*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13, 1898—7.55 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*:

Two steamers will be loaded to leave by midnight, but tide does not serve so they can go out before 12 o'clock to-morrow noon. Pilots unwilling to risk until flood tide to-morrow.

WILSON, *Major-General*,

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13, 1898—8.14 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

I regard pack trains as indispensable. They can do no possible good at Jefferson Barracks, and can be sent from there in ample time to connect with Hains's brigade, which had not been ordered to move. Plant has an excellent steam launch at

Tampa and Colonel Black can find others for immediate delivery. Surely a government spending two millions a day can afford this trifling expense to facilitate the operations of a division.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 13, 1898—8.50 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Nueces sailed at 4.05 p. m. On board, battery artillery under Major Day and 4 officers, 157 enlisted men, with approximately 89 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man; also 63 others, composing recruits for Hospital Corps and teamsters; 275 infantry recruits for regiments in Cuba also aboard. Captain Hubert, Colonels Powell and Smith, of Ninth and Thirteenth Infantry, also went.

COPPINGER, *Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 13, 1898—9.11 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, 13. Think orders regarding sailing of transports should be sent me, inasmuch as I am in charge of them by orders of Generals Miles and Shafter, and report their service to the Quartermaster-General. The *Seneca* will go to Fort Monroe as ordered. Informed the Quartermaster-General that she should go to Port Tampa in accordance with the existing orders, unless otherwise ordered.

HUMPHREY.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 14, 1898—12.04 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram stopping further shipment troops to Santiago received.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 14, 1898—12.13 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your dispatch directing that until otherwise ordered no troops will leave for Santiago was received at 11.20 to-night. Of course it will be duly observed. I should like to be advised, however, whether or not I should complete the loading of the baggage, ammunition, and quartermaster stores. Steamer *Duchess* boilers are leaking badly. Just received report from United States inspectors that they can not be properly replaced until to-morrow night.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 14, 1898—1 a. m.

Captain BELLINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs transportation be furnished for Signal Corps' horses, etc.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 14, 1898—9.56 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Fifth Army Corps, July 14. Am I to understand from your telegram about yellow fever that Fifth Army Corps has to remain here through an epidemic of that disease?

SHAFTER, *Major-General Commanding.*

SIBONEY, *July 14, 1898—10.40 a. m.*

STERNBERG, *Washington:*

Two hundred and fifty cases, 5 deaths. Still increasing. Camp established. Temporary detail of Gorgas necessary. Advise immediate outfitting two hospital transports. Not yellow. Full corps doctors, nurses, and large crews. Facilities for loading and unloading must be ample. Also one supply boat, not large; all with navy storm launches. Supplies must be in small packages for one man to handle. Mark continues. Send with supply boat double torney's supply of medicines and dressings, bedding and clothing for 10,000 patients; also 1,000 hospital tents, muslin, double, like Wyman's at Egmont Keys.

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*

PLAYA, *July 14, 1898—11.05 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 14. Fifth Army Corps have this moment received communication from General Toral asking that commissioners be appointed to arrange terms of surrender on basis of returning to Spain. Has appointed his commissioners. Has not surrendered, however. How soon can the Spanish army be sent back?

W. R. SHAFER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—11.10 a. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Secretary War directs me to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of last night and to inform you that yellow fever is reported to be so bad at Santiago that no more troops will be sent there or to that neighborhood for the present. Your command will be a part of the Porto Rico expedition, which will sail in the near future, but date not yet fixed. In the meantime, the Secretary War desires your views as to best disposition to be made of troops now with you. You might sail to Fernandina or some other point on the coast and there await the assembling of the entire expedition, leaving your wagons and heavy freight on board and disembarking the animals and men and going into camp. It is thought the expedition will be under way in seven or eight days. The situation at Santiago is this: That there will be a surrender or an assault at noon to-day, but by reason of the sickness in that command, it is practically unavailable for any further field service at this time. This the Secretary of War desires for the information of yourself and your confidential staff officers. Early reply requested.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—12 noon.

General SHAFER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your message referring to General Toral's last communication is received. The assistance of the United States to return the Spanish prisoners to Spain is a matter of detail which will require time, but will be done promptly and with the least possible delay. That can be arranged after surrender, which should be immediate on lines of instruction already given you.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 14, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 13th instant, requesting orders be issued by this Department for the fleet off Santiago to force its way into the bay, if possible, to aid the army in the capture of Santiago and the Spanish army defending it.

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898.

Maj. J. B. BELLINGER,

Quartermaster, Port Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary War directs you ship Colonel Humphrey's teamsters and the transportation for General Randolph's artillery brigade on one of the small ships that will carry them. No troops to go.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

In reply to your inquiry for portion of "Contingent fund," you are informed that there is no such fund available, the \$50,000,000 to which you refer having been expended. Every effort is being put forth to have supply departments to meet your requests in full.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs you give orders that vessels arriving at Tampa or vicinity fitted up as troop ships or for transporting animals be not altered without instructions from Secretary War.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SIBONEY, *July 14, 1898—12.19 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Reserve division hospital, Siboney, July 14. *Seneca* left this a. m. for Fortress Monroe with 85 sick and wounded.

LA GARDE, *Surgeon.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—1 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Telegram of yesterday meant that as soon as the surrender was accomplished the Fifth Army Corps was to be put in camp on ground near by and above the fever belt. Experts here say this can be done. This is the first step to fight the fever. If later it is found advisable to bring your troops away, it will be done. After careful consideration of the question, your views and recommendations are desired. Every possible aid in the power of the Government will be given you.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—1 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER, STEAMER OLIVETTE,
(Through post surgeon, Fort Monroe, Va.):

Secretary War directs that you proceed, with the sick and wounded on board, to New York, where instructions from the Surgeon-General will await you for the disposition of the sick and wounded with you. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 14, 1898—1.16 p. m.*

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Steamship *Rita* inspected by me on arrival here, purchased by the Government at appraised value, fitted out as transport, and went to sea last Sunday with Sixth Illinois. Ought to be at Santiago to-day. Ludington can give you particulars.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *July 14, 1898.*

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to telegram regarding transportation to be furnished for Signal Corps by direction of Secretary of War, am I to understand that order for the stopping of all shipment for the present to Santiago applies to the Signal Corps, or am I to forward them at once? They have been furnished with a transport and are now loaded.

BELLINGER, *Depot Quartermaster.*

PLAYA, *July 14, 1898—2.04 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Have just returned from interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of eastern Cuba from Aserradero, on the south, to Sagua, on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2.30 to definitely arrange terms.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 14, 1898—2.49 p. m.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Camp before Santiago, Cuba:*

Telegram saying General Toral agrees to surrender received. Conclusion awaited with much interest.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—3.16 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War desires report approximately number of prisoners to be transported.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, *July 14, 1898—3.24 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Before Santiago, July 14. General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army, troops, and division of Santiago on the terms and understanding that

his troops would be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, as General Shafter and the officers and men of this command are entitled to great credit for the sincerity, fortitude, and in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it and to keep those which are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General of the Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 14, 1898—4 p. m.

Maj. J. B. BELLINGER, *Quartermaster, Port Tampa, Fla.:*

At the request of the Chief Signal Officer, Secretary War directs that the Signal Corps detachment referred to in your telegram should not leave Tampa until otherwise ordered.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *July 14, 1898—7.46 p. m.*

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram that no more troops were to be shipped, desire to inform you that *Lampasas* and *Nueces*, loaded with troops, should be now arriving at Key West en route to Santiago, if you desire to stop them.

BELLINGER, *Depot Quartermaster.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 14, 1898—8.10 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters Santiago, 14. Impossible to tell at present how many prisoners there are. I should say from 12,000 to 15,000, possibly more, as the capitulation is of all Spanish troops in eastern Cuba.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—9.50 p. m.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War desires the *Mississippi* and *No. 25* to sail with beef, and you might put aboard such transportation of General Shafter's command as can be put on without delaying vessel. It is important that this ship reaches army as soon as possible, as beef is an article much needed. You understand no troops are to go with this ship, and the captain will be instructed to return to Tampa soon as cargo discharged.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, *July 14, 1898—9.55 p. m.*

PIERSON, *War Department, Washington:*

Have started rush inquiry all along line. Hope to have answer soon. Heard unofficially through French cable manager that he had been informed in cipher by his Playa manager that capitulation had been signed at 6 to-night.

GRANT SQUIRES, *Censor.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—10.06 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

The President and Secretary War wait with much interest details of surrender. Information that it is an accomplished fact is desired.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 14, 1898—10.10 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*:

After as full an examination as I can make here through the superintendent of the light-house district and Coast Survey charts, I am persuaded that Charleston is the best harbor and has the best facilities for embarkation between here and New Orleans. The depth over the bar at low water is 20 feet and 3 inches, at Savannah about 17 feet, and at Fernandina about 15 feet. Captains of the transports say they can not enter last-named harbor. I have, however, sent an officer of the engineers to that place to get full particulars as to the harbor, camp grounds, shipping facilities, and water supply, and another to Newport News for the same purpose, and shall be prepared to report fully to you by Sunday; mean time transport No. 21 will not arrive here until Saturday, and can not be loaded so as to leave here before Sunday night or Monday morning. If I knew where the expedition spoken of in your telegram of this morning was likely to be assembled, it might facilitate my conclusions and operations, as Newport News will accommodate the largest steamers, without which it would be difficult to get transports sufficient. I am satisfied it is better than any place south of it. I do not think it would be wise, on account of its possible influence upon the troops, to return to Chickamauga.

WILSON, *Major-General*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Cuba*:

The conditions are such on account of yellow fever that I have ordered all further shipment of troops to Santiago to cease. We are now arranging transportation for 25,000 men for Porto Rico. As soon as matters are settled at Santiago, I think you had better return and go direct with this expedition. Yellow fever breaking out in camps at Santiago will, I fear, deprive you of the use of all forces there. That, however, can be determined later. As soon as Santiago falls the troops must all be put into camps as comfortable as they can be made, and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run. It is a most difficult problem to solve, but we are sure you and General Shafter, with the aid of the surgeon in charge, will do all that can be done. Have ordered two immune regiments to Santiago, and they, with the colored regulars, it seems to me, will answer to garrison the places as long as our forces have to remain.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15, 1898—12.25 a. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*:

Confidential dispatch received. Have cabled Miles, as ordered. Hope my requisitions will all be filled and my division united before or as it sails, so regiments can be returned to their respective brigades.

WILSON, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—9.36 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este*:

The Secretary of War waits with deep interest details of surrender. Delay not understood.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 15, 1898—10.51 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Following just received from depot quartermaster: "In view of the above and the fact that I have neither coffins nor means of storing them, putting them together, nor burying the dead, I request that hereafter you call upon the commanding officer, Key West Barracks, for the assistance desired above, based upon indorsement Quartermaster-General." Barracks cemetery not available—no space. Shall myself guarantee undertaker \$25 for burial of soldiers, despite action depot quartermaster. Please order quartermaster to bury dead soldiers and post commander furnish escort and firing party. Immediate action necessary. Several cases typhoid in hospital.

HALL, *Surgeon*.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1898—11 a. m.

PIERSON, *Washington*:

Message from Jones sent from Playa, 10.30, in answer to mine of 9.30, says he has wired General Shafter of President's anxiety for details of surrender. None come since last evening. Wires working well through.

SQUIRES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898.

Maj. Gen. H. S. HAWKINS, *Fort Monroe, Va.*:

Secretary of War authorizes you to land at Fort Monroe. General Corbin says all congratulate you on being major-general.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.*:

The Secretary of War approves of your action in remaining in Charleston. Have wired General Miles. He will doubtless give your destination and instructions. It is now intended that your command will go to Porto Rico; probably directly there. Hains's brigade will likely sail from Newport News. Report by cable to General Miles at Santiago.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898.

Maj. Gen. MILES, *Playa del Este*:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that Ernst's brigade of Wilson's division is now at Charleston ready to take steamer Sunday evening. General

Wilson has been directed to report by cable to you for instructions as to sailing and destination.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, *July 15, 1898—12.52 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Daiquiri, 15. Commission on behalf of United States appointed, consisting of Generals Wheeler and Lawton and Lieutenant Miley, with Spanish commission, to arrange for the details for carrying into effect the capitulation. I will reach Siboney to-morrow and will attend more especially to the second expedition.

MILES, *Major-General.*

KEY WEST, FLA., *July 15, 1898—1.08 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*

By reason of gale I am compelled to leave decked lighter at Key West in care Major Sawyer, as to take her in tow of *Lampasas* would cause her loss as well as risking lives of passengers and stock on board. Request that she be sent to army in field in tow of powerful tug. Major-General Commanding directed that she be sent.

BLACK, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Engineer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—2.50 p. m.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you report the condition of the health of your command. If there is any fever of any kind, you will report number of cases and character. An early reply is desired, but not until you are possessed of facts that will enable you to make full report.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—3.04 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The Secretary War says no troops will be landed at Guantanamo, as we are informed that there is much fever there. One of the islands immediately adjacent to Porto Rico should be used instead.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—3.50 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este:*

Secretary War wishes to know if, in your opinion and that of the medical experts about you, it would be safe to make use of any of the troops now at Santiago for the Porto Rico expedition. He does not wish any chances taken.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 15, 1898—4.10 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. Sent you several telegrams yesterday, as did General Miles, in regard to surrender. General Toral agreed yesterday positively to surrender all the forces under his command in eastern Cuba upon a distinct understanding that they were to be sent to Spain by the United States; that this surrender was authorized by General Blanco, and that its submission to-morrow was merely formal. Commissioners to arrange details were appointed; Wheeler, Lawton, and Miley on part of United States. Points were immediately raised by Spanish commissioners. The discussion lasted until 10 last night. At last my commissioners think the matter will be settled to-day, and met at 9.30 o'clock this a. m. The great point with Spanish is that they may be allowed to carry their arms with them to Spain, marching out here and depositing them in my charge, but having them shipped with them to Spain. There are about 12,000 troops in the city and about as many more in the surrounding district; 25,000 in all will be transported. General Miles was present, and said the surrender was as absolute and as complete as possible. It can not be possible that there will be failure in completing arrangements. Water famine in city imminent. Have supply cut. This was to Lieutenant Miley by English commissioners. Will wire frequently when negotiations are progressing.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1898—12.35 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Camp before Santiago, Cuba:*

Have you received the absolute surrender of the enemy? We are awaiting the conditions with impatience.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1898—5.59 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Camp near Santiago, Playa:*

It is not possible that you are entertaining the proposition of permitting the Spanish to carry away their arms. Such a suggestion should be rejected instantly. You have been instructed the terms of surrender acceptable to the President, and they must be concluded on those lines.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—4.45 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este:*

Secretary War suggests is it not possible that Toral is gaining time to get reinforcements that may be on the way to assist him?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 15, 1898—7.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. A one-armed man, a correspondent named either Rains or Wirt, was arrested July 1 for bad conduct and exciting discontent among the troops. He was sent at the first opportunity to the United States. Do not remember date.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 15, 1898—9 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters near Santiago, Cuba, 15. I do not believe that Toral is trying to gain time in hopes of getting reenforcements. Cubans have forces in vicinity of all Spanish troops. Toral asked to send messages to Guantanamo and to Palmas to notify Spanish troops of condition. Wheeler, Lawton, and Miley are thoroughly convinced that they are earnest, and they have been in consultation with the Spaniards twenty-four hours. Am told by reliable persons of Santiago that the Spanish officers are greatly pleased at the thought of going home, but generals are afraid of the consequences with themselves unless terms of surrender are sanctioned by the Madrid Government.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, Playa del Este:

The President and Secretary of War are becoming impatient with parley. Any arrangement that allows the enemy to take their arms had as well be abandoned once for all, as it will not be approved. The way to surrender is to surrender, and this should be fully impressed on General Toral. I send this as your friend and comrade, and not by authority, but you can be guided by it with entire safety. Forwarded your telegram last night as requested.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

TAMPA, FLA., July 15, 1898—10.08 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Colonel Black, en route to Santiago de Cuba on board *Lampasas*, has left the *Suwanee*, a lighter, which he considers very useful and very essential to Santiago, to be towed by a tug which I have chartered for the purpose. I am to start these boats out. The captain of the *Suwanee* states that you declined to furnish Colonel Black with convoy for these boats, which are very slow, on the ground that there were no light-draft convoys available. The captain of the lighter thinks that it was not understood what was desired, and says the northern coast of Cuba has a number of armed steam launches. The lighter and her tug are quite slow. A convoy drawing as much as 7 feet could go with these boats. In Colonel Black's absence I take the liberty of sending you this information, in case convoy drawing not more than 7 feet is now available for these boats, which will leave Port Tampa to-morrow, and the convoy could meet them at Key West Monday night.

BELLINGER, Quartermaster.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—10.15 p. m.

Major-General MILES, Playa del Este:

The *Mohawk*, a large steamer, with capacity of 1,100 men and 1,000 animals, is now at Tampa. The First Ohio Cavalry reached there to-night. Shall this regiment be placed on board the *Mohawk*? If not, give instructions as to what troops shall. The Secretary of War suggests again that none of these troops go to Santiago, but to be a part of the Porto Rico expedition being organized under your direction.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 15, 1898—11.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. I do not entertain the proposition for the Spanish to retain their arms. They are to surrender them absolutely, immediately after articles of capitulation are signed, but they beg, as an act of consideration to them, that I will intercede with my Government that they be shipped with them to Spain. I regard this as a small matter that in no way binds the Government, but is one I would not let stand between clearing 20,000 Spanish soldiers out of Cuba or leaving them there to be captured later, and probably with much loss to ourselves.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

So many conflicting reports regarding killed and wounded, Secretary of War wishes you to delegate some one to forward at once as accurate list as can be obtained of dead, wounded, and missing. Absolutely necessary to answer inquiries.
CORBIN.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 15, 1898—11.33 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. An officer was on duty preparing a list of killed, wounded, and missing, and regular report of casualties went forward day before yesterday.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1898—12.45 a. m.

General GILLESPIE, *Governors Island, New York Harbor*:

By reason of reported yellow fever at Santiago, the recruits for the Seventy-first New York will remain for the present at Camp Black and not be sent to join the regiment until we are informed that it is safe for them to do so.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1898—1.04 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este*:

Telegram to you, 12.45, signed by the Secretary of War, was the result of careful consideration by the President and most of the Cabinet and clearly sets forth what is expected. The only concession is that the prisoners taken shall be paroled and sent to Spain.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 16, 1898—2.20 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. Surrender was made by Toral yesterday afternoon absolutely on conditions of returning troops to Spain. Delay was caused by the commissioners on his part insisting on approval of Madrid. I think they fear death when they get home. We may have to fight them yet.

SHAFTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1898—1.18 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Playa del Este, Cuba, Camp near Santiago:

Our understanding from your message is that you have agreed with the commander of the Spanish forces in eastern Cuba for their complete surrender, with a single condition granted on your part that the United States would transport them to Spain, officers and soldiers to give their paroles and the former to retain their side arms. The demand of General Toral that the arms belonging to his command shall be shipped with him to Spain has been rightly declined by you.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SIBONEY, July 16, 1898—4 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Siboney, Cuba, July 15. Telegram received. Eight hundred marines are in camp at Guantanamo. The islands of Culebra and Crab have been considered. Captain Alger is on the *Alamo*, well.

MILES, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA, July 16, 1898—9.05 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Spanish surrendered. Particulars later.

SHAFTER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 16, 1898—10.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este:*

Let me, too, add my hearty congratulations to you and all with you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 16, 1898—10.33 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington:*

Siboney, 16. The letter of July 14 instant is as follows (translation dated Santiago de Cuba, July 14, 1898):

"General in Chief of the American Forces.

"HONORED SIR: His excellency the general in chief of the army of the island of Cuba telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 7 p. m. the following: 'Believing that business of such importance as the capitulation of that place should be known and decided upon by the Government of His Majesty, I give you notice that I have sent the conditions of your telegram, asking an immediate answer, and enabling you also to show this to the general of the American Army to see if he will agree to await the answer of the Government, which can not be as soon as the time which he has decided, as communication by way of Bermuda is more slow than by Key West. In the meanwhile your honor and the general of the American Army may agree upon capitulation on the basis of repatriation, returning to Spain.' I have the honor to transmit this to you that in case you may think the foregoing satisfactory he may designate persons in representation of himself, who, with those in my name, may agree to clauses of the capitulation upon the basis of return to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the general in chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am,

Very respectfully, your servant,

JOSÉ TORAL, etc."

The positive statement of General Toral and the claims of the capitulation are such, and have been signed by both Spanish and American commissioners, that I think there can be no possible failure. It was a positive and gratifying surrender of a brave people on generous terms.

MILES.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 26, 1898—3.50 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Headquarters near Santiago, 15. I wire you letter of General Toral notifying me of Blanco's acceptance of terms, and upon which Toral declared that he surrendered. I have stood the delay, as I believe it will come all right, and a fight which we can have at any time will cost a lot of men.

"SANTIAGO, CUBA, 14.

"General in Chief of the American Forces.

"HONORED SIR: His excellency the general in chief of the army of the island of Cuba telegraphs from Havana yesterday at 7 p. m. the following: 'Believing that business of such importance as the capitulation of that place should be known and decided upon by the Government of His Majesty, I give you notice that I have sent the conditions of your telegram, asking immediate answer, and enabling you also to show this to the general of the American Army to see if he will agree to await the answer of the Government, which can not be as soon as the time which he has decided, as communication by way of Bermuda is more slow than Key West. In the meanwhile your honor and the general of the American Army may agree upon capitulation on the basis of returning to Spain.' I have the honor to transmit this to you that in case you may find the foregoing satisfactory he may designate persons representative of himself, who, with those in my name, may agree to the clauses of capitulation upon the basis of return to Spain, accepted already in the beginning by the general in chief of this army. Awaiting a reply, I am,

Very respectfully, your servant,

"JOSÉ TORAL,

"Commanding, Chief of the Fourth Army Corps."

SHAFTER, Major-General, Commanding.

Terms of the military convention for the capitulation of the Spanish forces occupying the territory which constitutes the division of Santiago de Cuba, and described as follows: All that portion of the island of Cuba east of a line passing through Aserradero, Dos Palmas, Cauto Abajo, Escondida, Tanamo, and Aguidora, said troops being in command of Gen. José Toral, agreed upon by the undersigned commissioners: Brig. Gen. Don Federico Escario, lieutenant-colonel of staff; Don Ventura Fontan, and, as interpreter, Mr. Robert Mason, of the city of Santiago de Cuba, appointed by General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces on behalf of the Kingdom of Spain, and Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V.; Maj. Gen. H. W. Lawton, U. S. V.; and First Lieut. J. D. Miley, Second Artillery, A. D. C., appointed by General Shafter, commanding the American forces, on behalf of the United States:

1. That all hostilities between American and Spanish forces in this district absolutely and unequivocally cease.
2. That this capitulation includes all the forces and war material in said territory.
3. That the United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all the Spanish troops in said district to the Kingdom of Spain, the troops being embarked, as far as possible, at the port nearest the garrisons they now occupy.
4. That the officers of the Spanish army be permitted to retain their side arms and both officers and private soldiers their personal property.
5. That the Spanish authorities agree to remove, or assist the American Navy in removing, all mines or other obstructions to navigation now in the harbor of Santiago and its mouth.
6. That the commander of the Spanish forces deliver, without delay, a complete inventory of all arms and munitions of war of the Spanish forces in above-

described district to the commander of the American forces; also a roster of said forces now in said district.

7. That the commander of the Spanish forces, in leaving said district, is authorized to carry with him all military archives and records pertaining to the Spanish army now in said district.

8. That all that portion of the Spanish forces known as volunteers, *mobilizados*, and guerrillas who wish to remain in the island of Cuba are permitted to do so upon condition of delivering up their arms and taking a parole not to bear arms against the United States during the continuance of the present war between Spain and the United States.

9. That the Spanish forces will march out of Santiago de Cuba with honors of war, depositing their arms thereafter at a point mutually agreed upon, to await their disposition by the United States Government, it being understood that the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldier return to Spain with the arms he so bravely defended.

10. That the provisions of the foregoing instrument become operative immediately upon its being signed.

Entered into this 16th day of July, 1898, by the undersigned commissioners, acting under instructions from their respective commanding generals and with the approbation of their respective Governments.

JOSEPH WHEELER,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

H. W. LAWTON,

Major-General, United States Volunteers.

J. D. MILEY,

First Lieutenant, Second Artillery, A. D. C. to General Shafter.

FEDERICO ESCARIO.

VENTURA FONTAN.

ROBT. MASON.

The following has been received from the President, and is published for the information of the Army:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 16, 1898.*

General SHAFTER,

Commanding United States Forces, Santiago, Playa:

The President of the United States sends to you and your brave army the profound thanks of the American people for the brilliant achievements at Santiago, resulting in the surrender of the city and all of the Spanish troops and territory under General Toral. Your splendid command has endured not only the hardships and sacrifices incident to campaign and battle, but in stress of heat and weather has triumphed over obstacles which would have overcome men less brave and determined. One and all have displayed the most conspicuous gallantry and earned the gratitude of the nation. The hearts of the people turn with tender sympathy to the sick and wounded. May the Father of Mercies protect and comfort them.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 16, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Front, near Santiago, Playa:*

I can not express in words my gratitude to you and your heroic men. Your work has been well done. God bless you all.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 16, 1898.*

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs that the President's message to you be published to each regiment in your Army.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 16, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

SIR: I have the honor to recommend, at the request of the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, that General Shafter be instructed to detail a suitable medical officer at Santiago de Cuba to supervise the disinfection of mail matter for the United States until the arrival of an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service, who is on his way for that purpose.

The necessary material for disinfection has been sent to the postal agent by the Marine-Hospital Service.

Very respectfully,

C. H. ALDEN,
Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Acting Surgeon-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary of War directs detail of medical officer to supervise disinfection of mail for United States until arrival of officer of Marine-Hospital Service, now en route. Material for disinfection sent to postal agent.

CORBIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 16, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba:*

Instead of sending orders to Tampa, Charleston, and other places, send them here for transmittal. The reason for this is that the transportation is a problematical one and also there may be serious sickness in Tampa. We are assembling fleet in deep water as rapidly as possible and will forward to you as ordered as rapidly as possible the commands you request.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, *July 16, 1898—12.42 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 16. The following letter has just been received:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 15, 1898.*

"*To Excellency, Commander in Chief of the American Forces:*

"EXCELLENT SIR: I am now authorized by my Government to capitulate. I have the honor to so advise you, requesting you designate hour and place where my representatives should appear to compare with those of your excellency to effect the articles of capitulation on the basis of what has been agreed upon to this date in due time. I wish to manifestate to your excellency my desire to know the resolutions of the United States Government respecting the return of arms, so as to note on the capitulation; also the great courtesy and gentlemanly deportment of your great grace's representative and return for their generous and noble impulse for the Spanish soldiers will allow them to return to the Peninsular with

the arms that the American Army do them the honor to acknowledge as dutifully descended.

"JOSÉ TORAL,
"Commander in Chief, Fourth Army Corps."

SHAFTER, *Major-General. Commanding.*

[General Toral's letter recast in intelligible English.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 16, 1898.*

To His Excellency the Commander in Chief of the American Forces:

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: I am now authorized by my Government to capitulate. I have the honor to so advise you, requesting you to appoint the hour and place where my representatives shall attend in order to confer with your excellency's representatives and draw up the articles of capitulation on the bases which have been agreed upon up to this time. At the same time I wish to express to your excellency my desire to be made acquainted with the determination of the United States Government respecting the return of arms, in order to note the same on the articles of capitulation; also to acknowledge your high grace's great courtesies and make response for your great generosity and consideration for the Spanish soldiers and (ask) that the latter may be allowed to return to the Peninsula with the arms that the American Army recognizes as having been defended in accordance with their duty.

JOSÉ TORAL,
Commander in Chief, Fourth Army Corps.

PLAYA, *July 16, 1898—3.52 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters, near Santiago, 16. The conditions of capitulation include all forces and war material in described territory. The United States agrees with as little delay as possible to transport all Spanish troops in district to Kingdom of Spain, the troops, as far as possible, to embark near the garrison they now occupy. Officers retain their side arms, and officers and men retain their personal property. Spanish commander authorized to take military archives belonging to surrendered district. All Spanish forces known as volunteers, mobilizados, and guerrillas who wish to remain in Cuba may do so under parole during present war, giving up their arms. Spanish forces march out of Santiago with honors of war, depositing their arms at a point mutually agreed upon to await disposition of United States Government, it being understood the United States commissioners will recommend that the Spanish soldiers return to Spain with the arms they so bravely defended. This leaves the question of return entirely in the hands of the Government. I invite attention to the fact that several thousand surrendered, said by General Toral to be about 12,000, against whom a shot has not been fired. The return to Spain of the troops in this district—about 24,000, according to General Toral—in my opinion closes the war in Cuba. Not a word has been said about the parole of Spanish officers and men, as it did not seem possible to me that we should fight them in Spain, and once there it does not seem possible that they can ever return.

W. R. SHAFTER, *United States Volunteers.*

PLAYA, *July 16, 1898—4.06 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Aguaadores Bridge, Cuba, 16. Enemy having surrendered, all now ready to move direct to Porto Rico. Have consulted with Admiral Sampson this morning, and will gather all troops now on transports, some 3,000, in harbor of Guantanamo,

and together with such additional forces as may arrive will move when admiral is ready to Porto Rico. In the opinion of Admiral Sampson, Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, is safe and best place to rendezvous transports with troops. Since all transports should be directed to that place, will telegraph to Charleston and Tampa before leaving Guantanamo. Will also telegraph you. Further, do not think any of the Santiago troops available at present. It is hoped that by moving them on high ground the fever may be stamped out. Doctors can not now be decided. The Medical Department are exerting every effort. Telegraphed you yesterday concerning troops and appliances, and to avoid mistakes would request that it be repeated back. Please reply at Siboney to-day.

MILES.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 16, 1898—8.52 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Camp near Santiago, 16. The surrender has been definitely settled, and the arms will be turned over to-morrow morning and the troops will be marched out as prisoners of war. The Spanish colors will be hauled down at 9 o'clock and the American flag hoisted. Hope transports will be sent here to get them away as quickly as possible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 16, 1898—10.05 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este:*

Steamer *Iroquois*, with immune doctors and commissary stores, sailed from Port Tampa this morning. Also steamer *Mississippi* with 200,000 pounds fresh beef, other commissary stores, and transportation of First Illinois.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 16, 1898—10.05 p. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Camp near Santiago, 16. Thank you very much for your kind telegram of this date. The Army is glad to know that its action meets with your approval.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 16, 1898—11.05 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Siboney, 16. Several ships in the harbor, one very small gunboat, and, I think, one Spanish ship. Shall I permit the navy to take them? They are disposed to claim them.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1898.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Playa, Cuba:*

Be sure to take immediate possession of all ships and boats in harbor. They belong to the Army. How many troops surrendered to-day?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1898—8.47 p. m.

Major-General MILES,

On board the U. S. S. Yale, off Siboney, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Your cable concerning civil government and customs, etc., received and has been under consideration. Full instructions will be forwarded in due time.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898—9.45 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs that in taking possession of the city of Santiago that you also take all ships in the harbor under the Spanish flag, reporting number and character.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898—9.55 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Your telegram saying that our flag would be hoisted in Santiago at 9 this morning was received by the President and Secretary of War and members of the Cabinet with a sense of profound satisfaction. This feeling is general with all people. I hope you are well.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898—10.04 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este:*

The Secretary War expects that you will take the fever question into active consideration. How far will it be possible to place the command above fever belt and how soon? An early report on situation is requested.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898.

Captain BORUP,

Headquarters United States Troops, Santiago, Cuba:

Confer with commanding general and telegraph number of caliber .30 cartridges can be spared immediately for operations elsewhere, to be replaced later.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

YBOR CITY, FLA., July 17, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington:*

Lomia's battery, with six 7-inch mortars and ten 3.6-inch field mortars sailed for Santiago on the *Nueces* on the 13th instant, with horses for the Fourth Artillery batteries also.

JOHN I. RODGERS, *Chief of Artillery.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 17, 1898—5.12 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington*:

Fifth Army Corps, 17. Send ration for thirty days for 12,000 prisoners. Hard bread, not flour, wanted. Send rations on one or two ships loaded with such supplies. Only fifteen days of the thirty to be traveling rations. Transports *Stillwater*, *City of Washington*, *Olivette*, *Seneca*, *Hudson*, and *Cherokee*, sent to the United States, should be ordered back at once, as they are full of company property and officers' baggage; they are scarcely in need.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 17, 1898—4.36 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

I have the honor to announce that the American flag has been this morning, 12 noon, hoisted over the house of the civil government in the city of Santiago. An immense concourse of people present. A squadron of cavalry and a regiment of infantry presenting arms and band playing national air. Light battery fired salute, 21 guns. Perfect order is being maintained by municipal government. Distress is very great, but little sickness in town. Scarcely any yellow fever. A small gunboat and about 200 seamen left by Cervera have surrendered to me. Obstructions are being removed from mouth of harbor. Upon coming into the city I discovered a perfect entanglement of defenses. Fighting as the Spaniards did the first day, it would have cost 5,000 lives to have taken it. Battalions of Spanish troops have been depositing arms since daylight in armory over which I have guard. I hope vessels sufficient to carry 8,000 to 10,000 men will be sent as soon as possible, as the presence of prisoners is source of embarrassment. No sickness among them, and they should leave before any breaks out. General Toral formally surrendered the plaza and all stores at 9 a. m. American consul needed here.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17, 1898—7 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington*:

Santiago, 17. I placed an officer and 20 men on board the captured gunboat *Alverado* this morning. Am just informed by General McKibbin, who is in charge of the city, that, upon representation made to him by Lieutenant Marble of the navy that I had arranged with Admiral Sampson for the transfer of gunboat to him, gave it into the possession of the navy, who immediately proceeded to sea with it, as I had given Lieutenant Reithers, the officer on board with prize crew, orders not to surrender it except upon my orders. I have not spoken to General McKibbin on the subject. I have wired to Admiral Sampson to please return it at once. The gunboat, I am told, is the property of an iron company; once was seized by Spanish while in port.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17, 1898—8.16 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

On board U. S. S. *Yale* off Siboney, Cuba, July 17. Instructions to the commanding officer of the United States forces are requested in regard to the opening to the commerce of neutral nations and of our own people of the ports within the recently surrendered territory, as well as to the rates of duty to be levied.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 17, 1898—10.40 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters, Santiago, 17. My ordnance officers report about 7,000 rifles turned in to-day and 60,000 cartridges. At the forts at the mouth of the harbor there are quite a number of fine modern guns about 6-inch; also two batteries of mountain guns, together with a saluting battery of 15 old bronze guns. Disarming and turning in will go on to-morrow. List of prisoners not yet taken.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—10.45 a. m.

GENERAL SHAFTER, *Playa del Este:*

Let us know what you require in the way of supplies.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, *July 18, 1898—10.22 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, 18. Troops will be put in good camps as soon as possible. I put the cavalry division out this a. m., but until prisoners are sent away it will not be safe to send other troops to higher camp. Feelings between Spaniards and Cubans is very bitter, and care will have to be taken to avoid collision. I would like to send Spanish ship's load at a time, rather than wait for all to go at once.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Secretary of War directs, if you have not already done so, that you establish a light-house service for the port of Santiago.

CORBIN.

PLAYA, *July 18, 1898—10.12 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters near Santiago, 18. An officer of customs is needed here, and I recommend for that position James M. Shafter, collector of customs for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He has a wide experience in custom business in Mexico.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 18, 1898—10.12 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Am I to land at Santiago as directed by Special Orders 157, or continue to Porto Rico?

BORUP, *Captain Ordnance.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

Captain BORUP,

Ordnance Officer, Charleston, S. C.:

All ships that have freight for Santiago should touch there.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

A corps of paymasters leave New York to-morrow night with funds to pay your army. The rolls to the 13th of June should be ready on their arrival, so that there will be as little delay as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 18, 1898—2.33 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Front, near Santiago, 18. Have given permission to merchants to import necessary supplies for the city. Have directed collector to collect usual customs and keep an exact account of same. Request order that this course is not approved and suggest early arrangements be made as to duties, as stores are empty and large amount of goods are needed here.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: At the request of the President I hand you the within instructions for the use of the commander in Santiago.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The capitulation of Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

One of the important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary for him to deal is that of the collection and administration of the revenues. You will therefore at once arrange to collect customs duties and port charges on goods and ships entering Santiago or other ports or places coming under our control. For customs dues you will adopt the Spanish schedules as heretofore applied to Spanish products, whether the goods are shipped from the United States or other country.

You will abolish, also, \$1 tax per ton on cargoes imported or exported; require every vessel entering to pay 20 cents per registered ton as port dues; collect present tax of 5 cents per gross ton on iron ore exported; collect charges as per export tariff schedule.

This order is subject to modification at a later date.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 18, 1898.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and property and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether; to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats, belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be

respected, and can be confiscated only for cause. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expense of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the Army.

Private property taken for the use of the Army is to be paid for, when possible, in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

[Telegram.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898—6.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The following is sent you for your information and guidance. It will be published in such manner, in both English and Spanish, as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under your control:

“The SECRETARY OF WAR.

“SIR: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the Province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

“The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligation in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim, in the most public manner, that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

“Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of person and prop-

erty and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander in chief.

“The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

“While the rule of conduct of the American commander in chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience and a high sense of justice.

“One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenues thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways, and boats, belonging to the state may be appropriated to his use, but, unless in case of military necessity, they are not to be destroyed. All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives, or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

“Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only for cause. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity are not to be retained.

“While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their seaports, towns, or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expense of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the Army.

“Private property taken for the use of the Army is to be paid for, when possible

in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The following memorandum from the Secretary of the Treasury is sent to you for your information and guidance:

"You will at once arrange to collect custom duties and port charges on goods and ships entering Santiago or other ports or places coming under your control. For custom dues adopt Spanish schedules as heretofore applied to Spanish products, whether goods are shipped from United States or other country.

"Abolish \$1 tax per ton on cargoes imported or exported. Require every vessel entering to pay 20 cents per registered ton as port dues. No charge for clearing. Collect present tax, 5 cents per gross ton, on iron ore exported. Collect charges as per export-tariff schedule. This order subject to modification later on. Shall send you expert customs officer soon as practicable. This order supplemental to the President's proclamation of this date."

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 18, 1898—10.26 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Headquarters Fifth Corps, near Santiago, 18. Dispatch just received from Greely asking that Sampson be requested to close Kingston cable. The following cables are now in working order in Santiago: First, Kingston; second, Cienfuegos and way stations; third, Havana by way of Catadore; fourth, French cable from Guantanamo, but being repaired to-day to this point; and fifth cable, name not known. I have directed Major Greene to at once take possession of the offices of these cables and stop all messages except from consuls to their Government and official messages from the army and navy. Do you wish any modification of those orders?

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

NEW YORK, *July 18, 1898—11.50 p. m.*

General CORBIN, *Washington*:

Please see telegraphic instructions to-day from Secretary of War to Shafter regarding cables, and my own telegram. They cover the case and should be carried out or trouble will ensue.

GREELY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 19, 1898—12.10 a. m.*
SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

Headquarters, near Santiago, Cuba, 19. It is now too late for Admiral Sampson to sign articles of capitulation. They were completed three days ago. Delivered

one to the Spanish commander; the other was forwarded by the hand of Colonel Astor to you. I did not sign them myself. They were only signed by the commissioners appointed to prescribe the details of the surrender. The surrender was made to me in person verbally and later by General Toral, declaring in the presence of myself and the general officers commanding here that he then and there surrendered the Spanish army and city of Santiago, represented by a detail of 100 men from the different regiments of his command. This surrender included the officers and men of the navy, who were a part of his command.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 19, 1898—12.30 a. m.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Supreme Court of the United States has held that captures made by the Army and by the Navy jointly, or by the Army unassisted by the Navy, are not the subject of prize. In view of this I suggest that the floating marine and naval property captured should be turned over to the Navy, as the War Department does not desire to be troubled with them, while the Navy is better fitted to man and take care of them or tow them to the United States, as the President may hereafter order.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, *July 19, 1898—2.42 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, 18. My chief surgeon tells me to-night that he needs at once 500 hospital attendants, 100 immune nurses, and a large number of immune doctors. The case is one of such importance that I shall not put any nonprofessional opinions against his. It means only the expenditure of a little money, and they should be sent at once.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 19, 1898—2.48 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, 18. The roster of prisoners has been handed in this afternoon by General Toral. The total is 22,789, of which volunteer mobilizados will probably remain.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 19, 1898—9.47 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, near Santiago, 19. My ordnance officer reports over 10,000 rifles sent in and about 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition. Send officers and troops to-morrow to receive surrender of interior garrison. About 2,000 soldiers at these places. Will send officers to receive surrender of coast garrison, Guantanamo, Boicbon, and Saguci Pancinia.

W. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 19, 1898—10.05 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Front, near Santiago, 19. Think payment had better be postponed. Canvas and company records are on board transports and some have gone to United States on ships returning for supplies. Rolls can not be made out now. Will inform you when ready.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—11.35 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Referring to your cablegram of yesterday, no modification of your orders in reference to cable messages is desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—11.40 a. m.

General GREELY,

Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, New York City:

Instructions regarding cables will be carried out.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 19, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your consideration copy of a letter from the chairman of the executive committee of the Red Cross. Mr. Barton states therein that the charter for the steamer *State of Texas* expired on the 5th instant, and that he has been notified by the owners that for any further use of the vessel he must pay \$400 per day instead of \$175, as under the charter agreed upon. He therefore asks that immediate facilities be afforded the *State of Texas* for discharging her cargo at Santiago, in order that she may be returned to New York and turned over to her owners.

I respectfully ask that you telegraph the necessary instructions to the general in command at Santiago to enable the Red Cross steamer to promptly leave that port after discharging her cargo of relief supplies.

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure.]

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS,
58 Williams Street, New York, July 16, 1898.

Hon. WM. R. DAY, *Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.*

SIR: It seems that Mr. Schieren left Washington without getting my telegram sent to him on the 14th instant concerning the discharge of the steamship *State of Texas*.

I desired him to confer with you, with a view to getting your influence, through the Secretary of War or otherwise, affording the *State of Texas* some facilities in the way of lighterage or piers for discharging her cargo, in order that we might return her to New York. You will remember that her charter was made for thirty days, with the privilege of extension, the charter price being \$175 per day. In consequence of the uncertainties confronting us, we have made three separate extensions, the last one expiring on the 5th instant, and the owners of the vessels notified us that, having granted these three extensions at the charter price—we had more than overdrawn our option of extension—for any further use of the vessel they must charge us at the rate of \$400 per day. While we believe that some compromise can be made with them for the time subsequent to the 5th instant, we feel that it is extravagant for us to continue the vessel in our service, even at the initial cost of \$175 per day, although we telegraphed Miss Barton to keep the vessel regardless of price while she was of such immeasurable benefit to her. From the terms of the capitulation of Santiago, as reported, the Red Cross is permitted immediate entry into that harbor, and I beg to ask that you use your

influence in our behalf, to the end that there may be no unnecessary delay in permitting the *State of Texas* to enter and discharge.

Yours, very truly,

STEPHEN E. BARTON,
Chairman Executive Committee.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Ship half the troops by the Plant system and half by the Florida Central and Peninsula.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, *July 19, 1898—12.11 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, 19. I hope you will hurry the two regiments of immunes from New Orleans and Galveston. Their services would be of greatest use now if here. I would not be obliged to send men in town as I am now. Entrance was very quiet. Force surrendered will, from Spanish figures given, prove much larger than my own.

SHAFTER.

NEW YORK, *July 19, 1898—2.06 p. m.*

GENERAL CORBIN, *Washington:*

Telegram received that instructions regarding cables will be carried out. Have consequently notified telegraph companies that plain commercial and domestic business and press matter will be handled.

GREELY.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
July 19, 1898—7.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, 19. When will the transports for Spanish prisoners arrive? It is very necessary that they should come as early as possible. Please make arrangements so that families of officers can accompany them on some transports.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI,
July 19, 1898—7.40 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL. *Washington:*

Headquarters, 19. When can I expect the two immune regiments?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—8 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Secretary War desires to know the exact condition of your command as to yellow fever. How many regiments are infected?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 19, 1898—10.20 p. m.*Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs that you cause every effort to be put forth to discharge your freight and return transports. They should clear for Newport News and not return to Tampa. Let us know how soon and how many you can give us. They are needed to get troops to Porto Rico, and at the same time get your supplies. This is a matter of first importance.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 19, 1898—11.06 p. m.*

Major-General SHAFTER,

Santiago, Cuba, via Playa del Este:

You are hereby directed to permit the use of foreign cable lines for the transmission of messages to and from neutral diplomatic agents with their several governments.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, *July 19, 1898—12 midnight.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters, 19. The packers are giving out very fast, and I am unable to replace them by soldiers. One hundred packers should be sent here without delay.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*PLAYA, *July 20, 1898—10.12 a. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Santiago, 20. Lieutenant Bernard was killed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 20, 1898—12.30 a. m.*General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

It is expected that bids for the transportation of Spanish prisoners will be opened in New York this morning (Wednesday), and the transportation be sent you as rapidly as possible. Information as to departure of immune regiments will be given you early this morning. It is thought that they will sail not later than Tuesday, probably much earlier. It all hinges on ships. The troops are ready, and it is said they are very fine.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 20, 1898.*General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Secretary War directs you to enable the Red Cross steamer *State of Texas* to discharge cargo and leave that port as soon as possible, at request of Stephen P. Barton, through Secretary of State.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Secretary War directs you send a fair sample of about 100 Mauser rifles, illustrating various conditions of the arms—good, bad, and indifferent—and 2,000 cartridges to the commanding officer, Springfield Armory, at first opportunity.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

By direction of the President, the Secretary War authorizes the North American Trust Company, of New York, to locate at Santiago for their banking business, and designating them as the financial agents there, so far as the Government may need their services, until further notice.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Secretary, July 20, 1898.

By direction of the President, issue an order at once authorizing the North American Trust Company, of New York, to locate at Santiago for their banking business, and designating them as the financial agents there so far as the Government may need their services.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898.

By direction of the President, the Secretary of War designates (until otherwise ordered) the North American Trust Company as the fiscal agents of the Government at Santiago de Cuba for such service as the Government may require. It must give such bond as may be required by the Secretary of the Treasury and subject to his approval.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,
New York City.

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 20, 1898.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington*:

Santiago, 20. Referring to your message about neutral diplomats using foreign cables, I will say they have use of it for the purpose of union.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 20, 1898—9.20 p. m.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Santiago, 20. The light at Morro has been injured by cannonading. The lens is broken and can not be repaired here. A lantern is used in place of it. The buoys have been removed, but will be replaced soon and light established. There is no difficulty in entering harbor, as there are more experienced pilots here who do not require the buoys to bring the ships safely in.

SHAFTER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Secretary of War desires early report of probable time of return of transports used in taking your army to Santiago. As the bay is now open, it is thought they can be returned at an early date. Give names and dates they can return. Situation here makes this a matter of first importance.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The contract for transportation of prisoners provides that 8,000 prisoners shall be taken on board at Santiago eight days from to-day.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

JULY 21, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The following order of the President, directing the opening of postal communication between the United States and Santiago de Cuba and such other portions of the enemy's territory as may from time to time come into the possession of the land and naval forces of the United States, is transmitted to you for your information and guidance, namely:

"POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
"OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
"Washington, D. C., July 21, 1898.

"In view of the occupation of Santiago de Cuba by the forces of the United States, it is ordered that postal communication between the United States and that port, which has been suspended since the opening of hostilities with Spain, may be resumed, subject to such military regulations as may be deemed necessary.

"As other portions of the enemy's territory come into the possession of the land and naval forces of the United States, postal communication may be opened under the same conditions.

"The domestic postal service within the territory thus occupied may be continued on the same principles already indicated for the continuance of the local municipal and judicial administration, and it may be extended as the local requirements may justify under the supervision of the military commander.

"The revenues derived from such service are to be applied to the expenses of conducting it, and United States postage stamps are therefore to be used.

"The Postmaster-General is charged with the execution of this order, in cooperation with the military commander, to whom the Secretary of War will issue the necessary directions.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898.

Mrs. SAMUEL THOMAS, *Tuxedo, N. Y.*:

Have your friend send nightshirts to Col. J. M. Brown, United States Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York, for shipment to the sick at Santiago. The steamer *Olivette* sails with medical and hospital stores on Monday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Are there any captured ships that would be of service for use as transports? If so, we will have crews for them and put them in our service. About the captured rifles, would it not be well for you to arm the volunteers in your command with Mauser rifles that are in perfect order? Give them about 600 rounds to the man and ship the balance of the guns here to be overhauled at the arsenals, and send along also the balance of the ammunition. How many prisoners and how many guns have been turned in? What are the prospects for the balance of the surrendered prisoners coming in and surrendering? What truth in the reports that some of them are going to refuse to surrender and will oppose you?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 21, 1898.

Col. J. M. BROWN, *Army Building, New York City.*

SIR: The following telegram was sent this date to Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Tuxedo, N. Y., namely:

"Have your friend send nightshirts to Col. J. M. Brown, United States Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York, for shipment to the sick at Santiago. The steamer *Olivette* sails with medical and hospital stores on Monday.

"H. C. CORBIN."

This for your information.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 21, 1898—11.15 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Now that the campaign is closed, the action of the President in promoting the officers who most distinguished themselves in the Santiago campaign must leave with you some surplus generals, particularly with the rank of major-general. Please inform me those you wish retained with Fifth Corps, in order to have the others assigned to commands commensurate with their rank.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 22, 1898—12.07 a. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Two of the captured ships were reported to me to be in good order; that one of them could carry 1,000 men, the other 800. These ships were private property; were taken possession of by the Navy and have been taken away with their crews, who claim not to have been in the military service. I think they are in Guantanamo. Their taking away was protested against by the consignors, but as they had been taken from the harbor I could do nothing. General Toral suggested to me the use of the ships. I think I can arm the volunteers with Mauser rifles; about 5,000 or 6,000 Spanish Mausers; about the same number Mauser Argentina and Remingtons. I think prospects of troops in the interior surrendering and coming in good. At San Luis, 20 miles from here, they declined, not believing Toral had surrendered, and insisted upon sending in to see for themselves. I have two troops of cavalry now in San Luis. I have no doubt of their surrendering.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22, 1898—1.22 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Sent two troops of cavalry with Spanish officers and Lieutenant Miley to receive surrender of Spanish troops at San Luis and Palma. They had not heard of loss of Cervera's fleet or of Toral's surrender; they declined to surrender unless they could come in and see for themselves. A detachment of officers and men came in last night and returned this morning apparently satisfied.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 22, 1898—3.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Instructions were given you yesterday to open the English cable for all business; of course under censorship. Has the order been carried out? Answer immediately.

By order Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—3.55 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Latest report for yesterday shows 214 new cases of fever and 1 death from dysentery—Private Alfred Webster, Company A, Twelfth Infantry.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22, 1898—4 p. m.

EAGAN, *Commissary-General, Washington, D. C.:*

The *Mississippi* came in yesterday. The beef is delightful. We issued to our troops and hospitals about 25,000 pounds. Some troops and yellow fever at Siboney and we can not reach them. About 33,000 pounds daily average consumption. We have to lighter it ashore. Ships holding our stuff should not draw over 14 feet and should not be with troops where rations are mixed with ours, causing loss to us. Our losses from this source are large. Full rations are being issued and fresh bread to two divisions. All will have fresh bread in a few days. What is the price of beef?

WESTON, *Commander.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—4.03.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Surgeons report increase in fever cases. Wide difference of opinion as to how much of it is yellow fever. Every regiment has more or less fever cases. The Seventeenth and Twenty-fifth about 200 each; many others only 8 or 10 per cent, merely normal; so far but 17 deaths from disease—2 of them dysentery and the rest fevers. Fresh beef has just arrived and we are issuing this morning, and we are unloading tents. The minute the prisoners can be disposed of will put troops 20 miles inland on railroad and hope for improvement.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—4.36 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Now that we are in the harbor of Santiago, we are discharging transports very rapidly. Will telegraph you later when you can expect them.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—11 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Four paymasters will leave on the *Olivette*, sailing Monday night. These will bring checks, etc., for the payment of officers. Secretary of War thinks it would be well to prepare the rolls in order that the men may be paid, to enable them to send money to their families.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The New York Journal people are in great trouble. Their men have all been arrested. Can you not arrange so that the Journal may be represented. The Journal has been doing good work.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—11.25 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*:

English cable was opened and is being operated as directed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—11.35 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*:

Your order in reference to cable between Santiago and Kingston carried out. I am told very little business is offering.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 22, 1898—11.47 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

State of Texas discharged.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23, 1898. (3.05 a. m. July 24, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Have seen to-day, for first time, criticisms of Davis, which are unjust and untrue. The outcome shows whether my conduct of the campaign was correct or not. I was prostrated by two days' riding in the intense heat, while I was perfecting my plans for the attack. These were carried out exactly as I had directed, and the result was success. Hence the criticism of Davis, therefore, shows only the folly of the writer. Officers and men were soaked to the skin for days, and they were out of tobacco part of the time, but they had full rations of bacon, hard bread, sugar, and coffee all of the time. Notwithstanding my weakness, I directed the campaign from beginning to end.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 23, 1898. (3.14 a. m. July 24, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington*:

Referring to the question of more immune regiments, I have to say I think there should be at least four to make this place secure against attack if the Holguin troops remain at that place. Should they go west the two regiments will be

sufficient, but there should be all the time one and I think better if two small ships of the Navy could remain here. This upon the supposition that the Fifth Corps is all removed. I fully appreciate the fact that everything that can be done for the comfort of the troops will be. The greatest need now is for hospital tents. I think at as early a day as possible the Fifth Army Corps should be rapidly moved to some point in the north. It can be done so quickly that but few would die in making the change, and once landed recovery would be speedy. Up to this time but comparatively few deaths.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 23, 1898—9.47 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Corps, 22. Cable about transports received. Some left to-day. Will telegraph in the morning.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 23, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, communicating, for the information of this Department, a copy of a telegram sent Major-General Shafter, Santiago de Cuba.

Very respectfully,

JNO. D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 23, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Of the transports with you, including those reported having left yesterday, we need room for 6,000 from Tampa, having no transportation for that number. You will then order all others to repair to New York as speedily as possible. We can handle the quarantine question better there than at Southern ports, and land troops there quite readily.

The Secretary of War asks for report on fever conditions to-day, and what progress is being made in getting troops to the high grounds, and how effective this is going to be. Would you advise sending more than the two immune regiments now on the way to you? The desire is to help you in every way possible. As soon as it can be done with safety, etc., it is the intention to bring the entire Fifth Corps north for rest and recuperation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 23, 1898.

Colonel KIMBALL, *Army Building, New York City:*

Secretary of War wishes you to see that the paymasters going to General Shafter have plenty of time on Monday to get their funds from the assistant treasurer on board.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 23, 1898—6.28 p. m.*
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to telegram as to probable time of return of transports, I have to say that five have already gone and that Colonel Humphrey tells me that he can send three every two days. They will be unloaded just as fast as men can be made to do it. Fresh beef gives the greatest satisfaction so far. It is a perfect success. No vegetables to be had here. Please send plenty of onions and potatoes.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

NEW YORK, *July 23, 1898—8.45 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

The military authorities at Santiago having decreed the closing of the cable office at that place at 10 o'clock every night for the transmission of any Government matter, it is my duty to notify you of that fact so that your Department may know the reason why matter from your Department filed after 9.30 o'clock can not be forwarded until 9 o'clock the following morning.

GRANT SQUIRES, *Censor at New York.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *July 23, 1898—10 p. m.*

HON. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

There is no objection to the New York Journal being represented here. Three of their men were arrested and sent out of Cuba for attempting to create disorder in the city by circulating and posting large pictorial posters headed "Remember the Maine." This action was so outrageous that I took the course that I did. Whenever the Journal sends respectable men here, they will be received and treated as all other correspondents are.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *July 23, 1898—10.05 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

The intercepted dispatch which you forwarded to me to-day was delivered to me yesterday and its contents immediately wired you and the original given to General Toral.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 23, 1898—10.35 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Major Webb, Thirty-third Michigan, is convalescent from an attack of yellow fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 23, 1898—11.32 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

The following men died at the yellow-fever hospital at Siboney to-day: Jack Donegan, civilian; Bert Louis, band, Seventh Infantry; Private Fred A. Percival, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan; and on the 21st, Sergt. J. Britton, Troop G, First Cavalry; William J. Howe, teamster; Patrick Sullivan, Company E, Seventh Infantry. No deaths at front have been reported as yet. Complete report will be sent in the morning. Dr. Pope was relieved by me to-day as chief surgeon, as he is

broken down. Major and Surgeon Havard takes his place. The situation is not alarming, though there are many sick with fever—about 1,500. Exact number will be given in the morning. Only a small part of these sick are down with yellow fever—about 10 per cent. Slight changes of all the troops have been made to get them on fresh ground, and the artillery and cavalry have been moved about 3 miles. It is out of the question to move any more troops away until the prisoners are started for Spain and until the railroad is repaired. So far everything is very quiet, but the Cubans are feeling very sore because they were not permitted to take part in the conference leading to the capitulation and because I will not permit them to go into the city armed. They expected and claim as their right to take possession of the city and control affairs. General Garcia has left for the interior with their force. Reported he is to join Gomez.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 23, 1898.*

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

The President has ordered the Navy Department to turn the two ships back to us that you captured at Santiago. We shall want men for them. Have you any men for that purpose? If not, we will have to ship crews from here. Of course we could not take the crew which has been exposed to yellow fever.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 23, 1898—11.41 p. m.*

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

To insure the prompt dispatch of Government business, it is desired that the office at Santiago be kept open day and night.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 23, 1898.*

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

The New York Journal is in terrible distress because of their exclusion from Santiago. I would like very much if representatives of that paper could be returned with your approval. What of the report of the assault of Sylvester Scovel upon you? If the report is true, he should receive severe punishment. Are you getting the troops back into the hills? Our ship at New Orleans for the two immune regiments has been laid up. They will not start from there until Monday. Can not some cover be found for those prisoners? We shall get ships to you to ship them as soon as possible. It may be a week before any of them arrive.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *July 24, 1898—5.27 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Number of new cases of fever of all classes for yesterday, approximately 396. Deaths not previously reported, Private Daniel A. Stone, Company D, First Illinois Infantry, typhoid fever, July 20. Sergt. J. Blair, regimental quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry, died July 22 of dengue fever and asthenia, and on July 23, of malarial fever, Privates William Peacock and Garatt Learneshock, both of Company E, Second Infantry.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *July 24, 1898—5.30 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

The report of casualties in figures was sent you on July 10. A full report giving name, rank, and regiment of killed, wounded, and missing was forwarded by mail July 12, and the supplemental report, containing names of about 15 men that had not been included, was forwarded a few days later. I have the retained copies, but on account of uncertainty of mails I dislike to forward them.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *July 24, 1898—11.15 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Lieutenant Miley has just returned from San Luis and Palma Soriano, where he went four days ago to receive surrender of Spanish troops. The number surrendered was larger than General Toral reported. Three thousand and five Spanish troops and 350 volunteers guerrillas and volunteers gave up their arms, gave parole, and have gone to work. Three thousand stands of arms were turned in, loaded on ox carts, and started for the railroad, Spanish troops accompanying him to San Luis, and all apparently greatly delighted at the prospect of returning home. They were on the verge of starvation, and I have to send them rations to-morrow. If the numbers keep up as they have, there will be about 24,000 to ship away—nearly 12,000 here, 3,000 from San Luis, 6,000 from Guantanamo, and over 2,000 at Sagua and Baracoa.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 24, 1898—11.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The casualty report in figures reached here to-day. That containing names will doubtless be along very soon. If not, will inform you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *July 24, 1898—9.46 a. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

The exclusion of those three men of the Journal should not be revoked. One thousand prisoners war, and some of them in the town with the Cubans ready to make trouble. The action of these men deserved death. The Journal can send other men here if it chooses, and they will be treated with every courtesy. Scovel was abusive and insubordinate, refusing to obey order of one of my staff officers to leave the roof of building when officers were about to raise American flag, and had to be ejected. He then came to me and was very insolent in complaining to me of my staff officer's action, one word leading to another, until he struck at me, but did not hit me. I could have tried him and probably had him shot, if I desired, but I preferred to fire him from the island. A trial would only have given him the notoriety he seeks.

Have moved troops as much as I can, with 11,000 prisoners to guard and 2,000 more expected any hour. I have no cover except the bowers, which the prisoners put up themselves. Will see to-morrow if there are any extra shelter tents, and if so, issue them. They are no worse off than my men have been for a month. We are now getting tents off very fast, and I hope in the next three or four days to have my men much better protected. I hope you will authorize the subsistence

of Spanish officers as passengers. General Toral claims that it is from fifteen to seventeen days from here to Spain. I was of the opinion that it was not more than half of that. Have no men here for crews of captured vessels who have not been exposed to yellow fever, though I think the crews are all immuned, as is everyone who lives here. Will ascertain about it to-morrow.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The report of casualties is of no value whatever, as the numbers are not at all interesting. It is the full name, rank, and regiment that is being called for impatiently from all parts of the country.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *July 25, 1898—10.56 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

The following disinfectants should be sent at once: Ten thousand pounds chloride of lime, 2,000 gallons crude carbolic acid, 10,000 pounds sulphide of iron.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Disinfectants asked for in cable of this date will be sent you on *Olivette*, sailing from New York to-morrow.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 25, 1898—12.41 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Is it by order of Secretary of War that General Greely directs that cipher messages be sent and received by Lurienne, manager French cable? I think this will open the door to grave abuses.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—1.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Secretary War directs that all matters coming from Santiago be censored by Mr. Squires at New York instead of at Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *July 25, 1898—1.40 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Steamer *Resolute* arrived this morning. All in good condition.

SHAFTER.

SANTIAGO, *July 25, 1898—6.47 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Number of new cases for the 24th instant about 500; at least 450 returned to duty; accurate figures will be given hereafter. Notwithstanding figures, the situation somewhat improving. One death, Sergt. J. Larnenn, Troop C, Third Cavalry, yellow fever, Siboney.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Have you received my long telegram of 18th instant directing you to publish, in both English and Spanish, President's instructions to Secretary War regarding conduct to be observed during the military occupation of the enemy's territory?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *July 25, 1898—6.55 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Fifteen hundred copies of the President's proclamation were printed as directed and distributed throughout the territory.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, *July 25, 1898—7 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Command can be mustered for pay at the end of this month.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Governors Island, New York:

Secretary War directs you order noncommissioned officer in charge of party to sail on *Olivette* to guard quartermaster's funds as well as those of the Pay Department.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK, *July 25, 1898—9.20 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

A noncommissioned officer and five men, Battery H, Fifth Artillery, sent to steamship *Olivette* to guard funds of Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, as directed in your two telegrams to-day. Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Fort Delaware, reports part of ordnance stores received.

GILLESPIE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—10.50 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Secretary War did authorize General Greely to allow Mr. Lurienne to send cipher message by cable. This with the understanding that such ciphers should be on matters relating to the lease, etc., of the cable line. Secretary War directs

that you give the matter careful consideration and act upon lines of your own judgment. Probable whole cable business and management thereof will be relegated to you.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1898.*

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Some friends of General Sumner wonder that he was not recommended for promotion with others. What was his service in the campaign?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 25, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The *Berlin* sailed from New Orleans this morning with two regiments of immunes. All ships, including the *Berlin*, which come to Santiago hereafter must be rigidly guarded, so that by no possibility can anyone go aboard or near her or her crew and thus infect them with yellow fever. Otherwise our whole line of transportation will be tied up and we will be crippled beyond repair. See that the *Berlin* is discharged and sent immediately away, and put an officer in command who shall enforce this rule without any deviation whatever. Let none of the crews of any of these ships go ashore.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898.

The license heretofore granted Sylvester Scovel, of the *New York World*, is hereby revoked, and he will not be permitted to accompany any part of the army in the field under any conditions whatever.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—12.10 a. m.

General KIMBALL, *Quartermaster, Army Building:*

Secretary War authorizes the representatives of the *New York Herald* with credentials from Mr. Reick to take transport on the *Olivette* to Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *July 26, 1898—12.17 a. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Press reports not true. I only know of three ships having arrived, one from Kingston, the others from the United States. The *Bratton* has sold its cargo. The other ship from New Orleans has sold only a part of it, and tells me he is going away to-night. I think he will sell before he leaves. The trouble is they did not expect to pay any duty and arrived here without any money. The Spanish customs as applied to Spanish subjects has only been collected and the 20 cents per ton as ordered by the Secretary. I discovered this morning an attempt on the

part of the municipal authorities to collect a local tax of 40 cents per 100 kilos, in this instance amounting to \$2,500. I had already settled this matter by ordering its noncollection. The fact is, there is no money here to do business, and merchants are very timid about making purchases, fearing the effect of the Red Cross supplies, who really are feeding the town. The New Orleans man, for instance, brought 29 head of cattle, which he sold at \$85 per head. The person buying kills one a day, selling the meat at 70 cents per pound. Of course only a few people buy. The first we were here people were starving to death, and I think a few now are from the effects of starvation. I am enforcing the orders strictly, but the ways of the Spanish officials are at times difficult to follow. I am positive, however, that the customs have been honestly administered.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—12.37 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

What disposition do you recommend to be made of the detachments of cavalry and recruits for regiments of your corps left at Tampa? Your order to the troops printed in the press of to-day is timely and received with favor by those in authority here. You are working on lines that give entire satisfaction.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—10.35 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The press reports three ships having arrived at Santiago with merchandise and leaving without discharging their cargoes on account of heavy port duties. You were telegraphed that the tonnage charged for ships entering and clearing was 20 cents per ton each way; that is, a ship of 2,000 tons will be \$40. The customs dues are to be exactly the same as charged to the Spaniards on any entries in Cuba, which varies very much from our own. Have you that list? Are there any articles in it that you find excessive and that you would recommend changed?

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

In a cable this morning the following sentence was sent: "You were telegraphed that the tonnage charged for ships entering and clearing was 20 cents per ton each way; that is, a ship of 2,000 tons will be \$40." Of course it is an error. The orders are that 20 cents shall be charged for tonnage one way. The \$40, therefore, should be \$400.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, July 26, 1898—10.47 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

The navy turned over five captured merchant ships yesterday.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, July 26, 1898—10.55 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

I do not recommend that either recruits or detachments of cavalry at Tampa be sent here. I do recommend the cavalry division be ordered to Tampa as soon as possible to join their horses.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

Would you recommend the cavalry division to return to Tampa, notwithstanding the presence of yellow fever among them?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—3.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

To what use can the captured merchant ships be put?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO, July 26, 1898—4.07 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

The captains of the five ships returned here by Admiral Sampson last night desire to telegraph to Havana for the purpose of getting money with which to pay their crews. The claim is made, and is undoubtedly true, that these ships are the property of private persons, except one, the *Mexico*, which belongs to the Trans-Atlantic Company. The officers and crews come ashore to-day. I see no objection of their doing this, as officers and crew will be set at liberty.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Secretary War desires all courtesies not conflicting with customs dues be accorded Mr. D'Azavedo, in charge of steamer *Bratton*, owned by Flint, Eddy & Co., New York, loaded with provisions and now at Santiago waiting to unload.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 26, 1898—9.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington*:

Referring to surplus of major-generals in this command, say that Young and Hawkins to remain North and Kent to be relieved. This will leave in Fifth Corps: Chaffee, First Division; Lawton, Second Division; Bates, division. Fourth Corps: Wheeler, cavalry division, with Sumner and Wood commanding his brigades; First Division, one brigadier, General Ames; Second Division, two, Ludlow and McKibben; leaving in Fifth Corps three brigadier-generals short.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *July 26, 1898—9.25 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

The following is the sanitary condition for July 25: Total sick, 287; total fever, 2,138; new cases of fever, 495; cases of fever returned to duty 412. Private Ward Marrs, Company E, Thirty-third Michigan, died of yellow fever July 24.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—11.20 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

There is no objection to the men telegraphing for the money to pay their crews.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—midnight.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

The following has just been given out from the White House by authority:

"The French ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish minister for foreign affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and a settlement of terms of peace."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *July 27, 1898—4.11 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

The order is understood 20 cents per ton and but one way. No clearance charges.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, *July 27, 1898—5.50 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

All courtesies are being extended to Eddy & Co. not incompatible with public service.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *July 27, 1898—6.32 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington D. C.:*

Transport *Fanita* sailed at 12.50 p. m. for Santiago with 22 packers, 3 doctors, and Major Hersey, First Volunteer Cavalry, aboard. Baggage of officers at Santiago, which was not unloaded from the transports while there, also sent back on *Fanita*.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 27, 1898—7.55 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Captured ships can be used to transport troops from here to Tampa or for any coast work that is to be done here. The *Mexico* will carry 1,000 men. Have captain and chief engineer on each of them taken from the transports.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 27, 1898—8.32 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Reports for yesterday show total sick, 3,770; total fever cases, 2,924; new cases of fever, 639; cases of fever returned to duty, 538. Death list for yesterday: First Lieut. A. J. Babcock, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever, Siboney; Privates James A. Marine, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Dollard, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William Francis Poore, Company D, First District of Columbia Volunteers, typhoid fever; P. H. Mahoney, Company D, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever; Corpl. Charles E. Wangle, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Civilian Teamsters E. G. Coba, yellow fever, and Moore Stuart, yellow fever, all at Siboney; Privates Albert Bergunde, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever, and Charles Clemmens, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial remittent fever, both with regiment. Deaths not previously reported: Privates Brooley, Company G, First Infantry, dysentery, July 17; J. Laine, Company G, Ninth Infantry, dysentery, July 19; G. T. McLenathan, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; W. E. Hamill, Troop A, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Andrew Johnson, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever, July 20; Walter Wischman, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Harvey Atkins, Company I, Second Massachusetts, nostalgia, July 25, and a colored soldier, name unknown, July 21, at detention hospital.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 27, 1898—9.20 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Referring to your telegram of yesterday as to duties, I give you Spanish duties collectible here on each 100 pounds of the articles that may be regarded as prime necessities, and suggest that this matter be submitted to the customs department and let them regulate it, although it seems to me that the tariff on salt meat and lard is pretty high, and perhaps on some other things: Rice, 55 cents; flour, 69 cents; potatoes, 24 cents; beans, 60 cents; lard, \$2.90; bacon, \$2.90; butter, \$2.02; cheese, free; ham, \$2.90; codfish, \$1.14; condensed milk, \$4.60; oil, \$1.08; vinegar, 69 cents; wine, 69 cents; onions, 34 cents; garlic, 34 cents; soap, 23 cents; candles, \$1.10; matches, \$9.20; beef, preserved, \$1.38; pork, preserved, \$2.90; beef, canned, \$4.60; fish, canned, 69 cents; vegetables, preserved, 64 cents; jerked beef, \$1.82; corn meal, 69 cents; poultry, \$4.60; eggs, \$2.76; vermicelli, 92 cents; biscuits, ordinary, 32 cents; beer, 64 cents; oxen, each, \$8; cows, each, \$7; hogs, each, \$5; calves, each, \$6; sheep and goats, each, \$1.50. It is important that customs officers come here as early as possible, and also for Guantanamo, where we have had several applications to transact business.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 27, 1898.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: The inclosed copy of cablegram from Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter in reference to Spanish duties collectible at Santiago de Cuba is sent you for your information.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 27, 1898.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: For your information I inclose copy of a telegram received from Major-General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba, in reference to customs dues.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *July 27, 1898—4.33 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Having consulted Dr. Havard, chief medical officer, in regard to moving cavalry division, he states that he regards it as possible, practicable, and wise. In the division there are now but two, at most three, suspicious cases, and these can be disposed of, but the division would have to be isolated there; that the trip would have such a good effect on body and mind that their recovery would be very much hastened. Seventy-three new cases of fever in that division yesterday; 61 returned to duty. No death.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, *July 28, 1898—10.08 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Transports from Santiago are being unloaded just as fast as it is possible to do. Four transports, *Yucatan, Allegheny, Comal, and San Marcos*, leave for Tampa this morning. The *Segurança* will go to-morrow, and the *Miami* and *Matteawan*. Shall the last three go to Tampa or New York?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1898—10.20 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

You should keep the cavalry division isolated and report from time to time its condition, Secretary War being inclined, if it can be done with due regard to the public health, to order it back.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *July 28, 1898—2.33 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Steamer *Port Victor* has just arrived, with 63 officers and men on board, of Signal Corps. They are not wanted here. What shall be done with them? Can send them on transport this afternoon to Tampa, if thought best. They will not be permitted to land. Orders of July 1 indicate they are to report to Major-General Miles.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Secretary War directs Signal Corps detachment be returned to Tampa.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *July 28, 1898—4.23 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, captured merchant ships can be used for transports. Have captain and chief engineer already engaged for each and on board with picked-up crew. Am using the *Thomas Brooks* to-day to send rations to Spanish prisoners at Guantanamo. Under date of 26th instant reported the number of crew required for each vessel.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, July 28, 1898—4.36 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Gentlemen representing large sugar plantation at San Luis desire to purchase and pay for some subsistence stores for use of their laborers—400 people. Impossible for them to purchase these supplies here at present. It seems to me better to let them pay for them than to give them to them, as will be the case if they are not permitted to buy. Shall I do this?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, July 28, 1898—4.54 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba, July 28. The men's leggings are wearing out rapidly. Need 15,000 pairs for infantry.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, July 28, 1898—3.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Santiago condition for the 27th: Total sick, 4,122; total fever, 3,193; new cases of fever, 822; cases fever returned to duty, 542; deaths, Private J. H. Farrell, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, at Siboney, yellow fever; Private William H. Byers, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, cerebral apoplexy.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba:*

Would it not be well to encourage your command by telling them they will be moved north as soon as the fever cases subside? It would stimulate them, it seems to me, and that frequently is a tonic. We have selected Montauk Point, Long Island, for your command when it can be moved. How many troops should be sent to take the places of your command? How many Spaniards have surrendered to date?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 29, 1898—2.50 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Have the Sun of Saturday, July 23, in which comments are made as to my treatment of General Garcia. I desire to say that General Garcia was invited by me personally to go into the city of Santiago at the time I entered it, but he declined upon the ground that the Spanish civil officers were left in power. It was fully explained to him that those officials were continued in power until it was convenient to change them for others. General Garcia's assistance to me has been purely voluntary on his part, and he was told at the beginning that I did not exercise any control over him except such as he chose to give. The trouble with General Garcia was that he expected to be placed in command at this place; in other words, that we would turn the city over to him. I explained to him fully that we were at war with Spain, and that the question of Cuban independence could not be considered by me. Another grievance was that, finding that several thousand men marched in without opposition from General Garcia, I extended my own lines in front of him and closed the gap, as I saw that I had to depend on my own men for any effective investment of the place.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1898—9 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Secretary of War authorizes you to sell subsistence stores to the gentlemen representing sugar plantation at San Luis, as per your telegram yesterday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1898—10.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Referring to your cablegram yesterday, send *Segurança*, *Miami*, and *Matteawan* to Tampa.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO, July 29, 1898—1.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington*:

The supply of doctors is inadequate, and has been for some time. Men are suffering for proper medical attendance. Havard wired yesterday for 25. There should be 50, and they should be here within a week. Doctors themselves are rapidly falling sick, and I am having to take medical students and young doctors out of the ranks of volunteer regiments. The Surgeon-General does not seem to appreciate the situation. Daily reports show rapid increase of cases, but at the same time they are not severe; but it is only by prompt attention and care that serious sickness can be prevented.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO, July 29, 1898—1.48 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

There seems to be a great deal of fear on the part of Spanish and other permanent residents here that the city of Santiago is to be turned over to Cubans after the war, and many of them propose leaving; in fact, I am informed that the *Philadelphia* has full orders for its available room returning to New York. I have assured them that I did not believe the United States was going to relinquish their hold on Santiago or leave it without a stable and sufficient garrison and suitable government, but they seem to want other and higher assurances. Is the Government willing or prepared to give them it? Would do much to allay the alarm that is felt here.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1898.

To the Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, transmitting, for the information of this Department, copy of a cablegram received from Major-General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba, in reference to customs dues.

Respectfully, yours,

O. L. SPAULDING, *Acting Secretary*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 30, 1898—12.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Replying to your telegram saying that there was great fear on the part of Spanish and other permanent residents that the city of Santiago is to be abandoned by our forces, I am directed by the Secretary of War to invite your attention to the President's proclamation. It is thought this makes the intentions of our Government quite clear.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 29* (via Bermuda, July 30, 1898—2.30 a. m.).
ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Sanitary condition for the 28th: Total sick, 4,274; total fever, 3,406; new cases of fever, 696; cases of fever restored to duty, 590. Deaths: Private Michael McGoldrics, First Infantry, *asthenia* following malarial fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAYTI, *July 30, 1898—10.45 a. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Made known Secretary's telegram that troops would go to Long Island as soon as fever subsided, and it had a very good effect on the men. Two regiments of immunes in addition to the two already sent will be sufficient to garrison this place and the surrounding towns, where insurgents are already behaving badly and where there is great and well-grounded fear of molestation. This force will be sufficient to defend the town, even if the Spanish troops at Holguin do not leave there or surrender. The count of prisoners has not yet been accurately made, but so far about 21,500 have surrendered and there should be 3,000 or 4,000 at Sagua and Baracoa. Will send transport around there to receive their surrender as soon as immunes arrive.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 30, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The Surgeon-General fully appreciates the situation, and has sent immune doctors and nurses as rapidly as possible. Sixty-five doctors and 129 nurses already sent; more to follow.

Those soldiers who have recovered from fever should be detailed to assist at fever hospitals.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 30, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the inclosed copy of a telegram, dated Playa del Este, the 28th instant, received on this date in the Department, from Rear-Admiral Sampson, concerning conditions existing at Guantanamo:

"PLAYA, July 30, 1898.

"SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

"There are about 5,000 Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo and Caimanera, 1,700 of them sick. They have not yet been congregated in one encampment, as suggested by us, between two rivers on the north and west and Point Manati on the west

side of Joa. There are political prisoners still in jail in Guantanamo, kept there by order of General Pareja for their safety from the violence of the Spanish volunteers, who have already, it is said by Consul Brooks, attempted to take them from jail, being prevented only by a force of cavalry in the streets. By Pareja's energy these politicals are still under Spanish control and can not with safety be removed until the city is occupied by our forces or Cuban authorities. Steps should be taken, in interest of sanitation and humanity, and garrison be placed in Guantanamo so that the prosperity of the district may begin with the reopening of the port. Two lines of torpedoes have been removed from the channel in front of fort, and commercial vessels may now pass to Caimanera, but steps must be taken for organization. One hundred and sixty thousand rations arrived this morning from Santiago, but the master of the transport comes to me for orders, not knowing what to do with them. I hesitate to take any steps in these matters without request from the army, though most ready to assist if desired. Sent following to Shafter: 'Transport 31 arrived with 160,000 rations and requested directions. Have sent it to Caimanera. Is this what was desired, and can I do anything to aid your work in this vicinity?'

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1898—11.03 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

If the Eighth Ohio can be spared from your command, and your surgeon in chief advises that they can go to Porto Rico without danger of infecting the troops now there, I would suggest that said regiment be transported to Ponce, Porto Rico, to join Garretson's brigade, to which it belongs. What about reported political prisoners held at Guantanamo? They should be liberated if held for no other offense.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs transports *Miami* and *Matteawan*, if not already sailed to Tampa, be sent to New York, as General Miles has sent some of his transports to Tampa.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, August 1, 1898—11.10 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

The *Louisiana* is ready to start for New York to-morrow. I desire to know if I can not send on her some of Wheeler's dismounted cavalry, which can be spared.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The Secretary of War authorizes you to send some of Wheeler's dismounted cavalry on the *Louisiana* to New York, where they will be put in camp at Montauk Point. Great care should be had that no man infected with fever be sent. On the result of this shipment will depend further action in moving your command. Have a careful medical officer come with them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., August 1, 1898—12.40 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Dr. Armstrong, brigade surgeon, reports the *Santiago* arrived at Tampa with 160 convalescents, most of them from yellow fever; will be detained in quarantine at least seven days. It would have been much better to have expended this time in voyage to Northern port, where climate would benefit convalescents. Transports with such convalescents cause anxiety and danger to the South that should be avoided. Would urge War Department that no such transports from Cuba proceed to ports south of Delaware Breakwater until after October. (Signed Armstrong, major and brigade surgeon.) The chief surgeon concurs; so do I.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 30—August 1, 1898—1.56 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

It is impossible to render trimonthly reports for June. Many companies have had their records carried off on transports to the United States, and many are wholly without stationery. A full supply of such blanks should be sent.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

A full supply of blanks were mailed July 20 to headquarters Fifth Corps and to each division of the corps, including artillery brigades.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, *New York, August 1, 1898—2.05 p. m.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Major Dodge, paymaster, asks details of 1 noncommissioned officer and 6 privates to guard funds of transport *Breakwater*, sailing 4th instant for Santiago.

GILLESPIE, *Brigadier-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Governors Island, New York.

Secretary War authorizes detail of 1 noncommissioned officer and 6 privates to guard funds of transport *Breakwater*.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The Secretary of War directs you forward recommendation of the commissioners concerning disposition of Spanish arms, as set forth in terms of capitulation just delivered by Colonel Astor.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 30, 1898.
(Via Bermuda, August 1, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

The following ships have been sent north from this port since the 20th, to Port Tampa: July 20, *Aransas*; July 23, the *Clinton*; the 24th, the *Santiago*; 28th, *Comal*, *San Marcos*, *Allegheny*, and *Yucatan*; 30th, *Louisiana*, *Segurança*, *Knickerbocker*, and *Saratoga*. To Fort Monroe: the *Concho*, *Leona*, and *Rio Grande*; 23d, the *Alamo*. The *Iroquois* leaves for New York early to-morrow.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 30, 1898.
(Via Bermuda, August 1, 1898.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

The following are all of the original ships in the harbor not yet unloaded: *Berkshire*, *Breakwater*, *Matteawan*, *Miami*, *Stillwater*, and *Vigilancia*. Work on these ships will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—10.20 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Bellinger, quartermaster, Tampa, reports as follows:

"*Yucatan* arrived at quarantine last night. Have just heard from the quarantine surgeon that there are about 150 convalescent soldiers at quarantine who came on board the *Santiago*. Reports these men as being almost without clothing and nearly starving; says that he is doing everything he can to look after them, feed them, and get them proper nourishment, but desires to know what will be done about clothing. Surgeon states their condition is horrible, but we are doing everything in the world to help them."

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Severe criticisms are finding their way to print that the sick are being sent home not supplied with water and proper food. No ship with sick and wounded should be sent without an experienced commissioned officer in charge, one who will know before leaving that the ship is at least supplied with the necessities for the journey, including, of course, medicines.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Of course you need not send any wagon transportation with Wheeler's division coming home. The immune regiments will need it.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 1, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Hurry the *Berlin* back to New Orleans for Riché's regiment. Sergeant's and Ray's regiments are coming to you soon, sailing from Savannah.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba*:

Am informed there is a lot of old brass cannon, old style, at Santiago, captured by you. If so, send them to Fort Monroe. Also send a few Mauser rifles. The Omaha Exposition wants them. Also any captured flags you may have.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 1, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Cuba*:

The President has ordered an investigation made upon the *Seneca* and *Concho*. It seems they came away with patients, without attendance and medicine, and a shortage of water. There must be no more people shipped north without good attendance and ample supplies for any emergency. It should be a rare case that people not belonging to the Army should be given transportation.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

The Secretary of War desires that you continue the health report of your command. None has been received for three days.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898—1.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Your telegram to-day reports *Berkshire*, *Matteawan*, *Miami*, *Stillwater*, and *Vigilancia*, as the only ships now with you of the original fleet. The list of vessels in the Quartermaster-General's Office has you also charged with the *Catania*, *Gate City*, *Gussie*, *Orizaba*, and *Manteo*. When can these vessels be discharged and sail for New York?

Can you spare the water boat *Kanawha* to go to Ponce with a load of water to relieve the *Maverick*, which should be discharged? Could you not spare one or two of the steam lighters *Bessie*, *Cumberland*, and *Laura*, also to go to Ponce?

When will *Mississippi* return to Tampa for a second load of beef? Beef for General Miles is being sent in transports that are carrying troops to him.

Port Victor should be returned, as soon as discharged, to Tampa for more beef and supplies; also the *Michigan*, which sailed for Santiago July 31. The *Mississippi*, *Port Victor*, and *Michigan*, are to form a regular line to carry beef and other stores to you, and they should be discharged and returned to Tampa as soon as practicable.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—8.54 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*:

Replied to your dispatch yesterday that General Duffield left for the United States on July 25 by steamship *Santiago*.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898—9 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Berlin, with Hood's regiment, just arrived; also *Grande Duchesse* from Porto Rico, and *Olivette* from New York.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—10.25 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

I request that funds for the purchase of delicacies for sick in hospital—in this instance, chickens, which are here for sale from the North—be supplied by the Medical Department to the medical officer in charge here, Dr. Havard. He has not a dollar of hospital funds; the amount should not be less than \$2,000. With the revival of trade there will be no difficulty in getting such things here from ships that will come in here. A large lot of chickens here now.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 2, 1898—11.15 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington*:

Sanitary condition for July 29: Total sick, 4,164; total cases of fever, 3,212; new cases of fever, 609; cases of fever returned to duty, 792. Death list: Private P. D. Gearn, Company G, Sixteenth Infantry, July 28, dysentery; on July 29, Principal Musician George Holderness, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Private Max H. Pausler, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private William Brent, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Edward Benjamin,

Company D, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery; Private David McCafferty, Company E, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Gus Graem, Company L, Seventy-first New York, dengue; Sergt. William A. S. Young, Company E, Seventy-first New York, dengue; Private Rinaldo K. Sheed, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, acute dysentery; Private William J. Dolan, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial remittent fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 2, 1898—11.18 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

I have in the hospital wounded and sick prisoners to-day, 2,181.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 2, 1898—11.41 a. m.*

General Duffield left for the United States ten days ago.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898—11.53 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Sanitary condition for July 30: Total sick, 3,892; total cases fever, 2,692; new cases fever, 534; cases fever returned to duty, 815. Deaths on July 30: Capt. Charles Dodge, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private S. O. Johnson, Company F, Seventh Infantry, asthenia, following yellow fever and diarrhea; Maj. Patrick J. Grady, Ninth Massachusetts, functional disease of the heart; Private John F. Minnis, Company H, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private John H. Clease, Company E, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever. On July 29, Private Andrew Thorn, Company G, Ninth Infantry, malarial fever and diarrhea.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 2, 1898—11.56 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Message regarding cipher dispatches received. Do the instructions include the daily sick report?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Message regarding cipher dispatches does not include sick report.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War directs that a tug be sent at once to Egmont Key with an officer to obtain the list of the sick on the transport in quarantine there.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 2, 1898—11.52 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Matteawan and *Miami* not quite unloaded. Will send them to New York. *Louisiana* leaves in a few minutes for the same place.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Hold transports sailing to-morrow until the Secretary can determine about bringing your troops home.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898—12.04 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Colonel Page, Third Infantry, has not yellow fever, doctor states, but was very low. Has gone to United States.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898—12.26 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

All political prisoners have been immediately released as soon as we reached them. Have not heard from Guantanamo, but General Ewers went there three days ago to receive the surrender of arms and political prisoners. They were undoubtedly released on his arrival.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 2, 1898—12.45 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

I am told that at any time an epidemic of yellow fever is liable to occur. I advise that the troops be moved as rapidly as possible whilst the sickness is of a mild type. With the departure of the first lot of prisoners all but a brigade can go, and now cavalry division can be spared.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 2, 1898—12.50 p. m.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to occupation of Gibara, I recommend that at least a brigade of dismounted cavalry be sent to that place, and I would send them on the *Miami* and *Matteawan*, that can leave here to-morrow, or, at the latest, the day after. This will be a start toward getting the troops on their way home. I understand Gibara is a much healthier place than this. On account of the proximity of Spanish troops I would not advise sending a smaller force than that I have indicated. At the same time I can send some Cuban supplies from here and rations for troops. This will not materially delay the transports mentioned. Status of Cuban flag fully understood.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898—1.15 p. m.*
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The man formerly employed under the consular service to inspect vessels is doing that work carefully. It is desired, however, that a regular officer be sent here, properly equipped for disinfection.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 2, 1898—4.56 p. m.*
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

The chief medical officer of the army has just reported to me that most articles of medicine are nearly exhausted and suggests that we may take from the supplies of the Spanish hospital enough to tide us over. I do not propose to do this except as a last resort. It is understood the *Olivette* has supplies of medicines. When is she to be looked for?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Olivette, with abundance medical stores, sailed last Tuesday; was due yesterday; should reach you any hour. Let us know when she does; we are anxious about it.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 1, 1898.*
 (Received August 2, 1898—7.17 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Sanitary report for July 31: Total sick, 4,255; total fever, 3,164; new cases of fever, 653; cases of fever returned to duty, 722. Deaths on July 30: Private Bergh, Troop F, Sixth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Edward Sutton, Troop G, Ninth Cavalry, malarial fever; Private Staffings, Company B, Twelfth Infantry, dysentery. On July 31: Private J. Kosling, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Samuel J. Powers, Troop F, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Sergt. Charles A. Coons, Company H, First Infantry, typho-malaria; Private Harry Hague, Company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Louis Kocarnik, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, gunshot wound of chest and heart, evidently suicidal; Private F. J. Vivian, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever; Private John A. McDonald, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Commissary-General has heretofore shipped large quantities of corn meal, rice, canned corn, onions, and tomatoes. Have they been distributed to the army? He will send at once dried fruit, oatmeal, and condensed milk. Can you not give to the Cubans the bacon and flour and reserve the items herein mentioned for our army? What further are your needs in the way of doctors, nurses, and medical supplies?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 2, 1898.

General SHAFTEK, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Please answer about Duffield. What was the reason the *Relief* came away with so few people aboard when there were so many sick and wounded at Santiago? Answer fully to-day.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTEK, *Santiago:*

After full consideration with Surgeon-General it is deemed best to have you move your command up to end of railroad where yellow fever is impossible. Then we will move them north as rapidly as possible. What do you advise? It is going to be a long job at best to get so many troops away.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 3, 1898—9.11 a. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Has Colonel Astor delivered papers sent by me?

SHAFTEK, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

General SHAFTEK, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Colonel Astor delivered the papers on Monday, August 1.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898.

(Received August 3, 1898—9.16 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Have had Eighth Ohio inspected by competent medical officer to-day, who reports yellow fever and measles in camp. Diagnoses based on urine analysis in connection with clinical history. This regiment has been by itself all the time since it landed, but is infected, as are all other regiments, in some degree, in this command.

SHAFTEK, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898.

(Received August 3, 1898—9.32 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Transports that were to be here in eight days have not yet, on the 22d day, reported, nor hospital ship from Guadalupe. Twenty-six hundred Spanish prisoners in hospital.

SHAFTEK, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 2, 1898.

(Received August 3, 1898—9.34 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Complete health reports have been forwarded every day. French cable has been broken and other not able to keep up with the business.

SHAFTEK, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received August 3, 1898—9.39 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to Secretary's telegram, I have to say that quite a number of very old and beautiful cannon, bronze and brass, were captured. Will ship them as directed. Will also send the Mauser rifles. No flags captured.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received August 3, 1898—11.45 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Sanitary report for August 1: Total sick, 4,239; total fever cases, 3,179; new cases of fever, 689; cases fever returned to duty, 679. Deaths on August 1: Private Melville B. Suffoan, Company C, Ninth Infantry, acute malarial fever and diarrhea; Private Arthur Fisette, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private William Bartholomew, Troop D, Second Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Ball Lemeter, Company L, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Albert Duschen, Company E, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Isaac A. Lester, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private W. M. Jewel, Company H, Second Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private A. H. Simpson, Company M, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; Private Arthur Nelson, Company B, Eighth Ohio, dysentery; Private Frank Carregie, Company F, Seventh Infantry, asthenia; Private Timothy Rothe, Company G, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever and exhaustion; Private Charles F. Harrison, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry, dysentery; Private Silius Undergrave, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Artificer Leonard L. Weiker, Company H, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever and despondency; Sergt. John Oliver, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan, acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 3, 1898—12.05 p. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram as to the *Seneca* and *Concho* coming away without attendants and medicines and short of water, the *Seneca* and *Concho* were ordered to stop at Siboney and report to Dr. La Garde to carry convalescents home. The question of their supply of water was one to be attended to by Colonel Humphrey, who tells me to-day that the captain did not ask for water. He did not personally inspect them. Dr. La Garde telegraphs me as follows: "Acting Assistant Surgeons Hicks and Birds accompanied *Seneca*. They were furnished such medicines as could be spared. There were convalescents and waiters enough to look after the sick on a short voyage. We did the best we could for them under the circumstances. *Concho* was accompanied by Surgeon Lesser, of the Red Cross, and four sister nurses. The same thing with regard to medicines and help was done for them. We were short of help and everything pretty much, but we did all we could for them." Surgeon La Garde has the reputation of being a very thorough and careful man and has been working under the most disadvantageous circumstances, but I have no doubt that he did the best he could, and in this connection I wish to say now that from the day this expedition left Tampa until to-day there has never been sufficient medical attendants or medicines for the daily wants of the command, and three times within that time the command has been almost totally out of medicines. I say this on the word of the medical directors, who have in each instance reported that fact to me; the last time yesterday, when the proposition was made to take medicines away from the Spanish hospital. I understand from the public prints that the Surgeon-General states that if the men came away unsupplied it was the fault of the commanding general. Such is not the case. It

is as La Garde says. Everything possible was sent with them. The matter of shortage of water is inexcusable. The chief quartermaster took it for granted, however, that they had sufficient water, or the masters would have called for more. Referring to the convalescents on the *Yucatan*, the same remarks apply as to medicines and attendants. There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than should have been, owing to the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever and were almost wholly without hospital accommodation. The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they wore into battle, and of course that was ragged and worn out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue them at the time they left, and their own extra clothing they could not get at. There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived, and their complaint has been universal of lack of means and facilities. I do not complain of this, for no one could have foreseen all that would be required, but I will not quietly submit to having the onus laid on me for the lack of these hospital facilities. Secretary's letter, hands of Major Sniffen, given me to-day. Will reply fully to-morrow.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—2.42 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A. *Washington*:

Referring to your telegram of yesterday in reference to transports, I have to say that the *Catania* and *Gate City* were not in the original fleet, and *Gussie* has not been here for weeks. Do not know where she is. *Orizaba*, loaded with siege guns, ammunition, engineering material, and forage for General Miles, will probably leave to-morrow. *Manteo* is not a transport, and has been used as a lighter. *Kanawha* can't be spared; she is the only boat here which can water vessels lying off the dock. Her anchors, chains, etc., are gone, and she could not go to sea. *Port Victor*, *Grand Duchesse*, and *Olivette* are here. It is uncertain how soon they can be unloaded, but work will be pushed. *Miami* and *Matteawan* now unloading; *Gate City* sails to-morrow; *Berkshire* and *Vigilancia* will be unloaded next. Sixteen ships have been sent back since July 20. *Port Victor* has 200,000 pounds of beef on board; 70,000 pounds coming off daily. No more can be taken, as there is no cold storage on shore, though one will be constructed soon. *Bessie* and *Underwriter* were sent here to go to join General Miles. Two lighters can be spared and will be sent with Colonel Humphrey, who is relieved to date to-morrow, to enable him to join General Miles.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 3, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

The Secretary of War directs that the *San Marcos* sail at once for New York. See that competent medical officers are sent in charge of the sick and that there are sufficient supplies on board. Acknowledge receipt and report action taken. This opens a way for many convalescents to get north.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla.*, August 3, 1898—4.05 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Your telegram directing *San Marcos* to take convalescents north just received. Shall give necessary orders promptly.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding*.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER. *Santiago, Cuba:*

Santiago arrived at Tampa with 116 yellow-fever convalescents. Why did you send them there when they were all ordered to New York?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

General COPPINGER. *Tampa, Fla.:*

Have a medical officer detailed to meet the wants of the men on the *Santiago*. Give this your personal attention, and see that men are clothed and cared for promptly. You are authorized to send these men on the hospital train that will reach Tampa to-morrow. Failing in this, grant the men furloughs for thirty days and transportation to their homes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Having reference to telegrams of to-day concerning convalescent men going north, the one saying the sick would go by transport holds, as the hospital train can not be sent.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—5 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Santiago was ordered to Tampa from Washington. I do not know and am unable to learn why. Fever convalescents were sent on it. Some one blundered.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—5.20 p. m.

HON. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

General Duffield is in the United States. The *Relief* was never in Santiago. Dr. La Garde, in charge of all hospitals in Siboney, telegraphs me this in reference to sending so few men on the *Relief* and putting men off of it on to transports, and I have no doubt that every word of it is gospel truth. The people on ships seem to be scared to death at the thought of yellow fever. La Garde says *Relief* refused from the beginning to take anything but wounded. She was so afraid of becoming infected toward the last that she hesitated to take anything. This is all the answer I know to give on the subject. She transferred some of the wounded we gave her to other transports before leaving.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 3, 1898—6.35 p. m.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

What rate of duty to be assessed upon tobacco imported into Santiago?

SHAFTER.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 3, 1898—7.17 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

All stores sent here have been distributed promptly to men, especially onions and tomatoes. Substitution can be made with Cubans' rations as suggested. To take the place of doctors going sick, 20 more should be sent; also 30 male nurses, and it would be better to send 50. Supplies on *Olivette*, except quinine, will last only one week.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 3, 1898.

SIR: Your attention is respectfully invited to that portion of this telegram that refers to the great need of a garrison at Guantanamo

The rations referred to in this telegram belong to the army.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 3, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER,

Commanding Fifth Army Corps, Santiago, Cuba:

Secretary War directs that you assist Admiral Sampson in distributing rations to Spanish soldiers at Guantanamo and Caimanera.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 3, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

In reply to telegram this date, stating that it is deemed best that my command be moved to end of railroad, where yellow fever is impossible, I have to say that under the circumstances this move is practically impossible. The railroad is not yet repaired, although it will be in about a week. Its capacity is not to exceed 1,000 men a day at the best, and it will take until the end of August to make this move, even if the sick list should not increase. An officer of my staff, Lieutenant Miley, who has looked over the ground, says that it is not a good camping ground. The country is covered with grass as high as a man's head when riding a horse, and up in the hills there is no water and it will be required to pump water 2 miles. He also states that rainfall is twice as great as it is here and the soil is a black loam that is not suitable for camping. Troops that have been sent to that locality have been housed in barracks. In my opinion there is but one course to take, and that is to immediately transport the Fifth Corps and the detached regiments that came with it to the United States. If it is not done, I believe the death rate will be appalling. I am sustained in this view by every medical officer present. I called together to-day the general officers and the senior medical officers and telegraph you their views. There is more or less yellow fever in almost every regiment throughout the command. As soon as it develops they are sent to hospital, but new cases arise, not very many, it is true, and it is of a mild type, but nevertheless it is here. All men taken with it will, of course, have to be left and have to take their chances. Some will undoubtedly be taken sick on the ships and die, but the loss will be much less than if an attempt is made to move this army to the interior, which is now really an army of convalescents; at least 75 per cent of the men

having had malarial fever, and all so much weakened by the exposure and hardships which they have undergone that they are capable now of very little exertion. They should be put at once on all the transports in the harbor and not crowded at all, and this movement should begin to-morrow and be completed before the 15th. All here believe the loss of life by doing this will be much less than if more time is taken. If the plan is adopted of waiting until the fever is stamped out, there will be no troops moved from here until the fever season is past, and I believe there will then be very few to move. There are other diseases which are prevailing—typhoid fever, dysentery, etc., and severe types of malarial fever which are quite as fatal as yellow fever. The matter of moving this army has been placed before you, and you have the opinions of all commanding officers and chief surgeons, who fully agree with me as to the only course left open for the preservation of this army. There can be no danger to the people at home, and it seems to me that infected ships is a matter of small moment.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 3, 1898—10.05 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Following letter giving the opinion of the medical officers of this command is sent for the consideration of the War Department:

“The ADJUTANT-GENERAL FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

“SIR: The chief surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps and the chief surgeons of divisions consider it to be their imperative duty, after mature deliberation, to express their unanimous opinion that this army is now in a very critical condition. They believe that the prevalent malarial fever will doubtless continue its ravages and that its mortality will soon increase; that there is imminent danger that the yellow fever, now sporadic and of a mild type, may any day assume a virulent type and become epidemic. They unanimously recommend that the only course to pursue to save the lives of thousands of our soldiers is to transport the whole army to the United States as quickly as possible. Such transport they consider practicable and reasonably free from danger. The proposed move to the plateau of San Luis they believe dangerous and impracticable.

“Very respectfully,

“V. HAVARD,

“*Major and Surgeon, United States Army, Chief Surgeon.*

“H. S. KILBOURNE,

“*Major and Surgeon, Chief Surgeon Second Division, Fifth Corps.*

“M. WOOD,

“*Major and Chief Surgeon First Division, Fifth Corps.*

“FRANK J. IVES,

“*Major and Surgeon U. S. Vols., Chief Surgeon Provisional Division.*

“H. S. T. HARRIS,

“*Major and Surgeon U. S. Vols., Chief Surgeon Cavalry Division.*”

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs you to load the two transports with troops from your cavalry division and start them to New York.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 3, 1898—11.40 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Santiago report for August 2: Total sick, 4,290; total fevers, 3,038; new cases of fever, 594; cases of fever returned to duty, 705. Deaths, July 31: Private C. Conrad Johnson, Company A, First Infantry, acute dysentery. August 1: Private S. V. Johnson, Company F, Seventh Infantry, asthenia following yellow fever; Corpl. James M. Brooke, Company L, Second Massachusetts, dysentery; Private Andrew Rydeberg, Company B, Third Infantry, tuberculosis pulmonalis August 2: Private James W. Wheeler, Company C, Second Massachusetts, heart disease; Sergt. Richard Barse, Company B, Second Massachusetts, nostalgia; Private O. W. Johnson, Battery F, Fourth Artillery, yellow fever, Corpl. Harry A. Shaw, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever, Private Albert J. Chapman, Company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever, Private Thomas R. Bennett, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, remittent malarial fever and acute gastritis; Private William Cheevers, Company I, Seventy-first New York, exhaustion following malarial fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 3, 1898.*

(Received August 4, 1898—1.13 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Following letter giving the views of the general officers of this command is sent for the consideration of the War Department:

“To Maj. Gen. W. R. SHAFTER, *Commanding United States forces in Cuba:*

“We, the undersigned general officers commanding various brigades, divisions, etc., of the United States army of occupation in Cuba, are of the unanimous opinion that this army must be at once taken out of the island of Cuba and sent to some point on the northern seacoast of United States; that this can be done without danger to the people of the United States; that there is no epidemic of yellow fever in the army at present—only a few sporadic cases; that the army is disabled by malarial fever to such an extent that its efficiency is destroyed and it is in a condition to be practically entirely destroyed by the epidemic of yellow fever sure to come in the near future. We know from reports from competent officers and from personal observations that the army is unable to move to the interior, and that there are no facilities for such move, if attempted, and will not be until too late. Moreover, the best medical authorities in the island say that with our present equipment we could not live in the interior during the rainy season without losses from malarial fever almost as badly as from yellow fever. This army must be moved at once or it will perish. As an army it can be safely moved now. Persons responsible for preventing such a move will be responsible for the unnecessary loss of many thousands of lives. Our opinions are the result of careful personal observations and are also based upon the unanimous opinion of our medical officers who are with the army and understand the situation absolutely. (Signed) Jos. Wheeler, major-general, volunteers; Samuel S. Sumner, commanding Cavalry Brigade; William Ludlow, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, commanding First Brigade, Second Division; Adelbert Ames, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, commanding Third Brigade, First Division; Leonard Wood, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, commanding City Santiago; Theodore Roosevelt, colonel, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade, J. Ford Kent, major-general, volunteers, commanding First Division, Fifth Corps; J. C. Bates, major-general, volunteers, commanding Provisions Division, Fifth Corps; H. W. Lawton, major-general, volunteers, commanding Second Division, Fifth Corps; C. McKibbin, brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.”

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—1.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

In addition to Hood's regiment, it is proposed to send four other immune regiments. Will five do the garrison duty required? Two liners have been ordered from Porto Rico. Counting these and the transports now with you, how many more transports will be needed? How many men will transports be required for, approximately? Of course, the returning transports bringing immunes will be available. You will begin the movement at once, using the ships you have to their limit, but not beyond; not to the extent of crowding. Of course, you will leave detail for caring for property and prisoners until immunes arrive.

Have any of the ships for Spanish soldiers arrived? Be sure and give me an early estimate of transportation required.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 3, 1898.
(Via Bermuda, August 4, 1898—11.49 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Have conferred with General Shafter as ordered. He decides we are unfit to go to Porto Rico, and urges that we be sent north. When will we be ordered to move?

C. Y. HARD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The Secretary of War directs that no official report of the campaign under you be given to the press until the same shall be released by him.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 4, 1898—1.47 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Request that 25 ambulances, with teams and drivers, be sent here without delay. Those on hand are nearly worn out and new supply is imperatively needed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 4, 1898—4.17 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Referring to inquiry of this day, I have to say that at least two brigades should be kept here until the bulk of Spanish troops are removed. In my opinion five regiments of immunes will be a sufficient garrison for this place. San Luis, Guantanamo, and the towns on the north coast which were surrendered—a battalion of four companies is sufficient for any of these places, except Santiago. The presence of troops will be sufficient to preserve order. The joy of the people is so great at feeling that they are secure that I make this small estimate. All the guerrillas are disarmed, and the only fear that the people apprehend is from the insurgents, and they (the insurgents) assure me that they will not interfere with any of them, though in many cases this promise will not be kept from inability to control the men. I think General Wood is by far the best man to leave in command of this post, and perhaps of the whole district. If he is not to have the entire command,

I would suggest Lawton as the only other man there in every way equipped for the position. The Twenty-fourth Infantry will necessarily have to remain, as it is now in the yellow-fever camp at Siboney; the Twenty-fourth Infantry has had a great deal of sickness, but it is now decreasing. I will answer more fully in reference to it when I can investigate its condition a little better. Have eight companies each of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, and they can stay here temporarily, I think, without great danger. Report of transports required will be made as early as possible. Embarkation will necessarily be slow, and, on account of so many men being sick, much more room will be required than when coming down. This matter will receive the closest attention. The joy of this army at receiving orders to return is intense. Twenty-seven hundred and eight Spanish prisoners sick; between 50 and 60 died yesterday in their hospital. So far, not a Spanish transport has arrived, but they are looked for hourly, and by no one with greater impatience than the Spanish troops themselves, who are the most orderly, tractable, and generally best behaved men that I have ever known. The strength of the command is about 18,500, but I doubt if there will be more than 17,000 to be transported at this time.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 4, 1898—5.07 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

I have taken possession of \$25,000 of Spanish bank notes lying in the branch of Bank of Spain in this city. There are \$45,000 of stamps and stamped paper here; shall I take possession of that also?

WM. R. SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Secretary of War wishes you to understand that the cables of yesterday and to-day, taken together, will be considered your instructions to move your troops without further orders. The transports that are with you or that may arrive will be delayed for this purpose.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 4, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

You can load all ships in harbor that can be properly supplied with medicine and medical attendance for Montauk Point. Will hurry other ships forward as rapidly as possible. The ships on the way from Spain should take at least 15,000 prisoners. We are doing everything possible to relieve your gallant command.

B. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 4, 1898.*
(Via Haiti, August 5, 1898—12.37 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 3: Total sick, 3,778; total fevers, 2,696; new cases of fever, 449; cases of fever returned to duty, 585. Deaths—July 31: Private Canad C. Johnson, Company A, First Infantry, acute dysentery; August 2: Private Harry Boostel, Company A, Eighth Infantry, dysentery; Private Hugh Galbreath, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; August 3: Sergt. Christian Larsen,

Company F, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Thomas J. Barrett, Company E, Seventeenth Infantry, chronic dysentery; Private Henry Kaester, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Peter D. Haan, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private Joseph Greiner, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Private George Martin, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 5, 1898—9.16 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

First Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, died of yellow fever at 2 a. m. this day.

LA GARDE, *Surgeon.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

On further consideration the Secretary of War directs that the *Mobile* and *Mohawk* be sent to Tampa for the cavalry and then to go to Santiago for Shafter's troops with the least delay. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

It is proposed to create a new military department, to be known as the Department of Santiago, to include all that portion of Cuba surrendered by General Toral and adjoining territory that may hereafter be surrendered. In selecting a department commander the President and Secretary of War naturally turn to the general officers serving with you, but in view of the letter signed by them hesitate to make a selection of one of them until you are heard from. As there will be two brigades, it is thought a department commander, with rank of major-general, and two brigadiers should be assigned. Your recommendation desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Take advantage of all our transports in Santiago to send your troops north. It is difficult for us to have complete knowledge of all that are there, so the Secretary of War authorizes you to take any and all that come your way. In the meantime, we are sparing no effort to send to you all that we can get.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11.50 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The *St. Louis* and *St. Paul* have been ordered to Santiago. As these ships are soon to be released from Government service and take up passenger traffic, it is very desirable on their account, no less than the safety of the troops, that extra

caution be taken that no yellow fever cases are put on board these or any other transports.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 5, 1898—5.04 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

For some time American silver has been received on par with American gold and paper.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 5, 1898—9.35 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 4: Total sick, 3,354; fever cases, 2,548; total new cases of fever, 502; total fever cases returned to duty, 549. Deaths, August 4: Joseph Hynes, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, and David Mertner, Troop E, Third Cavalry, cause not reported; Peter L. Vanderboem, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; H. L. Pease, Company H, Eighth Infantry, malarial fever; Patrick Nealy, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; L. Pagner, Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, yellow fever; Fred Roper, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, yellow fever; Alfred H. Taylor, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, yellow fever; Owen Thornton, Company B, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Paul Zamback, Company K, First Illinois, yellow fever; Charles Thoman, Company A, Eighth Ohio, malarial fever; William Cornin, Company C, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever; William Murphy, Company E, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever exhaustion; William Gibson, Company G, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever; Nathan J. Abbott, Company B, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898—10.40 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs that the money and Spanish stamps taken from the branch Bank of Spain be held by you, or some one designated by you, subject to the orders of this Government.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

GLENCOVE DEPOT, LONG ISLAND, *August 5, 1898—10.45 p. m.*

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Transports will be loaded at our dock in Fort Pond Bay. Government maps show water clear sailing and good harbor, except when weather heavy from north-east, when it would be necessary to wait in Gardners Bay. Do not expect north-east weather in August.

W. H. BALDWIN, Jr., *President.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898—10.50 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER, EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Springfield, Ill.:

The instructions of this afternoon are so modified that your regiment should be in New York on Tuesday to take the steamer *Yale* for Santiago. The regiment

should take its camp and garrison equipage and ten days' rations. The Quartermaster-General will notify you of transportation. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11.20 p. m.

Governor TANNER, *Springfield, Ill.:*

The Secretary of War directs that the Eighth Regiment of Illinois Volunteer Infantry leave in time to take steamer *Yak* in New York on Tuesday next. The Quartermaster-General will give the quartermaster in Chicago instructions as to railroad transportation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 6, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Hereafter no civilian must be allowed on the transports to the detriment of any soldier. You speak of having one week's medical stores. What came on the *Olivette*?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—12.10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Transports bringing your troops north should sail for Fort Pond Bay, Montauk, Long Island. Should storms obtain, the ships may have to wait in Gardners Bay; but nothing of the kind is expected in August.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—10.36 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Citizens permitted on transports going north were the newspaper men whom I regarded as here by authority. There are none now to be in the way. The medical stores that came on the *Olivette* were included in my statement that only a week's supply was on hand.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—10.38 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Would like very much to have two immune regiments sent here as soon as possible to take the anties here. Forward estimate of transports to-day. None of the Spanish ships have arrived.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 6, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Why are transports sent to Tampa with sick or convalescents against positive orders? Stop them and send them all to Newport News or New York.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898.

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

Surgeon-General requests that immune nurses who have volunteered to Surgeon Girard for duty at Santiago be ordered to that point. Secretary War directs that you send an officer with those nurses to New York City in time to take steamer *Yale*, which sails on Tuesday. The officer will place the detachment on board the steamer, reporting them to the senior surgeon, and then return to his station at Camp Alger.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—12.15 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs that you assemble 25 ambulances, with teams and drivers, and send them to Savannah in charge of an officer detailed for that purpose. On arrival there they will be reported to Colonel Ray or Colonel Sargent for transportation to Santiago, where they are greatly needed with General Shafter's army.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, August 6, 1898—1.18 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Following telegram under date July 15 was received, and has governed since that date:

"General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

"Secretary of War directs that all matters coming from Santiago be censored by Mr. Squires at New York instead of Santiago.

"H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*"

Since that date no interference has been had with telegrams to the United States. Colonel Greene has, however, looked out for all foreign dispatches, and when there has been any question about it they have been submitted to me.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—1.31 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Steamer *Resolute* has not been here for several days. Have no idea where she is.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The *Resolute* has taken marines to the Isle of Pines, and she should return any day, and when she does will report to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 6, 1898—1.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

In addition to the ships here and that have been ordered here, it is the estimate of Colonel Humphrey that we should have 15 ships of the class of the *Concho*, *Alamo*, and *Leona*.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., *August 6, 1898—3.17 p. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

The people of Springfield and western Massachusetts note with pleasure your action to transport General Shafter's army to Long Island. Inasmuch as our Second Massachusetts Regiment was first of the volunteers to land in Cuba and was foremost in battles of Santiago, we respectfully urge that the regiment be among the first to return. We are preparing to minister to their wants immediately upon arrival.

Signed on behalf of Springfield committee of 300 by Herbert Myrick, chairman, and indorsed by the Springfield Volunteer Aid Association.

[Not signed.]

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 6, 1898—6.42 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Have consulted Lawton about staying. He desires very much to do so. Will forward his letter by first mail. Wood also is perfectly willing to stay. They are the two best men in the army here. There should be three brigadiers, one for the town, General Wood, and one for each brigade. Young and active men should be sent. Suggest that the third battalion of Roosevelt's regiment be sent here, and that the horses of the four troops of the Second Cavalry be left for their use. I renew my recommendation that Major Miley be appointed brigadier and be assigned here. There is no more competent officer in this army. For the third I would recommend Ewers, Ludlow, or that Bisbee be promoted and given a brigade. He is also one of the solid men, and all of these officers are in comparatively good health. I believe it would be better to make these two promotions than to detail anyone.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 6, 1898—7.55 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 5: Total sick, 3,697; total fever, 2,532; new cases of fever, 434; cases of fever returned to duty, 601. Death list, August 5: First Lieut. James B. Steele, Signal Corps, yellow fever; Private Warren Green, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Corp. George Haven, Company D, First Illinois, yellow fever; Corp. Martin C. Nettingham, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan, acute meningitis; Archie Beattie, Company C, First Illinois, yellow fever; Edward Penn, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private B. C. Hayes, Company B, Twentieth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Francis W. Caney, Company H, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Private Thomas W. Jilbert, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pernicious malarial fever; S. J. Major, Company C, Second Massachusetts, yellow fever; Private George W. Coleman, Company M, Eighth Ohio, fever. August 6: Private Robert Ramsay, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Sergt. Jesse J. Griffith, Company C, First Illinois, yellow fever; Ambrose Wein, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, August 6, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit below a copy of a telegram just received from Mr. Stephen E. Barton, chairman of the Central Cuban Relief Committee.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. DAY, *Secretary of State.*

[Telegram received.]

NEW YORK, August 6, 1898. (Received 1.50 p. m.)

Secretary DAY, State Department, Washington, D. C.:

We chartered tug *Triton* and schooner *Morse*, now at Santiago, to distribute relief to Gibara, Curaçao, and other ports, and Red Cross relief, Porto Rico. Miss Barton cables, "Government want tug *Triton*." Please prevent interference by Government. Have cabled Miss Barton, "Assist Government with *Triton* if possible, but keep control of her." She has no other vessel.

BARTON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

Colonel Humphrey telegraphs the Quartermaster-General that you had directed him to seize the *Triton* and send to General Miles. Secretary of War directs that this not be done.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 7, 1898—11.09 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

The *Gate City* came here stripped of all its conveniences, carpets taken up, cushions off the seats, chairs taken out, no sheets, no blankets. It is an outrage that a ship in that condition should be sent here to carry troops and officers north. I am told this was done by orders given the ship in New York.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 7, 1898.

General Shafter's dispatch regarding the *Gate City* is a surprise to this office. This ship was chartered from the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, Ga., in the same condition she was used in their service for carrying passengers from Savannah to Boston. She went from Savannah to Fernandina, and after being there for a few days was sent to Tampa, at the suggestion of General Miles and contrary to my wishes. I desired that she should be sent north and equipped with ventilating apparatus, condensers, and proper equipment for transport service. General Miles insisted that this could be done at Tampa. The ship was sent and fitted out there. No orders were ever given by this office to take from the ship her equipment as a passenger steamer. If this was done, it was by order of the company's officers from New York, no doubt fearing the ship might be contaminated with yellow fever.

A telegram has been sent to the company, as follows:

"The *Gate City* came here stripped of all its conveniences, carpets taken up, cushions off the seats, chairs taken out, no sheets, no blankets. It is an outrage that a ship in that condition should be sent here to carry troops and officers north. I am told this was done by orders given the ship in New York."

"If such is the condition of this ship, orders must have been given from your New York office, as no such orders were given from here or our New York office. Consider that the ship, as she reported to General Shafter, was not in serviceable condition for transport service. The charter money will be held from time she reported in this unserviceable condition, and settlement will be made only in pro-

portion to number of troops they were able to carry on her after fitting her up as best they can in Santiago for trip north. It is to be hoped that you did not take same steps with *City of Macon*."

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Quartermaster-General reports *Gate City* was chartered while at Savannah, June 9, to transport troops to Santiago and has not been in New York since. Possible owners may have given orders from there. The matter is being investigated. In the meantime, make the best use you can of her.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 7, 1898—1.51 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Replying to telegram asking why sick and convalescents are sent to Tampa against orders, I can't find that any have been sent. Discharged soldiers and civilian employees have been permitted to go on steamers bound for Tampa, and may have taken sick on the voyage.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 7, 1898—4.51 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Gate City, with 550 men, Third and Sixth Cavalry, has sailed for Montauk Point this a. m. Tents should be ready for them.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 7, 1898—6.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Triton was doing nothing and ordered her seized and put to work here in the bay. Was not going to send her to General Miles until I had orders. Believe she is chartered to the Red Cross, but they are not using her.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Your order for the use of the *Triton* in Santiago Harbor is in the light of your cable approved.

General Young has been assigned to temporary command at Montauk Point and is preparing camp for your command. Men and horses of your command left at Tampa are passing through here to-day for that camp.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 7, 1898—7.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington*:

Sanitary report for August 6: Total number sick, 3,681; total number fever cases, 2,638; total number new cases fever, 431; total number fever cases returned

to duty, 477. Deaths, August 5: Private M. W. Desmond, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Dallas Tennay, Company K, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; August 6, Private George P. McLaughlin, Company B, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private John A. Lewis, Company B, Twenty-fifth Infantry, chronic diarrhea; Private A. J. Grills, Company H, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; Maj. M. J. O'Connor, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Corpl. Albert E. Koch, Company A, Second Infantry, pernicious remittent fever; Private Burton Salisburg, Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, chronic diarrhea; Private Anthony Massa, Company A, Seventh Infantry, thermic fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 8, 1898.

SIR: In view of the natural inclination to take possession of all kinds of interesting relics in the shape of small arms, bronze cannon, flags, scrolls, and other paraphernalia likely to be found upon Spanish vessels, or in Spanish fortifications, especially in the old towns in Cuba, it is desirable that such collections should become the property of the Government.

You will direct that such articles when collected be, so far as possible, equitably divided with respect to numbers and value between the army and navy.

A similar letter has been sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the commander in chief United States naval force on North Atlantic Station, with a request to confer with you, and you are requested to confer with him.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER, *United States Volunteers.*
Commanding Fifth Army Corps, Santiago de Cuba.

Inclosure: Copy of letter of Secretary Long.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—1.10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The tents of your troops should be turned in to the quartermaster for storage, until otherwise disposed of. The immune regiments are bringing their own tents. Sargent's and Ray's regiments sail from Savannah to-day and to-morrow.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *August 8, 1898—3.11 p. m.*

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Miami, Matteawan, and Vigilancia sailed this morning, having on board First Volunteer Cavalry, First Regular Cavalry, Battery H, Fourth Artillery, Thirtieth Infantry, and Sixth Infantry.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 8, 1898—5.44 p. m.*
SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

There are three separate piers, giving fair facilities for boats of draft under 14 feet. Over that they will have to lay off and troops be lightered. The *Alicante* has just come in. The *St. Louis* tells me they can't come in the harbor at all, and that they will have to lighter out to her.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 8, 1898—6 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Mobile left yesterday, *Arcadia* to-day, for Santiago.

GILMORE.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 8, 1898—7.11 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

In connection with my telegram of 3d instant and the letter of the general officers to me of same date, I have the honor to say that since then I have talked with the division commanders, and they join me in saying that the first report was made so strong because of the weakened and exhausted condition of the command, more than 75 per cent of which have been ill with a very weakening malarial fever, lasting from four to six days, and which leaves every man too much broken down to be of any service and in no condition to withstand an epidemic of yellow fever, which all regard as imminent, as there are more or less cases in every regiment here. For strong and healthy regiments coming here now and a little later, with plenty of tentage to cover them and not subject to any hardships and with plenty of nourishing food, the danger, in my opinion and that of the division commanders, would be reduced to a minimum. For days this command lay in trenches without shelter, exposed to sun and rain, and with only hard bread, bacon, and coffee, and these hardships account for its present condition, to none of which will troops coming now be subjected.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 8, 1898—7.27 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 7: Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 412; total number fever cases returned to duty, 406. Deaths, August 7: Private Ranger Mellin, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Charles Wren, Company G, Eighth Infantry, pernicious anemia; Private Daniel Gruber, Company C, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever; Private Hans Larsen, Company H, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Fatlick Stevens, Company F, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank J. Muck, Company D, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid and gastric fever; Corpl. George L. Hopper, Company H, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Ira N. Reyer, Company K, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Corpl. Dudley Wilson, Company G, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Charles Diggs, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Frank Dibler, Company F, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Mobile left Ponce yesterday, and the *Arcadia* to-day, for Santiago. These ships will be for use of your troops coming north.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The Eighth Volunteer Infantry sails for Santiago on *Yale* to-morrow morning. This is a fine regiment; officers and men all colored. They volunteered for this duty. Of course, you will use *Yale* for returning your troops.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 8, 1898—11.50 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington:

Clara Barton asks for the detail of George Hassett, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers. He is at present assisting her, with the consent of his colonel. I have no objection to the detail, if the War Department has not.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—12.15 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 8: Total number of sick, 3,017; total number fever cases, 2,086; total number new cases, 254; total number fever cases returned to duty, 390. Deaths: Private William J. Galvin, Company A, Eighth Infantry, intermittent malarial fever, August 7. August 8: Private James Conley, Troop C, First Cavalry, pernicious malarial fever; Private John Pepper, Company E, Sixth Infantry, acute dysentery; Private E. W. Whiting, Company A, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. John Kyte, Company L, Eighth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Capt. John A. Leininger, Company F, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malarial fever; Private Gustav A. Bjork, Company A, Twelfth Infantry, acute diarrhea, and Private W. Kellock, G, Twenty-second Infantry, malarial fever, remittent and diarrhea; Private Theodore Hartman, Company H, Eighth Infantry, gunshot wound of head, suicided; Private Herbert Daw, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever and pneumonia; Private Walter Reeves, Company G, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Charles Hoadley, Company L, First Illinois, stenosis of common bile duct.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—10.12 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:

I ordered tents left standing, as there will be a few men of each regiment left, and, because there has been no weather to dry them, and if packed as they are, would mold and be ruined in a month. I will have them taken down and packed whenever there is enough sunshine to dry them.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, August 9, 1898—10.16 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

I find a large civil list here with what I consider exorbitant salaries, for which all are clamoring. Beginning with the civil governor, I will pay the police and customs authorities from the receipts for customs, which are about \$6,000 per day, but the great horde of officials I will not pay. Such as are necessary to conduct the business of the city I will pay what I regard as reasonable. If it meets with the approval of the Secretary, I think the greater part of the officials could be discharged—their services not being required.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 9, 1898—10.45 a. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Secretary War has no objection to detail of George Hassett, Company B, Thirty-third Michigan, with Clara Barton.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—11 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

Alicante is now being loaded with Spanish sick. It is to carry 1,000. They will be loaded and the ship will leave this afternoon or early in the morning. No other transports in.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington August 9, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Rate of duty to be assessed upon tobacco imported into ports and places in the island of Cuba occupied by the forces of the United States are as follows: Tobacco in cakes, so-called "brevia," or in carrots, per 100 kilos. \$10.50; in powder or snuff or otherwise manufactured, per pound, 12 cents; leaf tobacco, stemmed, per pound, \$1.50; leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per pound, \$1. Cigars and cigarettes: On cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, \$3.60; weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, \$1; on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, \$3.60; weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand, per thousand, \$1.50.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 9, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War desires to know at once what facilities you have for lightering men out to the ships *St. Paul*, *St. Louis*, and *Yale*, and whether captured ships can not be used for that purpose. The *Yale* sails from New York to-morrow with the Eighth Illinois, and should be in Santiago the 13th.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—11.25 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

I have all necessary facilities for lightering men out to ships *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, and *Yale*.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 9, 1898—11.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

We must have coal here. A loaded collier, with all the necessary appliances for unloading, should be sent as soon as possible. Steamer *Baltimore* reported to have sailed from Philadelphia on the 21st of July and two schooners reported to have sailed on the 20th and 28th of July have not yet arrived.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 9, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

It is deemed advisable to at once establish a large hospital at Santiago. Can you get the lumber, labor, and material to put this order into execution immediately? Will send you nurses and doctors as many as desired. This is of the utmost importance. Answer, giving number of nurses and doctors you deem will be required.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 10, 1898—12.05 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 9: Total number of sick, 2,830; total number fever cases, 2,043; total number new cases, 233; total number fever cases returned to duty, 327. Deaths, August 8: Private Louis C. Heath, Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private William Adams, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Mickelson Albert, Company A, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever; Capt. Gregory Barrett, Tenth Infantry, chronic dysentery and malarial fever. August 9: Private John Wilson, troop Tenth Cavalry, right sobar pneumonia following yellow fever; Private John Hogan, Company D, Thirty-fourth Thirty-fifth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Franklin Campbell, Company G, Seventh Infantry, perforation of base of brain from tertiary syphilis; Private F. G. Covety, Company M, Thirty-fourth Michigan, yellow fever; Private M. D. Perkins, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Private Joseph Lane, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private George Cullman, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Merritt Chambers, Company A, Fourth Infantry, dysentery and exhaustion; Private William Green, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; First Lieut. Richard Harden, First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, abscess of liver.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Probable date of sailing of Ninth Massachusetts desired. Give name of transport.
H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 10, 1898—4.35 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

The Ninth Massachusetts will probably be among the last to leave. It is in General Bates's division, which is guarding Spanish prisoners. All of General Wheeler's division has gone except Ninth and Tenth United States Cavalry, and all of General Kent's division will be gone to-day except 532. General Lawton's division will go next.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 10, 1898—4.51 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL *Washington:*

There are no facilities here for sterilizing clothing, and I ask if the issue of clothing recommended in your telegram of yesterday is to be gratuitous?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 10, 1898—6.45 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Coffins can not be had here. Suggest a supply be sent. Knocked down, 150 large, 250 medium, and 100 small size. If metallic caskets are to be furnished for officers, 25 should be sent. All these to meet demand from time to time.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 10, 1898—7.53 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

In reference to building a hospital, I have had careful inquiry made and find there is very little lumber here and carpenters can not be had. The quickest way to build the hospital will be to have the lumber prepared and to ship it with all the necessary material and about 100 carpenters. General Wood tells me that the hospital here is one of the best in the world, and capable of accommodating 2,000 men. It has perfect modern cooking appliances and sterilizing plant, also isolation wards. Spaniards have had 3,000 sick in hospital; 1,100 taken out yesterday and to-day. Hospital ought to be vacated in two weeks. Has never been used for infectious diseases. We have plenty of hospital tents now. General Wood and Dr. Havard think Spanish hospital will be sufficient for all wants of command. Doctors tell me this hospital can be thoroughly cleaned in two or three days. Havard thinks 20 doctors enough, and 50 nurses. Army doctors preferred.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The clothing necessary to replace that destroyed, to guard against spread of fever, etc., is to be a gratuitous issue. You, of course, will give such orders that will best protect the interests of the Government and all concerned.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The following order issued to-day:

"By direction of the President a geographical military department is hereby established, to be known as the Department of Santiago, to consist of all that part of the island of Cuba and the islands and keys adjacent and belonging thereto as have or may hereafter come under the control of the United States. The headquarters of the department will be established in the city of Santiago.

"Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of Santiago.

"Brig. Gens. Leonard Wood and Ezra P. Ewers, United States Volunteers, will report to Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, for duty in the Department of Santiago.

"The officers of the several staff departments now on duty with the general officers above named are temporarily assigned to like duties at their respective headquarters."

You will arrange with General Lawton for him to assume command at such time as you and he shall agree, it being understood that he will have control of only the troops sent to Santiago for garrison duty and the sick and convalescents of your command left there. It is expected that General Wood will be left in command of the city.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1898—4.15 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Extend every courtesy to Congressman Fitzgerald's brother and friend, who arrive on the *Yale* to bring back remains of Ninth Massachusetts soldiers.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 11, 1898—11.40 p. m.*COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES FORCES, *Santiago de Cuba:*

The Secretary of War directs that the following instructions be sent you:

“That medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service be immediately detailed for duty at Santiago, and subsequently at other Cuban or Porto Rican ports under control of the United States forces, to carry out the requirements of the quarantine law of 1893, such officers to issue certificates and perform other duties of sanitary or port inspectors.

“That all sanitary matters pertaining to the condition of transports and crews be placed under the jurisdiction of the medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service. Every vessel engaged in the transport service between the United States and Cuban or Porto Rican ports to carry a medical officer of the Army or of the Marine-Hospital Service, whose duty shall be that of sanitary inspector of the vessel, and who shall see that in a foreign port no material or person is taken aboard liable to convey yellow fever; to keep the crews of the transports under surveillance, and, on the return voyage, act as sanitary inspector.

“That there be placed at Santiago and chief ports, where practicable, a receiving ship for the recreation of those who take passage for ports in the United States. This ship would be practically a detention camp and quarantine station, and passengers seeking homeward voyage would be taken from this vessel after they had undergone a period of observation and disinfection of their effects.

“Surgeon Carter, United States Marine-Hospital Service, has been appointed sanitary inspector at Santiago.”

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 11, 1898—11.45 p. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 10: Total number of sick, 3,255; total number of fever cases, 2,151; total number new cases of fever, 307; total number fever cases returned to duty, 235. Deaths August 10: Private Frank Fuller, Company M, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever; Sergt. Arthur H. Heney, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; William J. Moseley, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private M. C. Thompson, Troop G, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Harvey McGuire, Company E, Sixth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private William J. Waters, Company B, Eighth Infantry, typhoid pneumonia; Private Herman W. Goetz, Company F, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corpl. John Dunn, Company B, Eighth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private P. Vesper, Company M, Second Massachusetts, acute diarrhea.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

Santiago de Cuba, August 1, 1898.

(Received August 11, 1898.)

MY DEAR GENERAL CORBIN: I inclose an order just received from General Miles, which I will obey, and send the man by the first opportunity. I don't think, however, that General Miles has any authority to divert any part of my command, and I would like to have a decision on the subject. He claimed to me, when I

had some communication with him on the subject, at the time he was making orders after he had left me and gone to Guantanamo, that as the Major General Commanding the Army he had a right to command any part of it, in any place it was, and by that authority he was issuing his orders. I don't wish to be small about anything, and I don't care to be raising questions, but I am either in command here or I am not, and if my command can be interfered with by similar orders to this there is no extent to which it may not go.

Sincerely, yours,

WM. R. SHAFTER.

[Inclosure.]

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 31, 1898.*

(Received Cuba Station, August 1, 1898.)

Maj. Gen. WM. R. SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Major-General Commanding directs that you send Frederick L. Brady, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, by first conveyance to army headquarters, Port Ponce, Porto Rico.

W. S. SCOTT,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 11, 1898—9.15 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

I have sent 385 laborers to General Shafter on transport *Miller*, sailing to-day, being 135 more than you directed. They were not needed here. If not required at Santiago I recommend they be transported back to the United States and discharged. They were hired in Charleston. Should be paid by quartermaster in Santiago and discharged.

MILES.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *August 12, 1898—1.25 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Sanitary report for August 11: Total number sick, 3,010; total number fever cases, 2,340; total number new cases, 231; total number fever cases returned to duty, 279. Deaths—August 10: Hosp. Steward H. R. Breiner, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private C. Chamberlain, Company I, Thirty-fourth Michigan, pernicious malarial fever; Private J. P. Lindberg, Company F, First Illinois, typhoid fever. August 11: Private Peter H. Devoe, Company E, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Private Robert Boetther, Company I, First Illinois, dysentery; Private Charles Whiting, Company G, Third Infantry, yellow fever; Private John Brackman, Company L, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Charles Schneider, Company L, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Forest Godley, Company G, Seventh Infantry, yellow fever; Private John H. Shaw, Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, pernicious malarial fever; Private E. C. Kroupe, Company F, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, typhoid fever; Private A. H. Leek, Company E, Twenty-second Infantry, typhoid fever; First Lieut. W. L. Elliot, Twelfth Infantry, malarial fever—remittent; Private E. J. Griffin, Company H, Eighth Infantry, thermic fever; Private H. S. Davis, Company E, Second Massachusetts, embolism.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 12, 1898—10.03 a. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

St. Louis left the Morro during the night of the 11th with Ninth and Tenth Infantry, two companies of the Seventy-first New York. *St. Paul* should have left Guantanamo last night or this morning with Second Infantry, four companies of the Seventy-first New York, and General Kent, with his headquarters. *Mortero*

leaves in a very few minutes with Twenty-first Infantry. *Rio Grande*, with Colonel Sargent's regiment on board, just arrived.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—5 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commanders of the Spanish forces in Cuba, as far as you can reach them, of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—5 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

General MERRITT, *Manila*:

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*.

The Secretary of War directs that the following proclamation of the President be sent you for your information and guidance:

“BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

“A PROCLAMATION.

“Whereas by a protocol concluded and signed August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

“Whereas it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

“Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

“Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

“By the President:

“WILLIAM R. DAY,

“*Secretary of State.*”

(Signed) “WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

The protocol provides:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrone, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

SANTIAGO, August 12, 1898—6.09 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Second Massachusetts has already sailed; also Seventy-first New York. Troops are being sent by brigades and division.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 12, 1898—6.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

It is said Private F. C. Percival, Company F, Thirty-third Michigan, has been reported in home paper as dead. This is a mistake; he is convalescing at Siboney.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 12, 1898—10.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the President's proclamation of this date.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, August 12, 1898—11.15 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Major-General Miles telegraphs as follows:

"I have sent 385 laborers to General Shafter on transport *Miller*, sailing to-day, being 135 more than you directed. They were not needed here. If not required at Santiago, I recommend that they be transported back to the United States and discharged. They were hired in Charleston. Should be paid by quartermaster in Santiago and discharged."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898—11.45 p. m.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Transports *Miller* and *Mohawk* left Ponce to-day for Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, *August 12, 1898—11.52 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Telegram received—message as to peace negotiations being about concluded. Will notify Spanish at Holguin by courier to-morrow and Manzanillo and Cienfuegos by wire, and will try and get Havana. Will also notify all Cuban forces I can reach.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898—12.20 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Telegram acknowledging receipt of one from this office in reference to peace negotiations received. We are in direct communication with Blanco from this end.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *August 13, 1898—10.11 a. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

I take it for granted that there is no objection now to opening all telegraph lines and cables in Cuba.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898—10.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Your cablegram received. Secretary of War directs all cable and telegraph lines be opened.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, *August 13, 1898—10.54 a. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Is it the intention that all money in Major Giffen's hands not necessary for the payment of troops here be turned over to the North American Trust Company and left here? If so, please give the necessary orders.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898—11.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

It is not intention that money in Major Giffin's hands be turned over to North American Trust Company or left in Santiago.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, 80 WALL STREET, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received August 13, 1898.)

Col. FRANK J. HECKER, *Quartermaster and Colonel Volunteers,*

War Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Respecting the steamer *Cheribon*, which has been engaged to carry troops from Santiago to Spain, I have a cable to-day saying that the instructions

to the French consul at Marseilles to give this steamer safe conduct arrived after her departure. Would you therefore kindly arrange that this ship be allowed to enter Santiago without delay on her arrival to enter upon her duties as before stated?

Anticipating thanks, I have the honor to remain,

Yours, very truly,

J. M. CEBALLOS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898—11.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

The steamer *Cheribon*, which has been engaged to carry troops from Santiago to Spain, left before instructions to the French consul at Marseilles were received. Secretary War directs you allow this ship to enter Santiago without delay on her arrival.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

The *Harvard* sailed from Newport News for Santiago to-day. The Secretary of War would like a brief statement of the probable departure of all your corps.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Military telegraphic censorship liberally administered will continue under commanding general. Messages obviously detrimental to the United States are prohibited. Cipher messages are allowed only as follows: First, Governments and diplomatic, including Spain; second, messages in transit between United States and points south of Cuba, via Jamaica or Haiti.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 13, 1898—6.11 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A. *Washington, D. C.*:

Sail at half past 3 p. m. with 41 officers and 957 men and ambulance train of Fifth Army Corps.

RAY, *Colonel*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 13, 1898—6.15 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Shall I also discontinue press censorship?

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, August 13, 1898—11.27 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Sanitary report for August 13: Total number sick, 2,475; total number fever cases, 1,951; total number new cases, 213; cases of fever returned to duty, 358. Deaths August 11: Musician T. M. McDonald, Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, exhaustion and dysentery. August 12: Private Abram Benson, Company E,

Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Sergt. Fred E. Stewart, Maine Volunteer Signal Corps, yellow fever; Private Charles Hicks, Company F, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Ellis Bland, Company A, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Adolphe Missal, Company F, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private S. D. Loundy, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, organic heart disease, measles, bronchitis; Corpl. George E. Whipple, Company M, Second Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Private Perry H. Howard, Company B, First Infantry, chronic dysentery; Second Lieut. William M. Wood, Twelfth Infantry, æsthenia, consequent remittent malarial fever; Private Joseph E. Ashmore, Company D, Twelfth Infantry, malarial fever, remittent; Private E. B. Moore, Company H, Eighth Infantry, remittent malarial fever; Musician William H. Leonard, Company H, Third Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Q. M. Sergt. Frank E. Alden, Company L, Seventy-first New York, pernicious malarial fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898—11.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

You may discontinue press censorship.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

[Personal.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 13, 1898*.

Major-General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Do you not think it would be wise in you to recommend Sumner and Ludlow for promotion to major-general? Of course they can hold the rank but a little time, and to promote the one without the other will seem severe. Have they not fairly earned it?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 14, 1898—12.41 a. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:*

Rio Grande, Seneca, and Comanche, with Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, Fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry all loaded, and will go out this afternoon unless hurricane, of which reports have been had as blowing south of Jamaica, prevents. The *Breakwater, City of Macon*, and *Arcadia* will go to-morrow with two light batteries and Twelfth and Seventeenth Infantry. One of the hardest rain storms we have yet had is raging this afternoon. Am getting the sick left behind in very comfortable condition. Two thousand Spanish troops to be loaded to-morrow, and only other ship that is in as soon as it can coal, probably two days. My own health is excellent; not been better for years. Hope to get troops off so as to be able to start the latter part of the week for the United States. As you see, number taken sick rapidly decreasing for lack of fuel, nearly all of three divisions having left, but we have a large number of sick men. Are doing the very best by them possible. Will ship 400 convalescents on *Catania* Monday.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1898.

Major-General LAWTON,

Commanding Department Santiago, Santiago, Cuba:

What would you wish in the way of Signal Corps officers, taking into consideration that all telegraph lines in Cuba, except cables, are Government lines. In

this connection you might also make known your wishes as to all staff officers you desire as department commander.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

AUGUST 14, 1898.

So far as advised, the President and the Secretary of War are not at this time prepared to give any orders for any gratuitous issue to any one in Cuba. Commissary stores at Tampa will be disposed of to the best advantage of the public service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1898—2 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Third United States Volunteers—immunes—with 41 officers and 957 men, and ambulance train of Fifth Army Corps, sailed from Savannah for Santiago yesterday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MONTAUK, N. Y., *August 14, 1898—2.15 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Sailed from Santiago, Cuba, Monday last, 8th instant; arrived this morning. Condition of troops on board (Sixth and Thirteenth Infantry, regulars) much improved by voyage; no new cases of sickness developed; no yellow fever; no deaths.

A. AMES,
Brigadier-General Volunteers, Commanding.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *August 14, 1898—3.10 p. m.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

Recommend Sumner and Ludlow for promotion. Will give reasons for not recommending Sumner heretofore when I see you. All adverse criticism came from persons at latter's headquarters. Probably it is wise to make the recommendations you suggest in view of the fact that the war, so far as Spain is concerned, began and ended with the campaign in which these officers took part. There are some other officers—old and faithful men—who fought gallantly and who are richly deserving of consideration. Had intended to recommend them in my report, but will do so now. They are equally meritorious as those who have heretofore been made, and their promotion will give them the opportunity of going out of the service happy and contented men. I hope you will be able to bring it about. They are Lieut. Col. Charles D. Viele, First Cavalry; Lieut. Col. William Wherry, Second Infantry; Col. John Page, Third Infantry, if living; Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Carpenter, Seventh Infantry; Lieut. Col. John H. Patterson, Twenty-second Infantry, dangerously wounded commanding his regiment; Lieut. Col. Aaron S. Daggett, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Each of these officers is deserving, and it seems to me that the promotion ought to go, in a great measure, to the men that did the fighting, and in this, I am sure, the Secretary will agree with me. There is one other officer whose promotion I again wish to renew—that of Maj. John D. Miley, assistant adjutant-general. This officer did as much, if not more, to bring about the successful result of the fight on the 1st and 2d of July as any officer in the com-

mand, and I think more so. He was fully apprised of my plan, and saw that it was carried out to the letter on the field. He is now, and has been since, engaged in most important and delicate duties in receiving surrender of outlying garrisons, and which have been performed in a most admirable manner. I also request that, as a personal favor to me, the appointment of Mr. Robert Sterling Clark to be captain and assigned to duty on my staff as my personal aid. Let me congratulate you, Mr. Secretary, on the firmness and directness with which you pursued the line of policy determined upon and which has resulted so gloriously for our country.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, *August 14, 1898—3.17 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

All of cavalry division, Kent's division, Lawton's division, except Seventh and First Infantry and sick and suspects of those commands, have already sailed, leaving Bates's division, Eighth Ohio Infantry, batteries of light artillery, one battery of heavy artillery, four troops of Second Cavalry, and two companies of engineers yet to go. If ships expected with immunes get here, as they ought to, to-day or to-morrow, will get the most of the command away within the next two or three days. All depends on the transports, and, as they have not arrived, can't closely approximate time.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *August 14, 1898—5.37 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to report for your information that there was taken in at the customs house here, from July 30 to August 13, inclusive, \$58,445.24.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 14, 1898—7 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

Everything is going very well here. Men that under ordinary circumstances would be sick are trying to pull themselves together so as to be ready to go. Large number of typhoid-fever cases. I think I shall have things in three or four days so that I can leave, but will not do so until arrangements for those left are made.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *August 14, 1898—8.25 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Sanitary report for August 13: Total number sick, 2,514; total number fever cases, 1,947; total number new fever cases, 179; total number fever cases returned to duty, 357. Deaths, August 12: Private William H. Saunders, Troop B, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, remittent malarial fever, acute dysentery; Private Reuben Ingle, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, malarial toxæmia; Private Olof Husby, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial fever; Corpl. Henry J. Jennings, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever. August 13: Private John E. Fallon, Company H, First Illinois, yellow fever; Private Daniel J. Malaney, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Irvine Lautzenheiser, Eighth Ohio, pernicious malarial fever; Private Edward Myott, Company L, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; First Sergt. E. L. Sherrott, Company G, Seventy-first New York, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

MONTAUK, N. Y., August 14, 1898—4.07 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

Five hundred and sixty-one men, Third and Sixth Cavalry, landed and in camp from *Gate City*; 41 taken to general hospital; no infectious disease. *Vigilancia* is now being unloaded; 699 troops of Sixth and Thirteenth Infantry; no deaths; 21 sick; dysentery and malarial fever. *St. Louis* held for disinfection; 872 troops of Ninth and Tenth Infantry, 2 companies Seventy-first New York, 6 troops First Volunteer Cavalry; 24 sick; 1 died 2 a. m. to-day, buried at sea, yellow fever; no other cases. All troops from the *Gate City* and *Vigilancia* shall be comfortably quartered in camp to-night.

YOUNG, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898—1 p. m.

General CORBIN, Adjutant-General, Washington:

Chief Signal Officer, 1 assistant, and detachment of 30 men will be sufficient for territory now occupied. Other staff officers necessary: Adjutant-general, inspector-general, chief quartermaster, chief surgeon, judge-advocate, clerks, and messengers; in fact, complete staff. I have only one aid, appointed yesterday. All others of my old staff sick and not capable of further service here. I believe all who have served here through campaign should go north and be replaced by others. This suggestion approved by General Shafter. Only competent and able officers should be sent. Duties will be onerous and important. Will King, Seventh Cavalry, come as aid, and will Brooke, Fourth Infantry, appointed aid, now north sick, return? If possible, inform me. Department and other officers stationed at Santiago should receive commutation quarters. Rents high and suitable quarters scarce.

LAWTON,

Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

MEMORANDUM FOR QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

AUGUST 15, 1898.

The Secretary of War desires to know the officers of your department you would recommend to serve in the Department of Santiago as chief quartermaster.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

AUGUST 15, 1898.

The Secretary of War desires to know the officers of your department you would recommend to serve in the Department of Santiago as judge-advocate.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM FOR SURGEON-GENERAL.

AUGUST 15, 1898.

The Secretary of War desires to know the officers of your department you would recommend to serve in the Department of Santiago as chief surgeon of department.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK, N. Y., August 15, 1898—1.53 p. m.
 ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington, D. C.:

The *Miami*, with First Volunteer Cavalry and battalion of Third Cavalry, now disembarking. General Wheeler is on shore. General Kent aboard *St. Paul*; will not disembark until to-morrow. Desire immediate instructions. Think that General Wheeler would like to be ordered to Washington temporarily. In that case I would naturally fall in command of cavalry division. If it is desired that I shall remain in charge of construction of camp, I must necessarily be in command of the troops. Please send me orders this afternoon.

YOUNG, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Fifteen paymasters here, ready to start to-morrow or next day on *Orizaba* for Porto Rico. General Miles does not wish any transports sent from here to Porto Rico. What shall I do with paymasters?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, August 15, 1898—4.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

The fifteen paymasters referred to in your cablegram this date will be returned to this country. General Miles does not wish any transports sent from Santiago to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, August 15, 1898—4.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Secretary War directs me to inform you that the U. S. S. *Badger* and U. S. S. *Prairie*, now at Guantanamo, have been ordered to report to you to transport troops north. With what you have in sight, how many more transports do you estimate you will need?

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898—4.52 p. m.
 H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:

Please wire me condition in which troops arrive, and oblige,

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 Washington, August 15, 1898—5.10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Can not the *Clinton* be loaded with supplies of Miss Clara Barton and sent to Havana, and thence to New Orleans, for cancellation of charter? The Navy is sending the *Badger* and *Prairie* to you to-day for troops.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 15, 1898—5.28 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington:

Olivette sailed at 4 this afternoon for Fortress Monroe with 203 sick on board.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

Official copy of above cablegram sent to the Surgeon-General with memorandum as follows:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 15, 1898.

The Secretary of War directs that detailed arrangements be made for the reception of these sick on their arrival.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 15, 1898—7.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 14: Total number sick, 2,715; total number fever cases, 1,506; total number new cases, 129; number fever cases returned to duty, 226. Deaths—August 11: Corp. Marion Ames, Company H, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever, Private Charles H. Blake, Company G, Second Infantry, malarial remittent fever, complications, diarrhea; Private John O'Connor, Company K, Seventy-first New York, malarial remittent fever. August 12: Private John Mandig, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, malarial fever and dysentery; Private Ernst Smith, Company F, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever, diarrhea, epilepsy; Private William H. Clanz, Company A, Tenth Infantry, malarial fever and debility. August 13: Private Frank Boyer, Company A, Twentieth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Arnold Geisman, Company K, Seventy-first New York, remittent fever and anæmia; Private Herbert Hill, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private James W. Hamilton, Troop B, Third Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Socrates Maupin, Company G, First District Columbia, typhoid fever; Private Thomas H. Welsh, Company L, Ninth Massachusetts, asthenia; Private J. M. McNamara, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever. August 14: Private Joseph W. McFadden, Company G, First Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Frank P. Meadows, Company D, Sixteenth Infantry, septicæmia from chronic dysentery; Lewis F. Wick, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Frank Burton, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Private Jacob P. Phillips, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private John E. Grigg, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Corp. Robert Anderson, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Ernest Johnson, Troop F, Tenth Cavalry, yellow fever; Private Walter Gibman, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, measles.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 15, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

So far the troops have arrived in splendid condition; only one death.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

FREEPORT, LONG ISLAND, August 15, 1898—9.12 a. m.

President MCKINLEY:

Returning soldier thinks my son in hospital at Siboney, Cuba, about July 23. This may aid the inquiry which you directed.

GEO. WALLACE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—noon.

General LAWTON,

Commanding Department Santiago, Santiago, Cuba:

Until permanent department staff can be assigned you, confer with General Shafter and have necessary officers yet remaining with Fifth Corps to report to you for temporary duty.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—12.40 p. m.
H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

As near as I can estimate it, we require transports for 2,000 men. This in addition to all that are now in sight.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—1.13 p. m.
General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Definite instructions as to policy to be observed toward the Cuban army should be given. These people still maintain their organization, are scattered through the country in vicinity of city, are threatening in their attitude, and keep the inhabitants stirred up and panicky by threats and acts of violence.

H. W. LAWTON, *Major-General, Commanding.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—1.18 p. m.
H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

A naval officer from Guantanamo informs me that the *Prairie* left several days ago for the North. The *Badger* is there.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 16, 1898—1.21 p. m.
General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Hood's and Sargent's regiments of immunes, now here, are undisciplined, insubordinate, and vicious; are not controlled by their officers; terrorize the community by violent acts, and can not be relied upon for any duty. General Lawton should have at least one regiment he can depend upon, and these I recommend be mustered out of the service as soon as their place can be filled with better troops.

SHAFTER, *Major-General Commanding.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—2.11 p. m.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Sergeant Frink, Company K, First Illinois, is in Santiago Harbor hospital, convalescing from a slight attack of yellow fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—4.15 p. m.
 COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO,
Santiago, Cuba.

Replying to your message for instructions, the President directs that you be informed that the United States is responsible for peace, and must maintain order in the territory surrendered and in your department, and must protect all persons and their property within said jurisdiction. Interference from any quarter will not be permitted. The Cuban insurgents should be treated justly and liberally, but they, with all others, must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this Government.

You should see the insurgent leaders and so advise them.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—5 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Replying to your telegram concerning inefficiency of the Second and Third regiments of volunteers, the Secretary of War directs me to inquire if the Fifth Regiment of United States Infantry would meet the demands of the situation. The Fifth Cavalry is available, but is affected with typhoid fever. Disciplinary measures should be applied by the department commander to make the volunteers efficient. You will confer with General Lawton, and let us have your views and recommendations as soon as possible.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—5.10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Can not the *Clinton* be loaded with supplies of Miss Clara Barton and sent to Havana, and thence to New Orleans for cancellation of charter? The Navy is sending the *Badger* and *Prairie* to you to-day for troops.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(This telegram is found under correct date, August 15.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 16, 1898—8.03 p. m.*
 H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

I have now about completed arrangements for an economical administration of the civil government of Santiago. I relieved the civil governor, with his large following, as superfluous, and the mayor's office, with his numerous boards. Councils have been cut down to a very reasonable number, but with still enough to conduct the business of the office. The courts are being rehabilitated. The minor courts are in operation, but the judges of the superior courts have all resigned, as they would not serve under the United States. I have not yet appointed their successors, as it is not an absolute necessity and I am not sufficiently acquainted with the men to make a judicious selection, but will do so soon. Mails, hospitals, and police have been thoroughly rearranged, cut down to the lowest limit. Police force has been reduced to 60 men instead of nearly 200 and placed under charge of the mayor instead of the civil governor of the territory. Heretofore the authority of the mayor and chief of police extended to towns 25 miles from here, but I have

confined them now to this municipality. The custom-house officials have been reduced in numbers about one-half and about 50 per cent of their pay. It is now working admirably, under Mr. Donaldson's management, as are all the other institutions except the superior courts. Large numbers of prisoners, held for political offenses and trivial criminal charges, some having been confined for years, were, after careful investigations by the judge-advocate and myself, set at liberty. Receipts of the custom-house a little over \$20,000 on Friday and nearly \$13,000 to-day, making a total of over \$36,000 during month of August. I have asked no questions whatever, whether a man was a Cuban or a Spaniard. Most of the officials are Cuban officers, or Cuban born. I hope that in a short time things will quiet down. The whole trouble here is that there is nothing for men to do in the country. It has absolutely returned to its wild state and has got to be settled and made anew. The attitude of the pronounced Cubans is hostile. They so far show no disposition to disband and go to work, and until they do there will be trouble, for they have got to live, and they will have to live by robbery—there is no other way. A dual government can't exist here; we have got to have full sway of the Cubans. It is sincerely to be hoped that wise counsels will prevail among the Cubans and, as war is no longer possible to them except with ourselves, that they will resume their peaceful vocations and without delay, but it is hard for those who have been living by violence and without working to resume their former conditions. The immune regiments that have reached here are, I think, among worst that I have ever seen, being poor material, without discipline, vicious, and degraded. I think it will be necessary to muster them out as soon as danger from disease is over and replace them with better men.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, August 16, 1898—8.07 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

I will load the *Clinton* with Miss Clara Barton's Red Cross supplies for Havana, with orders to proceed immediately after unloading to New Orleans for annulment of charter.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—8.15 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Leona left to-day with two companies Ninth Cavalry, three companies Twelfth Infantry, two companies Thirty-fourth Michigan, one battery heavy artillery, and Lieutenant Parker with Gatling-gun battery. *Arcadia* also left with two light batteries.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 16, 1898—8.23 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Eighth Ohio is now on board the *Mohawk*. Will sail in the morning.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 16, 1898—9.20 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The President directs that further inquiries be made for Private Wallace, of the Seventy-first New York, for whom inquiry was made a few days ago, and you reported him in hospital. The regiment has returned and can give no account of him.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 16, 1898—10.06 p. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Unionist and Nueces leave to-day for Santiago.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 16, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Unionist and Nueces left Ponce to-day for Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 16, 1898—10.45 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

Three transports are now en route from Tampa to Santiago. The *Chester*, that took the First Regiment of Engineers to Porto Rico, arrived there yesterday, and also ordered to report to you. It is thought these transports will bring the rest of your troops excepting sick and convalescent.

Secretary of War desires to know the total number of sick that the regiments of your corps left behind, and General Lawton should be instructed as fast as these men convalesce to get them all home.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 17, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Referring to your telegram of yesterday, saying you will require transports for 2,000 men in addition to all in sight; transports *Santiago* and *Yucatan* sailed from Tampa 13th, and *Allegheny* sails to-day. Capacity of these three is 2,000. Will they give you sufficient transportation?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 17, 1898—10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The *Orizaba*, now transporting troops from the *Yale* into the harbor, should, upon completion of this duty, proceed immediately to Porto Rico with Major Dodge and paymasters to pay off troops in Porto Rico. General Miles has been advised of this.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 17, 1898.

Tell President McKinley that I and the suffering reconcentrados appreciate beyond expression his kind consideration and promptness in placing the *Clinton* at my disposal to take supplies to Havana. She is partially unloaded, but on account of the simultaneous loading of the Spanish prisoners, our own sick, and returning troops, the rush of work, and the crowded condition of the wharves and warehouses with army supplies, *Clinton* will not be unloaded until Friday next.

It would then require until Tuesday night to load her with supplies. Might I earnestly and respectfully suggest that you direct that Major Osgood, commissary, who arrived on the *Clinton*, be directed to retain the supplies now on the ship which, in his opinion, can be well spared from the enormous supplies here, adding as much of ours as possible, and proceed with me, the Commissary-General approving, as the Government representative, to cooperate with me and give me authority to distribute these stores? I am authorized by Major Osgood to state that if he were instructed on Thursday morning to prepare the boat, he would have her ready to sail Friday morning, thus saving from four to five days' time, which means much to all and everything to many of this suffering humanity.

CLARA BARTON.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 17, 1898—12.22 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Colonel Ray's regiment arrived this morning; 275 light artillery men leave this p. m. for Guantanamo, to be loaded on *Resolute*, and 200 of Thirty-fourth Michigan to be loaded on *Badger*.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 17, 1898—12.26 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Catania with 375 convalescents left for Montauk Point this morning.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 17, 1898—2.26 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Major Miley has just returned from Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo. At the two places there were 7,756 officers and men surrendered, 2,321 stands of arms, and 413,000 rounds of ammunition, 5 Krupp guns, ranging in caliber from 5 inch down to 2 inches. Troops were very short of food, but fifteen days' rations were given them by Major Miley, and a large amount of Red Cross supplies landed at the same time at both places. These troops knew nothing whatever of the destruction of Cervera's fleet, the fall of Santiago, or any later events. They accepted the situation, however, and appeared to be glad at the opportunity of getting home. Major Miley states that on the door of the commanding officer was posted a bulletin purporting to be a telegram from the naval commander at Manila, informing Sagasta of his great victory over Dewey at Manila and Sagasta's thanks to him for the same. Country in the vicinity of these towns in the same condition as that here—utterly destroyed and grown up. Inhabitants said that in eighteen months they would be able to harvest their crop of bananas, which is the principal product of Baracoa. A regiment of insurgents were found in the vicinity of each place, camped within a few hundred yards of Spanish troops calmly observing each other.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *August 17, 1898—6.27 p. m.*

SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.:*

Movement of Fifth Infantry from here indefinitely postponed. Please get it away. Key West is near, and this city may get into quarantine in near future.

O'REILLY, *Chief Surgeon.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 17, 1898—5.24 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

I have shown telegram in reference to Fifth Infantry to General Lawton, and he has seen my dispatch of yesterday in reference to Hood's and Sargent's regiments. General Lawton has no fears but that he can enforce discipline, and will apply disciplinary measures; but with green officers and men this is a matter of time, and meanwhile disorders individual in character are constantly occurring, which are mortifying and embarrassing to him and bring disgrace and discredit on the service. The Cubans if turned loose would not behave worse. He would like very much to have the Fifth Infantry for duty in this city, and I recommend that it be sent here. There is a vast amount of property here and a great deal of captured property, and in this, the third largest city of Cuba, it is absolutely essential that the troops of the United States be respected. It is stated in a daily paper here that General Gomez is expected in this vicinity soon, and Cuban soldiers are notified to meet him at Cobre, about 4 miles from here. It is also reported in the streets that General Garcia is coming with him. The assemblage of such a force may lead to complications of a grave character.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 17, 1898—7.15 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 16: Total number sick, 1,516; total number fever cases, 1,139; total number new fever cases, 92; total number fever cases returned to duty, 236. Deaths, August 12: Private John W. Linguist, Company C, Third Infantry, malarial fever, exhaustion, and heart trouble. August 14: Rowell Williams, civilian, typhoid fever. August 15: Ward Wilford, Company B, Eighth Ohio, remittent malarial fever. August 16: Private Carl Linsener, Company F, Twelfth Infantry, typhoid fever; Corpl. John S. Lee, Company G, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private James T. Sills, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 17, 1898—8.16 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Shipment of troops will have to be suspended to-morrow until medical supplies can be unloaded from the *Yale*, which has just arrived. Supplies on hand so much reduced that chief surgeon reports not safe to deplete them any further.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 17, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Secretary of War desires to know condition and whereabouts Corpl. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Troop K, Rough Riders, reported as having fever. Also Emil W. Rosenberg, First Illinois.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 17, 1898.

Hon. LEVI P. MORTON, *Newport R. I.:*

Have cabled General Shafter for information concerning Corpl. S. Stevens and will let you know as soon as reply is received.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898—10.30 p. m.

Hon. ELISHA DYER, Jr., Newport, R. I.:

Have cabled General Shafter for information concerning Corpl. Joseph Sampson Stevens, and will wire you as soon as reply is received.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

CANTON, OHIO, August 18, 1898—9.30 a. m.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, War Department, Washington:

Can you give word about body of Capt. John A. Leininger? Is he on the *Mohawk*?

JOHN LEININGER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

Major-General SHAFTER, Santiago, Cuba:

Secretary War desires to know whether body of Capt. John A. Leininger, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, is on the *Mohawk*. Answer.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—5.15 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*, U. S. A., Washington:

Body of Capt. John Leininger was placed in casket and buried in city cemetery.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Private A. D. Wallace, Seventy-first New York, is at Siboney, convalescent from an attack of dysentery.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898—9.35 a. m.

Mr. GEORGE WALLACE, Freeport, L. I.:

General Shafter this morning reports as follows: "Private A. D. Wallace, Seventy-first New York, is at Siboney, convalescent from an attack of dysentery."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PONCE, August 18, 1898—10.27 a. m.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*, Washington:

Transport *Hudson* sailed for Santiago from Mayaguez yesterday.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

General SHAFTER, Santiago:

Transport *Hudson* sailed from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, yesterday for Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Inform General Lawton that the Fifth United States Infantry has been assigned to Department of Santiago and will sail from Tampa for Santiago Friday and Saturday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO,
Santiago, Cuba:

With the Fifth United States Infantry added to your department, have you immediate demand for more troops for garrison duty?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—12.52 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

I think the transports from Tampa will take all the well men. *Olivette* and *Catania* or some other hospital ships should return at once for convalescents, of which there will soon be a large number.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

Official copy of foregoing telegram furnished the Quartermaster-General with following memorandum:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, August 18, 1898.

Official copy respectfully furnished the Quartermaster-General United States Army. The Secretary of War desires, until the sick of the Fifth Army Corps are brought away from Santiago, that arrangements be made for a vessel fitted to carry that class of soldiers to leave Santiago at least once a week.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 18, 1898.

Miss CLARA BARTON, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Clinton can not be used until unloaded. Stores aboard were sent on special request and are necessary for the comfort of officers and men at Santiago. The Government will send, as soon as ship can be loaded at Port Tampa, 2,000 tons of supplies for relief of destitute. This accomplishes same result and in shorter time. Will not this meet your wishes even better than recommended in your cablegram yesterday? Would it be asking too much for you to go to Havana to superintend the distribution of these stores? Under the law only the destitute and those in immediate danger of perishing can receive these supplies.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—5.20 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Clinton can be unloaded to-morrow and will then be turned over to Miss Barton to carry her supplies to Havana, after which it will proceed to New Orleans for cancellation of charter.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—7.45 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 17: Total number sick, 1,639; total number new cases, 101; total number fever cases, 1,246; total number fever cases returned to duty, 202. Deaths, August 17: Private Frank A. Vine, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, meningitis; Private Arthur Maleham, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery; Private W. Harland Young, Company I, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Private Eugene A. McLaughlin, Company A, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—7.47 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

Receipts from custom-house yesterday were a little over \$10,000; to-day, a little over \$17,000. Receipts in gold for month of August, \$86,000. This is on the minimum tariff and only about one-third of the rate of duties collected under Spanish rule.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 18, 1898—7.52 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:

Mr. Jarvis suggests sending the Spanish notes, of which I have \$23,000, with him to Havana, as he thinks he may realize something on them. Shall I do so?

SHAFTER, Major-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 18, 1898—11.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, Santiago de Cuba:

The President says hold Spanish notes for the present.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

TAMPA, FLA., August 18, 1898—2.18 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Telegram directing Fifth Infantry to proceed to Santiago received.

FREEMAN, Commanding.

ATLANTA, GA., August 18, 1898—2.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Your two telegrams of the 17th for movement Fifth Infantry to Santiago, Cuba, received. Orders issued by telegraph accordingly.

PENNINGTON,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 18, 1898.

Colonel O'REILLY, Chief Surgeon, Tampa, Fla.:

The Fifth Infantry will sail for Santiago Friday and Saturday.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER, TWENTY-THIRD KANSAS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Topeka, Kans.:

Secretary of War directs that you proceed by rail with your regiment, fully armed and equipped, to New York City, in time to reach there next Wednesday, 24th instant, to embark upon a transport to be provided to take your command to Santiago, where, upon arrival, you will report to the commanding general, Department of Santiago, for duty. Communicate with the chief commissary at Omaha, Nebr., concerning your travel rations, and with the chief quartermaster at the same point for your transportation. Take every precaution for the comfort and convenience of your men, and sufficient stores of all kinds for the journey. Acknowledge receipt, and communicate to this office from time to time progress in execution.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 19, 1898—1.15 a. m.

PIERSON, *War Department, Washington:*

Tell Secretary Alger I appreciate to the greatest possible extent his responsive and practical sympathy. His suggestions are better than I had asked, and are promptly adopted. If the *Clinton* is unloaded in time, I will leave here Saturday morning. Will take 40 mules. Fago here. Need two additional wagons and harness for all my mules. Please give me some horse feed from here.

CLARA BARTON.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 19, 1898—9.55 a. m.

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

A squadron of cavalry would be a great convenience, otherwise I will have sufficient troops. I trust no serious complications will arise.

LAWTON,
Major-General, United States Volunteers.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 19, 1898—9.56 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Clearance was granted yesterday for *Ardanmohr* for Gibara.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 19, 1898—10.45 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Clinton will be unloaded to-day and will be turned over to Miss Barton to transport her Red Cross supplies to Havana, with the understanding that she is to be unloaded at once upon arrival at that port, and the steamer will then have orders to proceed to New Orleans for cancellation of charter.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 19, 1898—10.47 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

D. H. Miller, with First Infantry and some stevedores, has just sailed.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Transport *Florida* left Ponce, Porto Rico, yesterday for Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

Mr. JOHN LEININGER, *Canton, Ohio*:

General Shafter telegraphs body of Capt. John Leininger was placed in casket and buried in city cemetery.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

Badger and *Resolute* left Santiago yesterday for Montauk, Long Island, with troops on board. *Yale* left Santiago this morning for Montauk.

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Acting Secretary*.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 19, 1898—4.40 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington*:

In what condition are the troops reaching Montauk Point?

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, N. Y.,
August 19, 1898—6.30 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington, D. C.*:

Many sick on *Mobile*. Ship is at pier and sick being taken to hospital in ambulances. The well men will remain aboard until weather clears. We are providing for them. I specially request that Colonel Weston be ordered to-day to be chief commissary here; if not permanently, until organization is perfected. I have arranged to have full benefit of services of Generals Young, Rand, and Williston. They are active and efficient.

JOSEPH WHEELER, *Major-General*.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1898—6.55 p. m.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C.*:

Please wire exact condition of my son, Thomas Callender, Seventy-first Regiment, New York, in hospital at Santiago.

THOMAS CALLENDER,
207 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 19, 1898—8 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington*:

Sanitary report for August 19: Total number of sick, 1,245; total number of fever cases, 915; total number of new cases, 91; total number of fever cases

returned to duty, 186. Deaths, August 15: Private Cornelius Hanks, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., typhoid fever. August 16: Private Charles Gombert, Company K, Seventy-first New York, remittent fever and amygdalitis. August 17: Private Robert H. Armstrong, Company D, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Allie D. Vandyke, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Humphrey Montgomery, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private J. D. Moriarty, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Ashley Field, Company M, First Illinois, pernicious malarial fever. August 18: Private Arthur Burnham, Company K, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Anton Anderson, Company E, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Millard Taft, Company H Third Infantry, pernicious malarial fever and acute diarrhea.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Please wire condition of Thomas Callender, Seventy-first New York Regiment.
H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898—10.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Troops are arriving at Montauk Point in fine shape.
H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

TOPEKA, KANS., August 19, 1898—9.53 a. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

Your telegram ordering this command to Santiago has been received. We are not fully equipped, having never received belts and knapsacks. Otherwise we are all ready to go.

BECK, *Commanding*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898.

COMMANDING OFFICER, TWENTY-THIRD KANSAS, *Topeka, Kans.*:

Belts and knapsacks will meet you in New York City.
HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT, JERSEY CITY, N. J.,
August 20, 1898—9.18 a. m.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.*:

Reported arrival of *Mobile* with 1,600 on board; 300 sick; 2 died on the way. She ought never to have carried over half the number. This is against positive orders, which were to give men plenty of room and crowd no ship. Have to investigate at once. Cable Shafter. *Relief* here. Order her to Santiago to-morrow. The hospital ship *Missouri* will sail Monday.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 20, 1898—9.50 a. m.

General LAWTON, *Commanding Department Santiago, Santiago de Cuba:*

The President especially desires to know exact condition of Archer B. Wallace, Company K, Seventy-first New York Volunteers. Has he left for this country? If not, when do you expect to send him? Answer at once; waiting.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 20, 1898—11 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

All the troops have arrived in good shape, except those on the *Mobile*, which is reported to have been overcrowded. Ten deaths on the way. The Secretary of War directs that plenty of room be given on all transports.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 20, 1898—11 50 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

The Fifth Corps ambulance train has been in part unloaded for use here. With the returned garrison not more than 10 or 15 will be required, but there should be 2 or 3 in each place garrisoned to transport sick; and I suppose the whole 25 will not be too many and will have them unloaded here. There are 100 six and four mule wagons, which, of course, are a great many more than will be required. I think, however, they better be left here, as they can be shipped from here to other places in Cuba as well as from United States, and the grazing here is excellent. There are 8 fine pack trains fully equipped in this part of Cuba. Pack trains only are suitable for transportation. Wagons can only be used in the villages and in their immediate vicinity.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 20, 1898—12.15 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Replying to your cablegram of this date, the Secretary of War directs that all the transportation, including the ambulance train of the Fifth Corps, remain at Santiago subject to the disposition of the commanding general of the department.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 20, 1898—12.20 p. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War,*

Naval Parade, New York City:

Find the *Mobile* had carrying capacity of 1,000 men and like number of animals. As there were no animals it is not thought that the ship was overcrowded. Have wired General Shafter your instructions that abundant room be given on every transport. Also informed him of the reported bad condition of the *Mobile*.

General Breckinridge reports early departure of the First Corps for Lexington and Knoxville.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 20, 1898—1.39 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

The *Yucatan* with 500 Seventh Infantry, *Santiago* with 500 Thirty-fourth Michigan, and the *Hudson* with 500 First District Columbia left this morning.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—3.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

When will the *Orizaba*, with Major Dodge and paymasters, sail for Porto Rico?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 20, 1898—3.31 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Lieutenant Wallace convalescent at Siboney hospital from yellow fever. Will be sent north as soon as possible, probably day after to-morrow.

LAWTON, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—4 p. m.

General LAWTON, *Commanding Department Santiago, Santiago, Cuba:*

General Shafter reported on 18th Private A. B. Wallace, Company K, Seventy-first New York, was convalescent at Siboney from attack of dysentery. You report to-day Lieutenant Wallace convalescent at Siboney hospital from yellow fever. Is the Lieutenant Wallace you refer to Archer B. Wallace, of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers? Answer at once; party waiting.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 20, 1898—5.47 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Following received from surgeon at Siboney: "Wallace is feeble and has fever from time to time. He is not able to walk and could only travel under medical supervision. Unless he could go on a hospital ship, I would advise his waiting a few days."

LAWTON, *Major-General, Commanding.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 20, 1898—6.18 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Last message correct. A. B. Wallace had yellow fever, followed by dysentery.

LAWTON, *Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 20, 1898—8.22 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Orizaba will be sent to Porto Rico at the earliest possible moment, within three days. She is coaling now, which, with the facilities here, is very slow work.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 20, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 20: Total sick, 1,111; total number fever cases, 827; new fever cases, 87; number fever cases returned to duty, 178. Deaths, August 12: Private Robert C. Guy, Troop D, Second Cavalry, typhoid fever. August 19: Private James B. Ill, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever, followed by dysentery; Private Joseph Wallace, Company M, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 20, 1898—9.50 p. m.

General LAWTON, *Commanding Department Santiago,*

Santiago, Cuba:

Send A. B. Wallace, Seventy-first New York, on next hospital ship, if able to travel.

By order Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 20, 1898—10.27 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

At least one large transport more will be needed for troops, and two others, carrying 300 or 400 each, can be used as soon as they get here. Surgeon reports to me to-night he has 400 convalescents now ready, and this number is being added to daily. They should be gotten away from here with the least practicable delay.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 20, 1898—10.41 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Referring to your telegram about overcrowding the *Mobile*, her captain reported that, loaded as she was, going to Porto Rico he could carry 3,000 men, and that he could carry 2,000 comfortably, therefore did not consider a few less than 1,700 as too many. Ship was carefully inspected by a board of officers, and Dr. Ives, a member of the board, states it was not overcrowded. Accommodations for officers were, however, somewhat deficient. The large number of deaths can probably be accounted for by the fact that this brigade took nearly all their sick with them. Greatest care has been taken in this respect. Transports have been loaded with from 200 to 300 men less than the same ship brought down.

SHAFTER, *General.*

WASHINGTON, *August 20, 1898—11 p. m.*

Mr. W. J. COURCEY,

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington.

DEAR SIR: Before taking train for home it occurs to me to write, making one more request. I wish you would send an additional instruction to General Lawton, directing him to notify your office when A. B. Wallace, of Seventy-first New York, starts for home, what hospital ship he is on, and to what port she sails and probable date of arrival. I know you will do this, and thank you in advance. When you get the word, please telegraph me, so that I may arrange to meet the vessel.

Very truly, yours,

GEORGE WALLACE,

Freeport, Long Island, New York.

P. S.—Please drop me a line on receipt of this, so that I may know you have it.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., August 21, 1898—10.55 a. m.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Maj. H. C. Bowen, Second Massachusetts Regiment, left sick at Santiago. If he is able, will you please have him placed on hospital ship *Bay State*.

W. B. PLUNKETT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba*:

Have you any horses which can be used as a part of the mount of the squadron of cavalry which is to be sent at an early date?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Referring to your cablegram of yesterday, in which you say at least one more large transport will be needed for troops, and two others, carrying 300 or 400 each, can be used as soon as they can reach you, the Quartermaster-General informs me that the *Berlin* sailed from New Orleans the 17th with Ninth United States Volunteers and should now be at Santiago. She can carry from 1,000 to 1,500 troops.

The *Knickerbocker*, capacity 700, and *Saratoga*, capacity 600, sailed from Tampa this morning with Fifth Infantry.

The *Florida*, capacity 400, sailed from Ponce for Santiago on the 18th.

The hospital ship *Missouri*, which can carry comfortably 400 convalescents and sick, is to sail from New York to-morrow afternoon, the 22d.

The *Segurança*, which can carry fairly comfortably 400 convalescents, is to sail from New York the 23d.

The *Vigilancia*, with Twenty-third Kansas, is to sail from New York the 24th.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1898—1.25 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT SANTIAGO, *Santiago de Cuba*:

The press reports continue to give accounts of outlawry and bad conduct on the part of the troops recently sent to your department. The Secretary of War desires that rigid disciplinary measures be adopted to rid these regiments of incompetent officers and vicious enlisted men. Men and officers discharged should be given, in every instance, transportation to this country, as their remaining in Cuba would only lead to further trouble.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 21, 1898—2.47 p. m.
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Harvard with 630 of Thirty-third Michigan, and *Prairie*, 206 of Seventh Infantry, left to-day.

SHAFTER, *Commanding*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 21, 1898—3.33 p. m.*

ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington:*

We leave for Havana to-day, should arrive Thursday. *Clinton* all that could be wished; fully loaded; well manned with good workers. Thanks and blessings for all.

CLARA BARTON.

NEW YORK, *August 21, 1898—4.17 p. m.*

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

My son Thomas, of Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, is desperately ill at Santiago. Will you kindly wire Colonel Kimball, New York, to take aboard *Segurança*, transport No. 12, nurse, Miss Ward, whom I desire to send there to bring him home. This favor will be to a Union veteran, all of whose sons are now in the service.

T. S. CALLENDER,

207 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 21, 1898—4.31 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 21: Total sick, 1,025; total fever cases, 688; number new fever cases, 75; fever cases returned to duty, 129. Deaths August 19: Private Norman McMillan, Company M, Seventy-first New York, yellow fever; Private Frank E. Sharp, Company C, Thirty-third Michigan, typhoid fever; Private Moseley Gains, Troop B, Tenth Cavalry, typhoid fever, followed by yellow fever; Corpl. Walter C. Jarvis, Company A, Ninth Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Private Richard Rique, Company C, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever; Justice W. Harwood, civilian, acute dysentery; John C. Wright, civilian, pernicious malaria; F. N. Naftzger, Company D, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever. August 20: Private August L. Johnson, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan, typhoid fever; James S. Smith, Company B, Second Infantry, yellow fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 21, 1898—4.40 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

The truth bad enough. Every possible lawful means adopted to maintain order. In every known case the offenders have been placed in confinement. A general court is now in session. Report of disorders in Eighth Illinois at San Luis thoroughly investigated. No foundation whatever for report. Discipline assuming normal condition. No serious violations for several days.

H. W. LAWTON,

Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 22, 1898—1 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

If Maj. H. C. Bowen, Second Massachusetts, is able to travel, Secretary War wishes him placed on hospital ship *Bay State*. Answer.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898—10.45 a. m.*COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT SANTIAGO, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Please notify this office when A. B. Wallace, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, now in hospital, leaves for this country, name of ship, and destination.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898.*Mr. GEORGE WALLACE, *Freeport, Long Island, New York:*

Mr. Courcey received your letter, and General Lawton has been cabled as per your request.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898—12.30 p. m.*Colonel KIMBALL, *Army Building, New York City:*

Secretary of War directs that you allow Miss Ward, a nurse employed by Mr. T. S. Callender, 207 East Fifty-seventh street, New York, to go on *Segurança*. She goes to Santiago to bring home Thomas Callender, Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who is ill.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898—12.30 p. m.*T. S. CALLENDER, *207 East Fifty-seventh street, New York City:*

The following has been sent Colonel Kimball, Army Building, New York City:
 "Secretary of War directs that you allow Miss Ward, a nurse employed by Mr. T. S. Callender, 207 East Fifty-seventh street, New York, to go on *Segurança*. She goes to Santiago to bring home Thomas Callender, Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, who is ill."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., *August 22, 1898—2.56 p. m.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Can information be given as to condition of Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham, privates, Company C, Seventy-first New York, who were left at Santiago?

G. K. COX.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 22, 1898—3.15 p. m.*COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT SANTIAGO, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Secretary of War directs that Major Bowen, Second Massachusetts, who has been left at Santiago, be sent home on first returning hospital ship as soon as able to travel.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 22, 1898—5.27 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Thomas Callender, Seventy-first New York, has had yellow fever, but is convalescent.

SHAFTER, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 22, 1898.

THOMAS CALLENDER, *207 East Fifty-seventh street, New York City:*

General Shafter reports as follows: "Thomas Callender, Seventy-first New York, has had yellow fever, but is convalescing."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 22, 1898—8.47 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

I recommend that all the Mauser rifles and the ammunition for the same be shipped to some arsenal in the north with as little delay as possible, to prevent rust. There are several millions of this ammunition, and probably 10,000 or 12,000 stands of these arms. Of course a large number of those turned in were Remington and another inferior weapon. The surrender at Baracoa shows a total of 23,726 surrendered, a little less than 3,000 of them being guerrillas and volunteers, leaving about my original estimate of 21,000 to be shipped. So far no sickness among incoming regiments.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 22, 1898—9 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

The *Berlin* has just arrived with the Ninth United States Volunteer Infantry on board. There are now plenty of transports here and in sight to take all the balance of the troops and a large number of convalescents. The Spanish prisoners will all be loaded by Saturday. Many are going on board to-day. I think I will leave either the afternoon of the 24th or the morning of the 25th.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 22, 1898—10.25 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Sanitary report for August 22: Total sick, 1,101; total fever cases, 817; total new fever cases, 156; total fever cases returned to duty, 91. Deaths, August 20: Private C. W. Richardson, Company L, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, dysentery; Private Michael O'Malley, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, pernicious malarial fever; Musician John Lymons, Company E, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever. August 21: Sergt. Henry Connors, Company G, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry Volunteers, typhoid fever following yellow fever; Private John Richards, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Private Sandy Smith, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry, yellow fever; Corpl. Charles A. Butcher, Company A, Tenth Infantry, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 22, 1898—10.30 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. A., *Washington:*

No suitable horses here for cavalry purposes; those used for orderly service at brigade and division headquarters General Lawton wished to retain for same pur-

pose, so as to keep his cavalry intact. Moreover, they were probably not selected especially for cavalry service. General Lawton deems the captured ponies too light for the work which may be required of the cavalry.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—10.35 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Not expecting any surplus of transportation home, I had prepared the *Mexico* to bring my headquarters and guard horses, etc., on, and had also loaded on it about ten or twelve large bronze cannon, very beautiful pieces of workmanship, which were captured here. As there is no expense at all attached to bringing it, I desire to know if it would be approved by the War Department.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—10.36 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Telegram just received. The *Berlin*, *Knickerbocker*, and *Saratoga* were not known to be coming here, as well as the *Missouri*, *Segurança*, and *Vigilancia*. These are all that will be required for troops, and also carry all convalescents. I think, however, it would be well to send the *Olivette* to take some of the most severe cases.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 22, 1898—11.17 p. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

The following letter has just been received from the soldiers who are now embarking for Spain:

"To Major-General SHAFTER, *Commanding the American Army in Cuba.*

"SIR: The Spanish soldiers who capitulated in this place on the 16th of July last, recognizing your high and just position, pray that through you all the courageous and noble soldiers under your command may receive our good wishes and farewell, which we send them on embarking for our beloved Spain. For this favor, which we have no doubt you will grant, you will gain the everlasting gratitude and consideration of 11,000 Spanish soldiers, who are your most humble servants.

"PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO,

"*Private of Infantry.*"

Also the following letter addressed to the soldiers of the American Army:

"*Soldiers of the American Army:*

"We would not be fulfilling our duty as well-born men, in whose breasts there lives gratitude and courtesy, should we embark for our beloved Spain without sending to you our most cordial and sincere good wishes and farewell. We fought you with ardor, with all our strength, endeavoring to gain the victory, but without the slightest rancor or hate toward the American nation. We have been vanquished by you (so our generals and chiefs judged in signing the capitulation), but our surrender and the bloody battles preceding it have left in our souls no place for resentment against the men who fought us nobly and valiantly. You fought and acted in compliance with the same call of duty as we, for we all but present the power of our respective States. You fought us as men, face to face, and with great courage, as before stated, a quality which we had not met with during the three years we have carried on this war against a people without religion, without morals, without conscience, and of doubtful origin, who could not confront the enemy, but, hidden, spot their noble victims from ambush and then immediately fled.

This was the kind of warfare we had to sustain in this unfortunate land. You have complied exactly with all the laws and usages of war as recognized by the armies of the most civilized nations of the world, have given honorable burial to the dead of the vanquished, have cured their wounded with great humanity, have respected and cared for your prisoners and their comfort, and, lastly, to us whose condition was terrible, you have given freely of food, of your stock of medicines, and you have honored us with distinction and courtesy, for after the fighting the two armies mingled with the utmost harmony. With this high sentiment of appreciation from us all, there remains but to express our farewell, and with the greatest sincerity we wish you all happiness and health in this land which will no longer belong to our dear Spain, but will be yours, who have conquered it by force and watered it with your blood, as your conscience called for, under the demand of civilization and humanity, but the descendants of the Congo and of Guinea, mingled with the blood of unscrupulous Spaniards and of traitors and adventurers, these people are not able to exercise or enjoy their liberty, for they will find it a burden to comply with the laws which govern civilized communities.

“From 11,000 Spanish soldiers.

“PEDRO LOPEZ DE CASTILLO,

“*Soldier of Infantry, Santiago de Cuba, 21st August, 1898.*”

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

NEW YORK, *August 23, 1898—9 a. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Kindly instruct Santiago authorities to by all means detain Private Callender, Seventy-first New York, who is ill there, till my nurse arrives. She sails to-day on the *Segurança*, and is to bring him home.

T. S. CALLENDER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Detain Private Thomas Callender. Seventy-first New York, now in hospital, until nurse, sent by his father, arrives. Nurse sails to-day on *Segurança*.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—10 a. m.

T. S. CALLENDER, *207 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City:*

Have instructed General Shafter to detain your son until nurse arrives.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Please cable condition of Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham, Company C, Seventy-first New York, now in hospital.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—10 a. m.

G. K. Cox, *Whiteplains, N. Y.:*

Have cabled General Shafter for condition of Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham. As soon as information is received will forward it to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—12.10 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba:*

There are no objections to your bringing captured cannon mentioned in your cable of to-day.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—10.05 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The Secretary of War is anxious that Major Dodge and his paymasters get to Porto Rico soon as possible. How soon can they get away? The Secretary feels that the delay has been already too long. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—11.46 a. m.
H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

Assistant Surgeon Harlory was very sick with yellow fever, but has recovered, and is on the way north.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

On what steamer was body of Lieutenant Elliot, Twelfth Infantry shipped?
CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—12.28 p. m.
H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:*

Major Bowen, Second Massachusetts, died August 13. Death was not reported by surgeon in charge of hospital until last night. Investigation as to failure is being made.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—2.45 p. m.

Mr. W. B. PLUNKETT, *North Adams, Mass.:*

Referring to your telegram of 21st, General Shafter reports as follows: "Major Bowen, Second Massachusetts, died August 13. Death was not reported by surgeon in charge of hospital until last night. Investigation as to failure is being made."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 23, 1898—3 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

Telegram in reference to paymasters received. It was impossible to send them earlier unless a transport sent here for troops had been taken, and I thought it more important that troops should be moved than the paymasters. The *Orizaba*, which they are to go on, is now ready and can sail to-day. It has been delayed taking 350 tons of coal. Last night two of the paymasters, Thrift and Folger, were taken sick, and it is believed this morning they have yellow fever, which they undoubtedly took while stationed in the city here making payments. They have been removed to detention hospital. Under these circumstances, I am at a loss what to do about sending the ships to Porto Rico, though I do not believe there is any danger to be apprehended, certainly no more there than here. If transferred to the *Florida*, the only ship available, they will have to remain here two days, as boat has to be coaled. I await instructions.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 23, 1898—3.26 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Referring to your message about remains of Col. Charles A. Wikoff, it is impracticable to take them to the United States at this time. Neither casket nor skilled undertakers can be found here. Please notify his widow in Easton, Pa.

McCLERNAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 23, 1898—3.35 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington:*

Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham, Company C, Seventy-first New York, are convalescent patients in the hospital, being able to walk about and do light duty.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 23, 1898—3.50 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

Fifty-five privates of the Second Massachusetts are remaining here, 3 at Siboney and 52 at the Second Division field hospital. Thirty of the latter have been sent to the hospital ship *Bay State*; 22 remain, 9 of whom are detailed to look after the sick. Of the 13 remaining patients only 4 are able to travel on transports. The above is chief surgeon's report.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 23, 1898—3.55 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Archer B. Wallace improving, but not quite well enough to go home.

LAWTON, *Major-General Volunteers.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—9 p. m.

Hon. GEORGE WALLACE, *Freeport, Long Island, N. Y.:*

Commanding general, Santiago, telegraphs to-day as follows: "Archer B. Wallace improving, but not quite well enough to go home."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—9 p. m.

C. K. COX, *White Plains, N. Y.*:

General Shafter cables to-day as follows: "Thomas Fitzgerald and Frank Denham, Company C, Seventy-first New York, are convalescent patients in the hospital, being able to walk about and do light duty."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—9.20 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Sanitary report for August 23, 1898: Total number sick, 900; total fever cases, 631; total new fever cases, 74; total fever cases returned to duty, 85. Deaths: August 13, Maj. H. C. Bowen, surgeon Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever. August 20, August Anderson, Company F, Twentieth Infantry, remittent malarial fever, with heart failure. August 21, Private Thomas Begley, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry, malarial remittent fever and dysentery; Sergt. Thomas Maher, Company H, Twenty-first Infantry, typhoid fever. August 22, William Walthus, civilian, chronic diarrhea; Private Robert M. Ziegler, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private George Kent, Company A, Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, typhoid fever; Andrew Little, Company G, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, septicemia and suppurative parotitis.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, August 23, 1898—9.35 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington*:

Transport *Minnewaska*, with Second Cavalry mounted squadron, headquarters and 256 men First District of Columbia, 2 companies and 95 men Thirty-third Michigan, battalion of engineers, balloon detachment, and 35 horses belonging to light batteries, sailed to-day. The *Specialist*, with 4 officers and 110 men and horses belonging to light batteries, will sail soon.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 23, 1898.

H. C. CORBIN, Esq., *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: My son, Thomas S. Callender, jr., Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, is ill at Santiago, as per my previous letter to you. Your permit to take Miss Ward, my nurse, aboard the *Segurança*, that she might go to Santiago to bring the boy home, also received, and I thank you.

The nurse, Miss Ward, sails to-morrow. All that I have now to ask you is that you will kindly cable proper authorities at Santiago to by all means keep him in Santiago till Miss Ward gets there and takes him in charge.

Your prompt action on my previous letter was admirable.

Respectfully,

THOS. S. CALLENDER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, August 24, 1898—12.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Let the *Orizaba* return to Montauk Point to go through quarantine. Paymasters will be furnished from here for Porto Rico.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Detain Thomas S. Callender, jr., Company G, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, now in hospital, until nurse arrives.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WORCESTER, MASS., August 24, 1898—12.12 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Is there any information as to condition of Lieut. E. B. Fish, Company H, Second Massachusetts, left as yellow-fever suspect in Santiago?

GEORGE F. HOAR.

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, August 25, 1898—11.30 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. A., Washington:*

T. J. Camp, Seventy-first New York, is now in hospital sick with yellow fever. Wintergill, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, is on the hospital ship *Bay State*, convalescent.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—11.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Is Alex. Gray, clerk to Paymaster Thrift, sick?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898.

Have you received any information in regard to condition of this officer—Lieut. E. B. Fish, Company H, Second Massachusetts, supposed to have been left in quarantine at Santiago as yellow-fever suspect?

W. H. C., A. A. G.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—12.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Please wire condition and whereabouts of Lieut. G. H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—12.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Secretary of War desires that the *Orizaba*, with paymasters and whatever else she can carry, be gotten off for Montauk Point, New York, soon as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 25, 1898—2.34 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Wired you yesterday saying two paymasters had been taken off *Orizaba* supposed to be suffering with yellow fever, and asking if ship should proceed to Porto Rico, and also suggesting remaining paymasters might be transferred to transport *Florida* and sent to Porto Rico. I am holding ships awaiting reply.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—3 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Your cablegram this date received and not understood, as three telegrams have been sent you for the *Orizaba* to sail for Montauk Point, New York, with paymasters, etc., aboard.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 25, 1898—2.28 p. m.*

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, U. S. A., Washington:*

I have to-day transferred all business relating to customs over to Major-General Lawton. There has been collected, with the exception of a small amount in July, \$102,098.50. Salaries of officials and all expenses, including street cleaning, city officials, police, etc., have been paid to date, leaving over \$90,000 in the treasury. The expenses of the custom-house have been cut down from \$40,000 per annum to \$28,000, and that in time can be materially reduced. These collections were all made under the minimum tariff, including a large reduction in tonnage. The economy and celerity which has characterized the business of the custom-house has been brought about in a great measure, under the supervision and good management of Mr. Donaldson.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 25, 1898—3.36 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

Command all embarked this morning except Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, detachment of recruits for First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and a part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, all of which will embark to-morrow morning on transport now here. General Bates is with First Illinois on *Berlin* and *Berkshire* with 350 convalescents. Leave this a. m. for Montauk Point. I will leave with headquarters and one company of First Infantry on *Mexico* by noon to-day. Instructions about *Orizaba* proceed to Montauk Point just received. *Allegheny* left yesterday with Ninth Massachusetts on board. *Unionist*, having on board one company of First Illinois and private horses, leaves to-day. *Saratoga*, with Lieutenant-Colonel Freeman and 350 of the Fifth Infantry, arrived this morning; 300 more expected on the *Knickerbocker* in two or three hours.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO,
Santiago, Cuba:

General Shafter failed to send sanitary report for August 24. Secretary of War directs that these reports be made at 6 o'clock every evening.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MONTAUK POINT, LONG ISLAND, August 30, 1898—12.04 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

Report my arrival on steamship *Berlin* with following: Majors Woodruff, Ives, Irons, Lieutenant Reeve, of my staff; Col. Henry L. Turner, commanding Second Brigade and three staff officers; Lieutenant-Colonel Laiman, commanding First Illinois Volunteers, 35 officers and 785 men; also Captains Fisher, McMullen, and Taggart, and Lieutenant Fraser and 3 surgeons and detachment of 51 men. Private Waldron, Company A, First Illinois, died this morning of typhoid fever. All the sick are doing well.

J. C. BATES,

Major-General, Commanding Third Division.

MONTAUK, N. Y., September 1, 1898—10.52 a. m.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Just arrived at Montauk Point with headquarters and one company First Infantry. No sickness on board. Am on steamer *Mexico*, one of ships captured in Santiago Harbor, an excellent transport. Have eleven pieces of very old artillery on board. What disposition shall be made of them?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

Camp at Montauk Point, September 3, 1898.

MY DEAR GENERAL ALGER: I am very sorry not to be able to come to meet you and the President on your arrival this morning, but I am still in detention camp, and yesterday, for the first time, had considerable fever. I am feeling much better, however, this morning, though rather weak.

I hope you will find the appearance of everything here satisfactory. In a little drive I took the first day I came here it seemed to me an admirably well selected and arranged camp.

I hope to be out of detention to-morrow and take command.

Thanking you for your many kindnesses, and trusting that the President and yourself are very well, I am,

Faithfully, yours,

WM. R. SHAFTER.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, etc.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,

Montauk Point, Long Island, September 3, 1898.

MY DEAR GENERAL ALGER: I have just seen the New York World of to-day, in which it refers to an interview with me day before yesterday.

Every word which refers to charging incompetency or gross mismanagement of supply departments or that alleges that persons ordering the army to Cuba are responsible for present condition of army is absolutely false. I not only never said this, but entertain no such opinion. I only spoke to the reporter on the success of the campaign and the natural difficulties to be overcome.

I suppose, General, you have gotten used to newspaper lies by this time and can appreciate the situation. I am,

Very respectfully,

WM. R. SHAFTER.

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, etc.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 3, 1898—11 a. m.

Major-General SHAFTEY, *Montauk Point, N. Y.*:

Secretary of War authorizes you to issue order announcing disbandment of the Fifth Army Corps.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 50.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Wikoff, Long Island, October 3, 1898.

In compliance with instructions of this date from the Secretary of War, the disbandment of the Fifth Army Corps is hereby announced.

The short and successful campaign of this corps before Santiago de Cuba will fill a brilliant page in the history of our country.

By command Major-General Miles.

E. J. McCLEARNAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 163.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 7, 1898.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the Third, Fifth, and Sixth Army Corps are discontinued; the First, Second, and Fourth Army Corps will be reorganized and assigned to camps as below specified:

First Army Corps, Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Macon, Ga.

First Division, headquarters at Macon, Ga.:

First Brigade, Atlanta, Ga.: Thirty-first Michigan, Fourth Tennessee, and Sixth Ohio.

Second Brigade, Macon, Ga.: Third United States Volunteer Engineers, Second Ohio, and Sixth Virginia.

Third Brigade, Macon, Ga.: Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry and Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Division, headquarters at Columbus, Ga.:

First Brigade, Columbus, Ga.: First West Virginia, One hundred and sixtieth Indiana, and Third Kentucky.

Second Brigade, Americus, Ga.: Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Third North Carolina.

Third Brigade, Albany, Ga.: Second Missouri, Third Mississippi, and First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Army Corps, Maj. Gen. W. M. Graham, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Augusta, Ga.

First Division, headquarters at Augusta, Ga.:

First Brigade, Augusta, Ga.: Tenth Ohio, First Maryland, and Thirty-fifth Michigan.

Second Brigade, Summerville, S. C.: Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Third Connecticut, and Ninth Ohio (battalion).

Third Brigade, Augusta, Ga.: Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Pennsylvania, and Fifteenth Minnesota.

Second Division, headquarters at Greenville, S. C.:

First Brigade, Greenville, S. C.: Two hundred and third New York, Second West Virginia, and Fourth New Jersey.

Second Brigade, Spartanburg, S. C.: Fourth Missouri, Fifth Massachusetts, and Two hundred and first New York.

Third Brigade, Columbia, S. C.: First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee, and First Delaware.

Third Division, headquarters at Athens, Ga.:

First Brigade, Athens, Ga.: Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Third New Jersey, and Two hundred and second New York.

Second Brigade, Athens, Ga.: Third Georgia and Twenty-second New York.

Fourth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., commanding, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.

First Division, headquarters at Huntsville, Ala.:

First Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.: Eighth United States Infantry and Tenth United States Infantry.

Second Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.: Sixteenth United States Infantry and Sixty-ninth New York.

Second Division, headquarters at Anniston, Ala.:

First Brigade, Anniston, Ala.: Second United States Infantry, Fourth Kentucky, and Third Alabama.

Second Brigade, Anniston, Ala.: Second Arkansas, Third Tennessee, and Fourth Wisconsin.

Cavalry Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.: Second United States Cavalry, Sixth United States Cavalry, and Tenth United States Cavalry.

Artillery battalion (two batteries, A and F, Second), attached to headquarters, Fourth Corps.

The movements involved in the above-directed reorganization and assignment will commence under the direction of corps commanders on October 27, 1898. As far as practicable they will be so timed that only one regiment shall reach a particular camp on the same day.

The commander of each corps will direct the officer who is to command any camp to be established under this order to proceed to the designated point, accompanied by one or more staff officers, for the purpose of making necessary preliminary arrangements for the reception of the troops, whom he should precede at least ten days. He will be furnished with the report and the information concerning the particular camp site submitted by the board of officers who recently considered the subject of the location of winter camps in certain of the Southern States. Requisition will be made upon the Quartermaster's Department for the flooring and boxing of tents. Those intended for the men will be erected according to a model to be supplied by the Quartermaster-General. Sufficient and proper hospital accommodation will be provided, and the necessary measures for placing the camp in good sanitary condition will be taken in advance of the arrival of the troops.

Corps commanders will recommend such new assignments of general officers as the provisions of this order may render necessary, or as they may deem to be for the best interests of the service. Assignments or transfers of general staff officers should also be recommended by them when considered advisable.

Orders for moving to the proper points organizations not brigaded but attached to army corps will be issued from the headquarters of the corps concerned.

It will be borne in mind that the troops who are to occupy the camps herein provided for are to be prepared and held in readiness for service in Cuba. They may be ordered to that island on short notice, either by regiments or brigades

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PORTO RICO.

May, June, July, and August, 1898.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PORTO RICO, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST, 1898.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 26, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following:

As you are aware, the available force of the Regular Army, numbering some 17,000 men, has been ready for the field from the day that the Government decided to take war measures against the Spanish Government, and, as it will be remembered, my first purpose was to form a junction with Gomez's troops on the south coast of Cuba, in Santa Clara province. This movement was delayed, as the Navy reported that it could not well furnish the convoys and desired all of their available ships to meet the Spanish fleet. When it was reported that the Spanish fleet had returned to Cadiz, transports were gathered in the Gulf to move a portion of the Army to Cuba, and are now in readiness for that purpose.

In view of the fact that the Volunteer Army is neither equipped nor instructed, or even supplied with ammunition sufficient to fight a battle, I deem it advisable to suggest the use of the available force now on the Gulf in the following manner:

According to all accounts, the Spanish fleet is divided, a small portion being in Cuban waters and the remainder at Cadiz, on the coast of Spain. If the ships and torpedo boats under the command of Admiral Cervera have been inclosed in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, I suggest that the military forces go at once to the assistance of the Navy, and by landing 15 miles east of Santiago de Cuba, at Baiquiri, move over the low mountains toward Santiago de Cuba, where, by placing the artillery in position, they can command the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and with field and siege guns would be able to destroy the fleet by a plunging fire, or at least assist our navy in entering the harbor, thereby destroying or capturing the Spanish fleet as well as the garrison occupying that vicinity. We can also communicate with General Garcia, who has 8,000 men in Santiago de Cuba province, which would assist in the capture of the garrison. This might be considered the first movement.

Second. If it shall be found, before the above movements can be accomplished, that the Spanish fleet has escaped from Santiago de Cuba or shall have been captured by our fleet, it would be well, in my judgment, to capture the island of Puerto Rico by a combined attack of the Army and Navy with the least possible delay. Twenty-five thousand men of the Army, principally artillery and infantry, with the assistance of the fleet, will, in my judgment, be sufficient to capture that island.

While either of these movements is being accomplished additional arms can be sent to Lieutenant-General Garcia, who can equip 15,000 additional troops, making his army 23,000 men. He now practically has possession of the provinces of Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba.

When either of the two movements above indicated has been accomplished, our troops can occupy the harbors of Bahia de Nipe and Bahia de Banes. (This last-named harbor is now controlled by Garcia's troops.) Also the harbors of Pto. de Gibara, Pto. Padre, Pto. Maniti, Sabana la Mar, but more especially Pto. de Nuevitas, can be occupied. The capture of these ports will have to depend upon circumstances. The occupation of the last named and the railroad to Puerto Principe, one of the principal cities of Cuba, will furnish a most excellent base for the movement of the cavalry and a small force of light artillery in conjunction with the Cuban forces, moving thence west in the province of Santa Clara, where a junction could be made with Gomez's forces. Our forces would then be in possession of at least two-thirds of the island of Cuba, supported by all of the available forces of Garcia and Gomez. By that time our volunteer troops will be equipped and prepared to assume active operations for the complete occupation of the remainder of the island, either landing in the vicinity of Matanzas, Mariel, or Havana, as is deemed most expedient at that time. This, in my judgment would add to the greatest discomfort of the Spanish forces. It would unite all of the elements against the Spanish forces with the least exposure to fever, and during the rainy season can best be accomplished of any practicable military operations.

We will have a cavalry force much superior to the cavalry on the island, and it can be reinforced at any time it is deemed advisable.

Of course, our ships, which are necessary to accomplish the objects specified, should at all times have the safe convoy of the ships of the Navy.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to my letter of yesterday and to our consultation since, I desire to submit the following:

As we are now about to inaugurate active military operations in conjunction with the Navy, I think it would be advisable to load the transports at Tampa with a strong force of infantry and artillery, move them to Key West, and thence along the northern coast of Cuba, where they would have the full protection of Admiral Sampson's fleet until they reach Admiral Schley's fleet at Santiago de Cuba, and then by a combined effort of the Army and Navy capture the harbor, garrison, and possibly the Spanish fleet at that point.

If, before reaching Admiral Schley's fleet, it shall be found that he has already accomplished the above object, or that the Spanish fleet shall have escaped, I then urge the importance of a combined attack of the Army and Navy upon Puerto Rico. We will be able to land a superior force, and I believe that a combined effort will result in capturing the island, with its garrison, provided it is done before it can be reenforced from Spain. The distance from Key West to Puerto Rico is 1,040 miles, and from Cadiz, Spain, to Porto Rico it is 4,000 miles. The possession of Porto Rico would be of very great advantage to the military, as it would cripple the forces of Spain, giving us several thousand prisoners. It could be well fortified, the harbor mined, and would be a most excellent port for our Navy, which could be speedily relieved from any responsibility in the charge of that port, as we could leave a sufficient garrison to hold it against any force that might be sent against it.

Then we should commence, in my judgment, a movement toward the west by capturing the ports along the northern coast of Cuba, at the eastern end, supplying the insurgents with abundance of arms and munitions of war, and as speedily as possible land our cavalry and sufficient light artillery to enable them to move from the harbor of Pto. de Nuevitas along the line of railroad to Puerto Principe. From that base our cavalry and light artillery, in conjunction with the forces of Lieutenant-General Garcia and General Gomez, should move west to near Santa Clara. These movements, in my judgment, can all be accomplished during the rainy season, through a country comparatively free from yellow fever, well stocked with cattle, and having grass sufficient for our animals. While this is being accomplished, our Volunteer Army will be prepared to land in the vicinity of Mariel, Havana, or Matanzas in sufficient force to complete the capture or destruction of the Spanish forces upon the island of Cuba. The advantage of this movement will be that the Army and Navy will act in concert and close unison; that it does not divide our Navy, and that it will utilize our most available military force in the best way during the time of the year when military operations are most difficult.

I believe that the entrance to the port of Cienfuegos can be obstructed or blockaded by one or two monitors to better advantage than to send the Army there, where it would have to meet a strong garrison, which is already there, and all the forces that can be quickly sent there by rail directly from Havana and Matanzas.

If the above plan is approved, troops could be ordered to embark on the transports immediately, and the purpose would be the occupation of Spanish territory, first by moving our troops as speedily as possible to Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Rico, and later to the north coast of Cuba, especially our cavalry, this military occupation to continue until hostilities cease.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

TAMPA, FLA., June 2, 1898.

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Before this expedition sails I think it highly important that it should be definitely understood that position No. 2, mentioned in my letter of May 27, is to be captured by a combined attack of the Army and Navy, provided neither shall have received serious injury in the first movement, and that Port Banes, or Nipe, be considered the place of rendezvous after Santiago de Cuba shall have been taken. If it meets the approval of the Government, as soon as this expedition sails another can be immediately organized to reinforce the first and make sure of the capture of No. 2, and I request that transportation be immediately secured for at least 15,000 men.

MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington.*

General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The President wants to know the earliest moment you can have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico, large enough to take and hold the island, without the force under General Shafter.

W. McK.

June 4, 1898.

TAMPA, FLA., *June 6, 1898.*

(Received 8.27 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Believe such a force can be ready as soon as sufficient transports could be gathered for (undutiful)* 23,000 volunteers. Will inform you definitely as soon as reports can be received as to exact condition of regiments and batteries. This corps has been organized and equipped in part for that purpose, and I believe it sufficient. I offer the following merely as a suggestion: To leave No. 1 safely guarded. This corps, with the combined assistance of the Navy, to take No. 2 first before it can be reenforced. In order to make sure of this, have it followed by (unbearable)† 22,000 additional volunteers as quickly as transportation can be secured, utilizing what transports are now engaged, any prize steamers now at Key West, and any Atlantic auxiliary cruisers that can be spared by the Navy. Such a force ought to sail in ten days. Leaving sufficient force to hold No. 2, the capture of No. 1 can then be easily accomplished and the troops then landed at any point that might be thought advisable.

MILES,

*Major-General Commanding Army.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 6, 1898.*Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The President says no. He urges the utmost haste in departure of No. 1, and also of No. 2, as indicated by you, but that No. 1 must be taken first.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, June 6, 1898.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit below copy of a telegram just received in cipher.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

"ST. THOMAS, *June 6, 1898.*"Secretary MOORE, *Washington:*

"If our Government intends to invade Porto Rico, I consider it important not to underrate Spanish strength. Fortifications San Juan strengthened since last bombardment. Mines have been placed outside; cannons along shore at all sea-ports. Her army consists of 5,000 regulars, 7,000 colonial; besides these, 16,000 volunteers are reported likely to increase. We can not now risk no less than 25,000 to take island without hard fighting.

"HANNA, *Consul.*"

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, June 7, 1898—10 p. m.*Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

As you report that an expedition to Porto Rico (with 23,000 troops) can be ready in ten days, you are directed to assemble such troops at once for the purpose. The transports will be ready for you in ten days or sooner, if you can be ready. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

* Cipher word "undutiful," interpreted 23,000, should have been 30,000. See telegram June 11 from General Miles.

† Cipher word "unbearable," interpreted 22,000, should have been 10,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 8, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

One brigade at least will be sent from here for No. 2, under command of General Duffield. Shall you want more?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Tampa, Fla., June 9, 1898.

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Reply to telegram 8th regard to Duffield going to No. 2; do not think more will be needed from Washington.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 9, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:*

You seem to have misunderstood me. It is my order that General Duffield shall go with a brigade with No. 2.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 9, 1898.*

(Received 6.55 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your first telegram fully understood. Mine answered the question in your last sentence, namely, "Shall you want more." I don't think more will be required from Washington than Duffield's brigade at this time.

MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

TAMPA, FLA., *June 11, 1898.*

(Received 11.05 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Do not understand what 23 means in General Corbin's telegram of 7th instant. My telegram of 6th to you indicates 30,000 outside of General Shafter's force. Please refer to Secretary Day's letter transmitting telegram of Consul Hanna.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 11, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.:*

Twenty-three thousand mentioned in telegram of Adjutant-General was due to misinterpretation in the cipher "undutiful," which was made to read twenty-three instead of thirty thousand.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 12, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The following telegram was directed by the President:

Health of soldiers during period of preparation for second expedition is of the first importance, which must be kept constantly in mind. If, in your judgment,

Fernandina is better for the health of soldiers, make that the first point of concentration for second expedition. The President is most solicitous that during this hot season all the troops shall be stationed where they will have the best climate and sanitary conditions the South will afford. I have wired General Lee about a change of his troops, asking his advice. When will your second expedition be ready?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 14, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

In my judgment, prudence and safety seem to dictate that the opinion of the highest medical military authorities and the experience of many years should prevail. It is well known that Jacksonville just at present, although not on the coast, is healthful; so is Tampa and Mobile. Colonel Greenleaf states in his report: "Experience has demonstrated the necessity for camping troops in such places as may be made safe against the introduction of this disease (yellow fever), and I recommend that provision be made as soon as possible for transporting the troops now at Jacksonville (which would be a place of exposure should the disease advance from its present location) to Fernandina, and that other troops be transferred to Miami."

He states his opinion is formed after consultation with yellow fever experts, including Marine-Hospital Service.

It will be an imperative necessity to move those troops at once should yellow fever approach Florida, and it should be commenced now.

The troops at this place would have gone with first expedition had there been transportation, and have for days been working to get ready for expedition No. 2. In fact, these and a division at Chickamauga are the only troops ready. Other troops, not ready or required for immediate field service, can be sent to General Lee at Fernandina.

I think it of the highest importance that the troops be placed in the three healthful camps of instruction—Chickamauga, Fernandina, and Miami—away from infected cities, as soon as possible, and the available force immediately equipped for active service.

Is there objection to troops at Mobile going to Mount Vernon?

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 14, 1898.*

(Received 6.20 p. m.,

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I am informed that the Atlantic liners when loaded draw from 26 to 30 feet; when light from 10 to 12 feet. These would be most useful, as they can be loaded by means of lighters at many ports, and can go to ports having sufficient water to unload, or with barges unload at others. They would be invaluable when we move the cavalry and trains, and I hope they will be secured as rapidly as possible. Understand prize steamers will be sold in New York and Key West on 27th, and hope they may be secured. Our greatest expense and difficulty will be with water transportation. Should the expedition that has gone encounter storms and be obliged to close ports and hatchways I fear result may be serious. Everything should be done to accommodate the troops.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

TAMPA, FLA., June 14, 1898.

(Received 6.20 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

There being no regular engineer troops available, I recommend that necessary steps be taken to have a battalion of volunteer engineer brigade, now being organized, sent to this place as soon as they can be mustered and organized, without waiting for full equipment. They are necessary for preparing for the expeditionary forces leaving here, and while waiting can be instructed directly under the direction of the chief engineer at this place.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

 EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, June 14, 1898.
General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

For the second expedition you are directed to use troops now at Tampa, to be reenforced by Schwan's division at Mobile, which we will reenforce with two infantry brigades from General Graham's corps. This will make an army estimated at 29,000. In your judgment will more be required? Is it your purpose to accompany this expedition?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1898—10.30 p. m.
Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs me to say that in fitting out expedition No. 2 you will take into consideration two brigades that will be ordered from here. Will not this render it unnecessary to call on General Brooke for so many as 15,000? He wishes an early reply.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

 TAMPA, FLA., June 14, 1898.
 (Received June 15, 1898—2.37 a. m.)
General LUDINGTON, *Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to your telegram, transportation should be furnished for 30,000 men and 3,300 animals. Men on battle ships use hammocks. I believe that hammocks for men can be utilized on transports if frameworks are put up so that they can swing them tight and strong. This will enable them to take them down during day and clean the decks. Please telegraph this to Major Summerhayes and see if he can not have it done. Hammocks ought not to take up more space than wooden bunks if the frameworks are properly constructed. Appliances for seasickness, life preservers, condensers, and fans for forcing fresh air to the lower decks should be amply provided, otherwise there is going to be great suffering, and troops will be unable to fight when they land. Am very anxious to have large steamers for troops and cattle ships (American liners) for transporting animals. Shall be glad to have the steamers as fast as they are chartered and fitted up sent to Port Tampa, including those at Fernandina, as commence loading munitions of war and stores as soon as they arrive. Those from Fernandina can be fitted up here. How soon do you think it will be possible for you to furnish required transportation?

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 15, 1898.*

(Received 10.37 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

If two brigades come from Washington may not need all of 15,000 from General Brooke, but will require nearly that number. The effective strength does not equal numbers on rolls. Guards nonequipped and sick must remain behind.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

TAMPA, FLA., *June 15, 1898.*

(Received 2.39 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

As I told you before leaving Washington, it will be my effort to carry out the wishes of the Administration, of course presenting the best information that I am able to obtain on any subject, and will cheerfully comply with any decision.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 15, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The telegram sent you last night about your forces was dictated by the President. I now wish, if you are not satisfied with the decision about Miami, that you would go there and come here as quickly as possible. There are many matters that can be arranged better by personal contact than by correspondence.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Regarding the second expedition, it should be composed, in my judgment, of two small divisions of General Coppinger's corps, now at Tampa, and General Wilson's division from Chickamauga. These troops are the most available.

General Schwan's division, now at Miami, Fla., formerly belonging to General Coppinger's corps, should be transferred to General Lee's corps. This practically disposes of all the troops belonging to General Coppinger's command.

I at one time suggested a change, but as it may cause some feeling and embarrassment, I think that, under all the circumstances, it will be best to let General Coppinger go as corps commander, reinforced by General Wilson's division, which should be increased to 15,000 men, and which is in the best condition of any command at Chickamauga.

If this suggestion is not approved, I see no other way than to direct that Generals Coppinger and Wade exchange positions.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 26, 1898.

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES, U. S. Army,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: By direction of the President an expedition will be organized with the least possible delay under the immediate command of Major-General Brooke, U. S. Army, consisting of three divisions taken from the troops best equipped in

the First and Third Army Corps, and two divisions from the Fourth Army Corps, for movement and operation against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico. The command under Major-General Shafter, or such part thereof as can be spared from the work now in hand, will join the foregoing expedition, and you will command the forces thus united in person.

Transports for this service will be assembled at Tampa with the least possible delay. The naval forces will furnish convoy and cooperate with you in accomplishing the object in view. You will place yourself in close touch with the senior officer of the Navy in those waters, with the view to harmonious and forceful action.

Estimates will be made by you immediately on the several staff departments for the necessary supplies and subsistence, such estimates to be submitted to the Secretary of War.

For the information of the President, copies of all orders and instructions given by you, from time to time, will be forwarded on the day of their issue to the Adjutant-General of the Army. Also daily report of the state and condition of your command will be made to the Secretary of War direct.

It is important that immediate preparation be made for this movement and, when ready, report to this Department for further instructions.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 26, 1898.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: Inclosed please find copy of letter to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, which is furnished you for your information.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

(Copy of foregoing letter inclosed to Secretary of the Navy.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1898.

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your confidential order of yesterday, and have already given directions to execute the same. As no mention is made of appliances not embraced in the divisions of the two corps mentioned, I assume it is expected that I, as General Commanding the Army, will give the necessary instructions for the equipment of the expedition with cavalry, light artillery, siege train, wagon and pack transportation, reserve ammunition and ammunition train, engineer battalion, Signal Corps, balloon material, pontoon train, intrenching tools, hospital supplies, etc., which will be needed to effectively equip an expedition of the character contemplated.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE,

Commanding U. S. Troops, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

You are directed to immediately prepare three divisions taken from the troops best equipped in the First and Third Army Corps, one of which is to be General Wilson's division, already ordered. These will constitute a part of an expedition

under your immediate command. Where absolutely necessary, you are authorized and directed to make transfers of brigades and regiments, and of arms, equipments, camp equipage, tentage, ammunition, transportation, and medical supplies, to immediately fully arm and equip these three divisions to campaign against the enemy in Spanish territory. These troops will be held in readiness awaiting subsequent orders for movement by sea. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Miles:

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., June 27, 1898.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Two divisions of your command will be immediately fully armed and equipped for field service, including forty-five days' full rations and fifteen days' travel rations and 500 rounds ammunition per man. You will be expected to go in command of these two divisions. Acknowledge receipt.

By command of Major-General Miles:

J. C. GILMORE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 29, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, inclosing, for the information of this Department, a copy of a letter to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 1, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in accordance with letter of instructions, that there has been no change in the condition of the troops for the second expedition. As soon as transports can be provided the troops will be in readiness to embark. In order that the troops should move in ample time, also to have an opportunity for target practice, regimental, brigade, and division drill in the battalion exercises, and have the advantages of sea bathing, the divisions from the First and Third Corps should move to near Port Tampa, where they will have these advantages and be ready to embark.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 2, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of instructions of June 26, 1898, I have the honor to report that there has been no change in the status of the troops for the second expedition since yesterday.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I do not wish to be misunderstood in regard to my two notes sent you this morning. You informed me that you had three propositions to make in regard to Santiago. I replied that I would be glad if any one of them could be executed; and certainly no one could be more gratified than myself to hear that our navy had entered the harbor of Santiago to silence the batteries that are now turned upon our brave officers and men. It so happened that on returning to my office, one of my staff officers volunteered his services, without the least knowledge of what you had said to me, for the very enterprise which was suggested in one of your propositions, and I sent notice of this to you for personal information.

I also informed you that in case it should not be thought advisable to adopt the suggestions as indicated in your memorandum, I had another to suggest, having in mind at the time the language of General Shafter's dispatch of last night referring to the number of troops required, viz: "We will require twice the number we now have;" also, "If we have got to try and reduce the town now that the fleet is destroyed, which was stated to be the chief object of the expedition, there must be no delay in getting large bodies of troops here;" and also realizing the fact that much time would be necessary to get 20,000 more troops to that place, it occurred to me that should it not be thought advisable to continue operations against the garrison at Santiago, it would be a good time to move on to Porto Rico, the capture of which place seemed to me of great importance at this time.

These notes were addressed to you with the expectation that if they were of any service and met your approval, you would make such use of them as you thought advisable, but not otherwise, and I request that this communication be forwarded to the President in order to dispossess his mind of what must be a misapprehension.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: As the object for which the army was sent to Santiago de Cuba has been accomplished, viz, the forcing of the Spanish fleet out of the harbor and its destruction by the navy, I deem the present time most favorable for proceeding immediately to Porto Rico. I consider it of the highest importance that we should take and keep that island, which is the gateway to the Spanish possessions on the Western Hemisphere, and it is also important that our troops should be landed there as early as possible during this month. There are now about 4,000 men on transports at Key West, approximately 7,000 will soon be at Charleston, S. C., and there are already 20,000 at Santiago. If this force is not sufficient, the transports can return for more if required.

Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General, Commanding.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., July 11, 1898.
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Snag boat *Suwanee*, Otto Bie, master, leaves Tampa to-day in tow steamer *Tarpon* for Santiago under hurry orders from major-general commanding. To make voyage safely must choose time for crossing, and can't accompany transports. Light-draft naval convoy earnestly requested, to permit taking shelter

along coast where necessary. Arrive Key West Tuesday. Telegraphic instructions about convoy can be sent to Captain Bie through depot quartermaster Key West.

BLACK, *Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Engineer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Captain BIE:

(Through depot quartermaster, Key West, Fla.)

It is not possible to furnish convoy for light-draft vessels. The Navy Department informs this office that since the destruction of the Spanish fleet there is little danger. In view of this fact the Secretary War directs that the transports in question proceed at once and without convoy.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel BLACK, *Chief Engineer, Port Tampa, Fla.:*

The following telegram has been sent Captain Bie, through depot quartermaster, Key West:

"It is not possible to furnish convoy for light-draft vessels. The Navy Department informs this office that since the destruction of the Spanish fleet there is little danger. In view of this fact the Secretary War directs that the transports in question proceed at once and without convoy."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Cuba:*

The conditions are such, on account of yellow fever, that I have ordered all further shipment of troops to Santiago to cease. We are now arranging transportation for 25,000 men for Porto Rico. As soon as matters are settled at Santiago, I think you had better return and go direct with this expedition. Yellow fever breaking out in camps at Santiago will, I fear, deprive you of the use of all forces there. That, however, can be determined later. As soon as Santiago falls, the troops must all be put into camps as comfortable as they can be made, and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run. It is a most difficult problem to solve, but we are sure you and General Shafter, with the aid of the surgeon in charge, will do all that can be done. Have ordered two immune regiments to Santiago, and they, with the colored regulars, it seems to me, will answer to garrison the places as long as our forces have to remain there.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 14, 1898—11.10 a.m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge receipt of your telegram last night, and to inform you that yellow fever is reported to be so bad at Santiago that no more troops will be sent there or to that neighborhood for the present. Your command will be a part of the Porto Rico expedition, which will sail in the near future, but date not yet fixed. In the meantime the Secretary War desires your

views as to best disposition to be made of troops now with you. You might sail to Fernandina or some other point on the coast and there await the assembling of the entire expedition, leaving your wagons and heavy freight on board and disembarking the animals and men and going into camp. It is thought the expedition will be under way in seven or eight days. The situation at Santiago is this: That there will be a surrender or an assault at noon to-day; but by reason of the sickness in that command it is practically unavailable for any further field service at this time. This the Secretary of War desires for the information of yourself and your confidential staff officers. Early reply requested.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, July 14, 1898—12.10 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Camp near Santiago, Playa del Este, Cuba:*

Confer with Admiral Sampson. Will telegraph fully later.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, July 14, 1898.

(Received 6 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Camp Santiago, 14.—Your second dispatch received. Have already anticipated in part. Was giving directions for separating the troops that have been infected, and kept the troops that came on *Yale, Columbia, Duchess*, and part of those on *Comanche* ready to disembark at Cabanas and on west side, where I had made all arrangements for putting the troops in on that side of the harbor and opening the entrance to the bay in conjunction with Admiral Sampson. I will now keep these troops away from the infected district, and will probably let them go ashore at Guantanamo. Other vessels en route will go into the harbor at Guantanamo. Presume that will be a good rendezvous, at least for the troops coming from Tampa. They could come in on the south side and go into safe harbor. Will consult with admiral with regard to the rendezvous of troops at Porto Rico or one of the islands immediately adjacent thereto. Will keep you fully apprised of any important information.

N. A. MILES, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, July 15, 1898.

(Received 12.42 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Daiquiri, July 15.—We will have to depend largely on unskilled troops and siege artillery for troops now here and en route. Please send in following order engineer corps from Tampa; dock construction corps, with laborers; signal corps at Tampa; Nineteenth and Eleventh United States Infantry and Fifth United States Cavalry at Tampa; full allowance of transportation for all commands; 800 pack mules, complete; 2 light batteries at Tampa, Captain Macomb, commanding officer; also 2 batteries, 3.6 inches; 6 mortars, 3.6 inches; 2 batteries 5-inch siege guns; six 7-inch siege mortars; 12 siege howitzers, 7-inch, all with ammunition; also horses and harness for siege artillery now here, all under command of General Rodgers, now at Tampa. Send small dynamite guns, 400 freight travois, with saddle. All infantry to be armed with smokeless powder arms, and also arms to be shipped sufficient to supply all troops that are sent, and have them sent with Springfield rifles; also an abundant supply of medical stores, ambulances, tents, and hospital supplies.

MILES, *Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—3.04 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The Secretary of War says no troops will be landed at Guantanamo, as we are informed that there is much fever there. One of the islands immediately adjacent to Porto Rico should be used instead.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—3.50 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este:*

Secretary War wishes to know if, in your opinion and that of the medical experts with you, it would be safe to make use of any of the troops now at Santiago for the Porto Rico expedition. He does not wish any chances taken.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15, 1898.
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Your dispatch ending my movement to Santiago received. Am not disposed to leave here until transports for remainder of Ernst's brigade arrives. She sailed from New York this morning. Meanwhile will give suggestions of Secretary most careful consideration, and will report later.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The Secretary War approves of your action in remaining in Charleston. Have wired General Miles. He will doubtless give your destination and instructions. It is now intended that your command will go to Porto Rico; probably directly there. Hains's brigade will likely sail from Newport News. Report by cable to General Miles at Santiago.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este:*

The Secretary War directs me to inform you that Ernst's brigade of Wilson's division is now at Charleston ready to take steamer Sunday evening. General Wilson has been directed to report by cable to you for instructions as to sailing and destination.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 15, 1898—10.15 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

The *Mohawk*, a large steamer, with capacity of 1,100 men and 1,000 animals, is now at Tampa. The First Ohio Cavalry reached there to-night. Shall this regiment be placed on board the *Mohawk*? If not, give instructions as to what troops shall. The Secretary War suggests again that none of these troops go to Santiago, but to be a part of the Porto Rico expedition now being organized under your direction.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1898—12.22 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

General Stone reports he has 600 laborers at Charleston. Same instructions have been given him as in the case of General Wilson, to await orders from you for destination.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., VIA TAMPA, July 16, 1898.

(Received 2.55 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

The following transports sailed this morning: *Iroquois*, with 10 officers and surgeons and cargo of subsistence stores; *Stillwater*, with Major Reber's signal corps, comprising 6 officers and 60 men, 53 animals and 8 wagons, 1 balloon; *Mississippi*, with 1 officer, 205,000 pounds fresh beef, 3,220 sacks flour, also with 114 teamsters, 140 animals, and 27 wagons belonging to the First Illinois Infantry and Randolph's artillery brigade; *Wanderer* sails to-day. In port, *Mohawk, D. H. Miller, Cherokee, Gussie, Morgan, Whitney, Arcadia, Florida, and Fanita*.

RICE.

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 16, 1898.

(Received 6.28 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington*:

Off Santiago, 16.—General Miles does not wish for the Ohio cavalry regiment at present, but does want the troops mentioned in his telegram of Friday, the 15th, to the honorable Secretary of War, viz: Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry and Fifth United States Cavalry, now at Tampa, Fla., and the other troops in the order named.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General*.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16, 1898.

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

Transport 21 arrived here 7 p. m. If I am to sail immediately I should begin loading at once, otherwise troops are more comfortable on shore. What are your instructions? What shall be done with surgeons, engineers, signalmen, and officers of Miles's staff on board *Duchess*?

WILSON, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 16, 1898.

Brigadier-General GILMORE, *Playa del Este*:

The troops mentioned in General Miles's cable of the 15th have been ordered to report to him. As requested in his telegram, the First Ohio Cavalry will not be sent.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA, July 16, 1898.
(Received 4.06 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

Aguadores Bridge, Cuba, 16th.—Enemy having surrendered, all now ready to move direct to Porto Rico. Have consulted with Admiral Sampson this morning and will gather all troops now on transports, some 3,000, in harbor of Guantanamo, and, together with such additional forces as may arrive, will move when admiral is ready to Porto Rico. In the opinion of Admiral Sampson, Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, is safe, and best place to rendezvous transports with troops. Since all transports should be directed to that place, will telegraph to Charleston and Tampa before leaving Guantanamo. Will also telegraph you. Further, do not think any of the Santiago troops available at present. It is hoped that by moving them on high ground the fever may be stamped out. Doctors can not now be decided. The Medical Department are exerting every effort. Telegraphed you yesterday concerning troops and appliances, and to avoid mistakes would request that it be repeated back. Please reply at Siboney to-day.

MILES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 16, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba*:

Instead of sending orders to Tampa, Charleston, and other places, send them here for transmittal. The reason for this is that the transportation is a problematical one, and also there may be serious sickness in Tampa. We are assembling fleet in deep water as rapidly as possible, and will forward to you as ordered as rapidly as possible the commands you request.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba*:

How many troopships can you send to Charleston immediately for the Porto Rican expedition from Santiago, and what are they?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES FORCES,
Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary of War directs that you carry out the following instructions: Schwan's brigade (to which the Fifth Infantry will be assigned), the Fifth United States Cavalry, two light batteries of the Seventh Artillery (Captain Macomb commanding), two batteries 3.6-inch guns and battery of six 3.6-inch mortars, two batteries of 5-inch siege guns, one battery of six 7-inch siege mortars, and one

battery of twelve 7-inch siege howitzers, all supplied with ammunition, together with horses and harness for all siege artillery now at Santiago, as well as the detachment of engineers and detachment of the Signal Corps now at Tampa, be put in readiness to embark without delay as transports arrive, the senior officer to report by cable to Major-General Miles at Santiago for instructions as to destination and time of sailing.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS,
Chief of Artillery, Tampa, Fla.:

The following telegram has been sent to the commanding general United States forces at Tampa:

(Here follows text of telegram from Adjutant-General to General Coppinger, July 16, 1898.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 17, 1898.*

(Received 3.08 a. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Transports all ready. Ernst's wagon transportation here. Hains's wagon transportation will begin loading at Chickamauga Park Monday at 12; if handled promptly, will arrive here Tuesday forenoon. Can be loaded rapidly, and the whole expedition sail Wednesday. Inasmuch as there is no emergency at Santiago, I assume this would be in time.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 17, 1898.*

(Received 6.42 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Guantanamo Bay, July 17.—There is a strong fleet of naval vessels in this harbor preparing to go to Spain. Would it not be well to suggest a strong combined movement on Porto Rico, to make sure of the capture of the island and the reduction of the forts there as speedily as possible, as its occupation will probably be all the assistance required of the Navy in the complete control of the islands in the West Indies.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898—11 a. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

The Secretary of War says let your men remain in camp until you hear from General Miles as to sailing and destination.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1898—11.25 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este:*

General Wilson reports the *Duchess*, which was intended to take your headquarters' supplies, and loaded with many of the stores belonging to Garretson's brigade, in Charleston ready to sail. She has capacity for 1,400 men. Do you

wish her to bring one of the regiments of Ernst's brigade or to remain and sail with Wilson's command now at Charleston? They can leave on next tide if you so desire.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—11.25 a. m.

General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

The following transports are now at Tampa: *Gussie*, with capacity for 800 men and 200 animals; *Morgan*, 800 men and 200 animals; *Whitney*, 800 men and 200 animals; *Arcadia*, 800 men and no animals; *Florida*, 800 men and 100 animals; *Mohawk*, 1,000 men and 1,000 animals. The *Fanita* is also there, but her capacity is not known. On these transports the forces mentioned in your telegram of 15th are now being loaded. The Secretary War is of opinion that it would be well to have them sail from Tampa soon as possible, and that you designate their destination accordingly.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—11.26 a. m.

General COPPINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.*:

The Secretary of War directs that the troops ordered in telegram of yesterday now embark on the transports at Port Tampa: *Cherokee*, *Gussie*, *Morgan*, *Whitney*, *Arcadia*, *Florida*, *Mohawk*, and *Fanita*. Schwan's brigade, and as much more of Snyder's division as possible, should be placed on board these transports. Total carrying capacity reported, 6,000 men and 2,000 animals.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—11.30 a. m.

General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

The Secretary War desires to know where subsistence supplies, other than those going with the men on the Porto Rico expedition, should be sent.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—12.12 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.*:

The Secretary War desires to know how far the loading of the troops, etc., under Gen. John I. Rodgers, has progressed. It is desired that it be done as fast as possible. Same remark applies to other troops going on transports now in port.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

YBOR CITY, FLA., July 17, 1898.
(Received 12.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Lomia's battery, with six 7-inch siege mortars and ten 3.6-inch field mortars, sailed for Santiago on the *Nueces* on the 13th instant, with horses for the Fourth Artillery batteries also.

JOHN I. RODGERS, *Chief of Artillery.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—12.50 p. m.

General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

General Rodgers reports: "Lomia's battery, with six 7-inch siege mortars and ten 3.6-inch mortars, sailed for Santiago on the *Nueces* on the 13th instant, with horses for the Fourth Artillery batteries also."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, July 17, 1898—1.26 p. m.

General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba, via Playa*:

That there may be the fullest cooperation between the Army and Navy wire me the plans you have for the Porto Rico expedition, giving all details, where rendezvous, and where you propose to land, and what force required to make and maintain your initial landing. It is important that you should rendezvous as near as possible to telegraphic communication.

Nine thousand troops, with artillery, transportation, etc., can be started from here for the point of rendezvous which you may designate during this week, and more to follow as soon as transportation is provided. Answer to-day; important.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

PORT TAMPA, FLA., VIA TAMPA, July 17, 1898.

(Received 4.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*:

Transport *Gussie* sailed for Santiago to-day with 46 teamsters, 11 packers, 126 mules, and 24 wagons.

RICE.

TAMPA, FLA., July 17, 1898.

(Received 4.51 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Telegram No. 4 just received. General Rodgers, now here, reports that loading was stopped in obedience to your orders last Thursday, the 14th. Since then he has made no progress. Material for two batteries on the cars at Port Tampa, ready for embarkation.

COPPINGER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1898—5.30 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

The Secretary War directs me to say that the loading of transports will be taken up and pushed vigorously, taking troops, stores, etc., heretofore ordered. General Shafter reports the complete surrender and occupation of the city of Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—5.30 p. m.

General MILES, *Santiago de Cuba*:

Colonel Rice reports transport *Gussie* sailed for Santiago to-day with 46 teamsters, 11 packers, 126 mules, and 24 wagons.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, *July 17, 1898.*

(Received 6.42 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Guantanamo Bay, July 17.—There is a strong fleet of naval vessels in this harbor preparing to go to Spain. Would it not be well to suggest a strong combined movement on Porto Rico, to make sure of the capture of the island and the reduction of the forts there as speedily as possible, as its occupation will probably be all the assistance required of the Navy in the complete control of the islands in the West Indies?

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 17, 1898.*

(Received 7.12 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Send Colonel Michler, General Stone, and my headquarters party and property on *Duchess*, and any regiment ready to go at same time, to rendezvous at Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, Porto Rico.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—7.40 p. m.

General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

The *Duchess* has just been ordered to sail with a regiment going direct to Santiago. This was necessary for the reason that she has a large quantity of medical stores, important to have delivered at Santiago as soon as possible. Having discharged these she can then proceed as you may direct. Colonel Michler and party will be on board.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—7.40 p. m.

Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Agreeable to the instructions of the Major-General Commanding the Army, the Secretary of War directs that you place one regiment on board the *Duchess* and let her go out on the first tide to Santiago, where she will discharge her supplies for the command at that point, and will receive orders from General Miles to proceed to the point of rendezvous for the Porto Rico expedition. If the transportation for Ernst's brigade is available you will have it embarked and proceed with the *Duchess* as herein ordered. General Miles is particularly anxious that Colonel Michler and the headquarters' clerks shall go on the *Duchess*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 17, 1898.*

(Received 3.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Guantanamo Bay, July 17.—I have 2,500 men in this harbor on the *Yale*, *Columbia*, and *Rita*; have also four light batteries on transports at Daiquiri, and other troops en route to Santiago. We are within forty hours of Porto Rico, but the captain of the *Yale* reports he is nearly out of coal. Am anxious to sail to-morrow to Point Fajardo, Cape De San Juan, Porto Rico. Am waiting reply from Admiral Sampson, and as soon as received will cable you. Expect to leave within two days. Would like 30,000 troops for that island.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1898—9 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este*:

The Fourth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry (immune), Colonel Pettit, is reported thoroughly armed and equipped and ready for service. Secretary War says you can have it for the expedition now in hand if you so desire. It is really a very fine organization.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1898—9.16 p. m.

Major-General MILES,

On board U. S. S. Yale, off Siboney, via Playa del Este, Cuba:

Your proposition to go to Porto Rico with 3,000 troops now afloat at Santiago does not seem best, in view of the fact that you could not be reinforced for a week or ten days.

About 12,000 troops will start this week to join you at such point as you and Sampson may designate. Nipe is suggested by the Secretary of Navy and his board, in which I concur. Until this is settled you should remain where you are. Will cable progress every day. Give copy of this telegram to Admiral Sampson.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, July 17, 1898.

(Received 11.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

The construction corps of dock and pier builders and laborers ordered from New York have not arrived, but wired be available at Point Fajardo, Cape De San Juan as soon as they arrive.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 17, 1898.

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington*:

General Miles with troops still in *Yale*, contemplates requiring them on board for an expedition to Porto Rico. Wise urges, if not ordered by the Department, to proceed without delay, to Porto Rico. Troops should be landed in a healthy place, and ship return north immediately, in compliance with Department's orders. If delayed here beyond to-morrow night, only coal and provisions enough to reach New York. All coal here needed for squadron.

WATSON.

PLAYA, July 18, 1898.

(Received 11.19 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

On board U. S. S. Yale, Guantanamo, July 18, 1898.—I consider it of highest importance that some officers of the Navy, with efficient force, should proceed with me immediately to Porto Rico, in order to seize wharfs and commanding positions at and in vicinity of Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan. We can land and take position to cover the deployment of the troops as fast as they arrive. After consultation with Admiral Sampson, that place was considered best. I can land there or on one of the islands. One transport can remain and balance return, including *Yale*. It has abundance of coal to go there and return to New

York. Not safe to transfer these troops to transports that have men on who have been exposed to fever. I hope that you will ask that Admiral Schley be designated and directed to cooperate with my movement and support my command. Will remain at cable station and can talk freely with you.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 18, 1898.*

(Received 11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram of yesterday estimating carrying capacity of the *Cherokee, Gussie, Morgan, Whitney, Arcadia, Florida, Mohawk, and Fanita* at 6,000 men and 2,000 animals, I have to-day report from Captain Bellinger, officer in charge ocean transportation, stating that he does not know the source of this estimate, and that in his judgment 4,000 men and 2,000 animals would be a liberal estimate for these transports; besides which the *Gussie* is no longer here.

COPPINGER, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898—12 noon.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Embark troops on steamers as mentioned in your telegram of this date, and speedily as possible, and get rest of your command to move speedily as possible.

By order of Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 18, 1898.*

General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba:*

What have you determined upon? We wish to know where to direct transports.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA, *July 18, 1898.*
(Received 12.24 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

On board U. S. S. Yale, Guantanamo, July 18, 1898.—Your telegram was not received until 6 o'clock yesterday, forty-eight hours ago, when the surrender of the Spanish forces was an accomplished fact. I notified Admiral Sampson that I was authorized to organize and take an expedition to Porto Rico and desired the cooperation of the Navy. Last night I sent a telegram saying that I was ready to go with 3,000 men and desired an escort to cover debarkation. No replies have been received to either of these communications. As the enterprise is so important and time valuable I think it advisable that some naval officer, with whatever vessels may be spared, be ordered to report at once to act under the general direction of the Commanding General of the Army. The experience of the last few weeks should not be repeated.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PLAYA, July 18, 1898.

(Received 1.06 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

I am taking part of Garretson's brigade, comprising Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, with artillery. These have not been on shore. Am also taking General Henry and staff; also Captain Alger. The balance of Henry's division is on shore, and so much infected that it can not be moved to Porto Rico with safety. I think that by changing the camps to fresh ground almost daily, and through the rigid and earnest efforts of the Medical Department and all officers and men, the fever may be controlled. As soon as the regiments are free from the disease nearly all can be moved to places of safety. Will communicate later.

MILES, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898—1.10 p. m.

Major-General MILES,

On board Yale, Guantanamo, Playa:

In reply to your telegram of this date, the Secretary War directs you land troops now on *Yale* and other transports at such points in Porto Rico as you may designate. He gives you the fullest discretion, but your determination of time and place of such landing should be made with full knowledge that reinforcements can not reach you from five to seven days from this date. Admiral Sampson will be ordered to give you such assistance as you and he may regard as necessary. The Secretary War further directs that, on your landing on the island of Porto Rico, that you hoist the American flag. Ernst's brigade, from Charleston, should sail to-day, and so should the troops from Tampa; so that it is quite possible that by your leaving orders at Santiago, or giving them direct, that these reinforcements may reach you earlier than herein stated, but the Secretary of War and the President did not think it well for you to consider them sure at an earlier date.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

LAKELAND, FLA., VIA SANFORD, July 18, 1898.

(Received 2.33 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Ohio cavalry now completely equipped; general impression prevails here and at Tampa that we are side tracked and will not be moved. Please have us ordered out with any expedition, anywhere, mounted or dismounted. Hayes just wired from Santiago that he expects us in Porto Rican expedition, with assistance and supplies for him. Are we going?

DAY, *Lieutenant-Colonel.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 18, 1898.

(Received 5.08 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Your telegram received. Going to Nipe will cause delay. Admiral Sampson has just notified me that he hopes to be able during the day to make detail of ships to cover landing in addition to the 3,000 troops now here which I am anxious to disembark. There are six or eight ships en route from Tampa that can follow us to Porto Rico. With this strong infantry and artillery force in addition to

the assistance of the Navy I feel fully competent to take and occupy commanding position until additional forces arrive, and would be glad to go at once; if any unforeseen event should occur making it unadvisable to land on the main island I can land the force on Brat Island and release the transports. I request authority accordingly.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 18, 1898.*

(Received 5.23 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

The great speed of the four American Atlantic liners, their carrying capacity for troops and immense cold storage accommodations for fresh meat, vegetables, etc., render them invaluable for use as transports, and I hope that these steamers will be continued under direction of Secretary of War for transporting troops and supplies; their mission as war ships is perhaps ended and their use would save many valuable lives and great expense. Siboney is a hotbed of yellow fever and for some time free intercourse was allowed between town and transports. Yellow fever cases have been taken off three transports. This is one reason why I am anxious to move to Porto Rico the troops now on uninfected steamers.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 18, 1898.*

General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba:*

The following dispatch was sent Admiral Sampson to-day by Secretary Long:
Admiral SAMPSON:

You will give Miles such assistance as you and he may regard as necessary for landing troops now on *Yale* and other transports at Porto Rico, and maintaining their landing. *Yale* will at once go from Porto Rico to New York to coal. Show copy of this dispatch to Miles.

LONG.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 18, 1898.*

(Received 8.45 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Siboney, 18.—Unable to reach General Miles or Garretson on *Yale*, owing to navy quarantine. Get Ohio cavalry ordered to Porto Rico, even if dismounted. If absolutely impossible for regiment to go there I request assignment to staff of Garretson, Henry, or some other general. Answer.

HAYES, *Major.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 18, 1898.*

(Received 8.47 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Siboney, 18.—Captain Dickman, Eighth Cavalry, late commissary cavalry division, who kept our division supplied while others hungry, requests assignment to Porto Rico. Answer.

HAYES, *Major.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 18, 1898.*

(Received 10.16 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Playa, 18.—At a meeting between Admiral Sampson and myself Saturday, Cape De San Juan was considered best place to land at Porto Rico. I believe it would avoid some complication and delay if we could go there at once. Men and animals have been many days on shipboard.

MILES.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 18, 1898.*

(Received 10.20 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Subsistence supplies, other than those going with men on Porto Rico expedition, should be sent to harbor of Santiago, which is now open, and there are ample facilities there for discharging commissary stores, which will be needed in large amount.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 18, 1898—10.45 p. m.

Major-General MILES,

On board Yale, Guantanamo:

After a conference of the President, Secretaries of War and Navy this morning, telegram was sent you directing you to land troops now on *Yale* and other transports at such place in Porto Rico as you may determine upon. Like telegram was sent Admiral Sampson. It is desired to know if the same has been received by you.

By order Secretary War;

H. C. CORBIN,
*Adjutant-General.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 18, 1898.*

(Received 10.55 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Regarding your telegram of yesterday, I think it important to go direct to Point Fajardo, Cape De San Juan. All appliances for the expedition should be sent there, if not already en route to Santiago. Tugs, lighters, construction corps, engineer corps, under Colonel Black at Tampa. General Stone's boats now at Jacksonville—artillery, cavalry, siege train, and infantry, ample hospital supplies and appliances, and ambulances. Full transportation for all the organizations should all be directed to go to Porto Rico; also officers to establish depots of quartermasters, commissary, and ordnance supplies, and quartermasters' funds to the extent of \$100,000 for hire of native transportation and purchase of horses should be sent. Troops from the North have been heretofore sent, and I would suggest that Kiefer's division from Miami, Fla., or troops from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida be sent as a part of the command at Porto Rico. Paymasters with ample funds should be sent at once to Santiago and Porto Rico. A strong, fast, seagoing dispatch boat should also be sent to Porto Rico.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 18, 1898.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,

Washington, D. C.:

Miles cables me to hold my command ready to move when he sends orders. Some delay by navy in preparation for movement on Porto Rico. Please communicate with Secretary of War and advise me as nearly as possible how many days we shall be delayed. Hains' transportation will arrive before noon tomorrow.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 18, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Siboney, Cuba:*

Your cablegram concerning Nipe evidently was sent before you received my last order. You are the judge of the situation.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 18, 1898.*

General SHERIDAN, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

Do not assign Boynton. Secretary of War decides he can not be spared. Hains's brigade should start for Newport News as soon as possible and camp there until transports arrive. Four batteries of artillery to go same place at same time. Reserve hospital corps the same. Headquarters transportation the same. We leave here to-night.

JNO. R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 2.16 a. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

July 18.—Difficult to communicate with Admiral Sampson. Only message by flag and telegraphs saying he hoped to-day to detail ships to accompany us to Porto Rico. Question can be decided in Washington; and hope, considering all things, it will be decided for us to go to Point Fajardo, Cape de San Juan, at once. It would be better to rendezvous at Crab or Vieques Island, 20 miles away from Cape de San Juan, than to go to harbor of Nipe. It might take some time to take that place on account of mines. That and Nuevitas can be easily taken later.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 7.55 a. m.)

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Steamer Yale, July 18.—General Miles wishes the Fourth Missouri Regiment sent as per your cable. Desires it armed with .30-caliber rifle.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—9.40 a. m.

General MILES,

On Board Yale, Playa del Este:

It is evident from your several telegrams that the following has not reached you: "In reply to your telegram of this date, the Secretary War directs you land troops now on *Yale* and other transports at such points in Porto Rico as you may designate. He gives you the fullest discretion, but your determination of time and place of such landing should be made with full knowledge that reinforcements can not reach you from five to seven days from this date. Admiral Sampson will be ordered to give you such assistance as you and he may regard as necessary. The Secretary War further directs that on your landing on the island of Porto Rico that you hoist the American flag. Ernst's brigade, from Charleston, should sail to-day, and so should the troops from Tampa; so it is quite possible that by your leaving orders at Santiago or giving them direct that these reinforcements may reach you earlier than herein stated, but the Secretary War and the President did not think it well for you to consider them sure at an earlier date."

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—10.30 a. m.

General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

General Miles was instructed yesterday to land the command with him at such place on Porto Rico as he might determine. It is feared that the cablegram has not reached him, otherwise you would have had orders. The Secretary War directs that you place your men and everything with you on board, and to inform this office at the earliest hour at which you can sail. Then, if orders have not reached you from General Miles, instructions will be given from here. Your early departure is very desirable. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—11.35 a. m.

Maj. WEBB HAYES,

Care General Shafter, Santiago, Cuba:

Your cablegram received. The President would be glad to have you go with any general officer, and this is authority; but he says you must heed the quarantine regulations strictly. I am trying to get the First Ohio over to Porto Rico. General Miles has not consented as yet.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1898—11.39 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *Playa del Este.*

(To be forwarded at once.)

Your telegram of to-day concerning *Nipe* is not understood. I cabled you yesterday three times practically to go direct to Porto Rico, landing where to you seems best.

Acknowledge receipt of this, so we may know you have it and that there is no misunderstanding.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—12 noon.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Having reference to telegrams relating thereto, the Secretary War desires to know what troops are going on board transports and how soon they will be ready to sail, and when the rest of your corps will move to new camp as directed in telegrams of yesterday.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 19, 1898.*
(Received 1.13 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*:

Cablegram from Miles last night directs me to hold my command in readiness to move when he orders it; says there is some delay by the navy in preparation for movement against Porto Rico. Hains' wagon transportation now arriving here. Can all be embarked by to-morrow. Have notified Miles and asked for his opinion as to the number of days' delay to be expected. Hope some definite answer can be given, because my command should either go to sea shortly or go into camps in the country. The heat and humidity of the climate here gradually increasing the sick list. Should we go to the country, I call attention to the fact that it would be necessary to sink wells, as previously reported.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

PLAYA, *July 19, 1898.*
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Order to go to Porto Rico received last night. Will move as soon as navy is ready.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PLAYA, *July 19, 1898.*
(Received 1.50 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

In sending transports with troops and supplies they should carry sufficient coal to take them to Porto Rico and return. Request also the colliers be sent to Porto Rico with coal.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PLAYA, *July 19, 1898.*
(Received 2.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Our messages must have crossed in transmitting. Order received, and am only waiting for the navy.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *July 19, 1898.*
(Received 2.08 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.*:

Please inform me at once whether it is the intention to have the troops at this point mentioned in your telegram of the 16th instant to Coppinger, transported as

an expedition, all leaving at the same time. There are not enough transports here for all the troops mentioned by you, and it is a question whether precedence should be given to Schwan's brigade, the light artillery, and the pack train over cavalry. It is necessary to know this specifically in order that the assignment of transports may be made intelligently.

RODGERS, *Senior Officer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1898—3 p. m.

General RODGERS, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Troops should leave as they are ready. Since the destruction of the Spanish navy there need be no waiting for convoy. Precedence should be given Schwan's brigade, light artillery, and pack train. The assignment of transports should be made accordingly, and the transports gotten under way as soon as possible. Ships having stores belonging to troops at Santiago should stop there and discharge, going or returning. The point of landing of expedition will be Point Fajardo, as fixed by General Miles. Get under way for that point as soon as possible.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1898.
(Received 4.50 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

1 p. m.—Referring to your dispatch of this morning, earlier dispatch of to-day from me advises you of orders received from Miles, substance of which I sent to Brooke at Washington last night immediately after receipt, requesting him to communicate it to you. My supplies and wagons of Ernst's brigade will all be on board to-night. Hains's wagon transportation, now arriving, will be loaded, and whole command will be ready to go to sea to-morrow afternoon. I assume, however, from Miles's dispatch from Playa del Este, July 18, received here at 9 p. m. yesterday, that some delay on part of the navy has occurred, and that I am expected to hold my command in readiness to sail when he orders it. Please confirm order from Miles or send me other specific instructions for my government.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, Tampa, Fla., July 19, 1898.
(Received 6.18 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram about troop movements received. Generals Rodgers and Schwan at Port Tampa making preparations to embark troops designated to take transports. They have been directed to furnish desired information; will forward it as soon as received. About balance, one regiment, the Thirty-second Michigan, leaves for Fernandina to-night. To-morrow and each day thereafter two regiments will move until all the troops here stationed have gone.

COPPINGER, *Major-General Commanding.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1898.
(Received 6.36 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Following received from Playa at 3.40 p. m. to-day: "All troops and munitions of war should be shipped to Point Fajardo, Cape de San Juan, Porto Rico, with

at least forty-five days' supplies. Transports to have coal and water for return. Please give instructions accordingly. (Signed) Miles."

WILSON, *Major-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 6.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington:*

Headquarters. General Miles has ordered to send Colonel Weston, Colonel Humphrey, to him for expedition to Porto Rico. I can hardly spare him.(?) He loaded the transports, knows where all the rations are, and has made all ammunition,(?) and knows when and what supplies are coming. There is no officer of experience in the Subsistence Department here to take his place. Besides, I have from 18,000 to 20,000 prisoners to ration and ship to Spain. I request that he be not taken from me.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 7.11 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Request the vessel now at Key West, or one of equal capacity, fitted with condensers, be ordered to Porto Rico at earliest moment.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 7.47 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The following transmitted for your information. Apparently General Brooke did not receive the telegram referred to by General Wilson before leaving Washington. General Brooke is expected here at 11.40 to-night.

“CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 19, 1898.*

“SHERIDAN, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

“3 p. m.—Last night at 9 o'clock I received a cablegram from Miles directing me to hold my command in readiness to move when ordered by him to do so, saying some delay would be made navy in its arrangements to cooperate in expedition against Porto Rico. I at once notified Brooke in Washington and asked him to communicate with War Department. At 11.30 to-day I received orders from Corbin apparent ignorance of my dispatch to Brooke, directing me to rush loading and to notify him exactly when my command is ready to sail, whereupon he will give me orders if none have previously been received from Miles. I am pushing the loading as rapidly as practicable. Hains's transportation about arriving; will be loaded by to-morrow afternoon. Can sail to-morrow night, but venture to express the hope that orders will be reconciled and my instructions shall be clear and explicit.

“WILSON, *Major-General.*”

JAMES F. WADE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 19, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Your telegram to General Sheridan has been forwarded. General Brooke is en route to Chattanooga. Your proposition to sail to-morrow night is confirmed by the Secretary of War. This, it seems, should make the situation clear to you. Does it not?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 8.23 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

Following just received—8.10 p. m.:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 19.*

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Off Santiago, 19.—Direct all troops for expedition to sail Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, Porto Rico, and report to General Miles. Telegraph to Guantanamo when troops sail.

(Signed)

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

Have cabled that my command will sail 8 p. m. Wednesday. I understand this to be an order to sail, and I have answered.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 19, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Your telegram received. If you can do no better than to sail at 8 o'clock Wednesday that will do, but earlier would be desirable.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 19, 1898.*

(Received 10.12 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

At 8.40 this evening received the following:

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, 19.

General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

General Miles directs that you start your troops for Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, at the earliest time practicable.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

In pursuance of this explicit order I shall sail from here to-morrow afternoon at high tide 6 p. m. You will observe that this cancels order to send *Duchess* via Santiago.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 19, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C.:*

Secretary War directs that you sail for Point Fajardo, Porto Rico, just as soon as you can get away, but the *Duchess* should go by the way of Santiago and discharge such supplies as she has for General Shafter. Failing in this she should go to Santiago after your troops leave her at Fajardo, as she has stores badly needed by the command under General Shafter. You are charged with seeing that she gets to Santiago as soon as possible and yet transport your troops.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 19, 1898.

Col. A. KIMBALL, *Army Building, New York City:*

Secretary War wishes you to confer with Colonel Hecker and General Woodruff, to arrange for sending direct to Porto Rico the subsistence stores for that

expedition. They should have not less than 300 tons in addition to that which is going on the *Massachusetts*. It is hoped that you and Colonel Hecker will be able to charter a steamer, if only for one trip, for this purpose, or, if a ship is going, to save 300 tons' space.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., July 19, 1898.*

(Received 11.37 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Generals Rodgers and Schwan report from Port Tampa that there are not sufficient transports here to take the organizations that have been ordered to embark, and that the transports here are not ready to receive troops. Medical officers report some of them not in sanitary condition, and all need overhauling. The *Miller* has been rejected by Captain Bellinger. No troops have gone on board the transports, although they are all ready, except the Fifth Infantry, only two companies of which have as yet arrived.

COPPINGER, *Major-General Commanding*.

OFFICE OF FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

Washington, July 19, 1898.

MY DEAR SIR: Gen. J. K. Hudson is exceedingly anxious that his brigade, Snyder's division, consisting of the First District of Columbia, Second New York, and Fifth Maryland, should be numbered among the Porto Rico troops. It will be exceedingly gratifying to me and the people of our State if General Hudson and his brigade could be put into active service, as requested.

Very truly, yours,

J. L. BRISTOW.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

ON THE TRAIN NEAR DANVILLE, VA., *July 19, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

In the hurry of leaving Washington the formal order for the movement of my headquarters, the signal corps, reserve hospital corps, and four batteries of artillery seems to have been omitted. Will you please telegraph it to Chickamauga, Hains's brigade included. Also include movement of Third Brigade, First Division, as soon as transports are provided. The cavalry will be very limited, and I might take the troop of Sixth Cavalry at Chickamauga and company of Eighth Infantry, on account of limited number of regulars going to Porto Rico. Please let me hear decision as to this last.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 20, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DAY,
First Ohio Cavalry, Lakeland, Fla.:

It is impossible to answer your telegram of yesterday. The expedition is very largely in the hands of General Miles. I have recommended that you be sent. How is the health of your command?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Col. FRANKLIN BARTLETT,

Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, New York City:

Your telegram this date received. Will do the best I can. Can not offer, however, any great encouragement.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C. :*

Referring to your last telegram, it is seen that the order from General Miles cancels the *Duchess* going via Santiago, but that does not relieve her of the necessity of going to Santiago, as mentioned in earlier telegram of this evening. As you will not be able to reach General Miles by cable, Secretary War directs that on reaching him you give him this information that the *Duchess*, must sail at once for Santiago and discharge her freight there.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

Major-General WILSON, *Charleston, S. C. :*

The acting assistant surgeons on the *Duchess* will accompany you to Porto Rico.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PLAYA, July 20, 1898.
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

The *Nueces* and *Lampasas* came in last night with engineer corps, artillery train, and 600 troops. There are now ten transports here, ready to move to Porto Rico, including four batteries light artillery and siege artillery, and other en route. The horses are suffering and some dying from long and close confinement, and the troops are subjected to much discomfort. I have been waiting for Admiral Sampson to furnish proper naval assistance, as indicated in your telegram.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 20, 1898.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: I have the honor to furnish you copy of a cablegram just received from Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, *Playa, Cuba.*

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

General MILES, *Playa, Cuba :*

The Secretary of the Navy has again given instructions to Sampson to give you immediate assistance to enable you to land and remain in Porto Rico. The Secretary War directs that as soon as transports are discharged you order them to

return for more troops and supplies. This he regards as first importance. Transports having supplies for troops at Santiago should return via that port and discharge them.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *July 20, 1898.*

(Received 1.18 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Have just arrived at camp and find that the Chesapeake and Ohio have as yet assembled no rail transportation for Hains's brigade and other troops to go with it to Newport News; neither has the company's agent communicated when it could be assembled. I wish to also call attention to the fact that the route these troops are to take is about 240 miles longer than the direct route and consumes about eight hours more in time. I wish also to say that no contract to ship troops from Battlefield Station should be made, as such shipments materially interfere with incoming supplies. Troops shipped from here should go either from Ringgold or Rossville.

JOHN R. BROOKE,

Major-General, Commanding.

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *July 20, 1898.*

(Received 3.36 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Loading my brigade on transports progressing favorably since receipt of your telegram of yesterday to General Rodgers. Hope to get Nineteenth Infantry off to-morrow. Steamer *Miller* has been repaired and quartermaster accepts her.

SCHWAN, *Brigadier-General.*

FORT MONROE, VA., *July 20, 1898.*

(Received 4 p. m.)

Hon. THOS. C. PLATT, *49 Broadway, New York:*

Wish you would wire General Corbin to send Third Brigade, First Division, Third Corps, to Porto Rico, General Colby commanding. Looks as though they would be left at Chickamauga. Please do this.

ISAAC V. BAKER.

Referred to the Secretary of War.

T. C. PLATT, U. S. S.

NEW YORK, *July 22, 1898.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 20, 1898.*

(Received 4.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Troops of my command sailing to-day as follows: *Transport No. 30:* Myself, 19 staff, 27 enlisted orderlies, clerks, etc., 45 officers, 1,153 enlisted men of the Third Wisconsin. *Transport La Grand Duchesse:* General Ernst, 7 staff, 14 enlisted orderlies, clerks, etc., 41 officers, and 1,132 men of Second Wisconsin. *Transport 21:* Col. Willis J. Hulings, with 32 officers and 767 [men] of Sixteenth Pennsylvania; also Companies D and M, Sixth Illinois, 6 officers and 195 men, who were left here by Garretson's brigade for lack of shipping accommodations. Five officers and 53 men

of Fourth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, attached to my command, and 6 officers, 6 hospital stewards, and 60 enlisted men of hospital and ambulance corps are divided among the three transports. My reserve ammunition consists of 1,093,000 rounds, besides what is carried on the person—about 50 rounds per man. Sick left in hospital as follows: Sixteenth Pennsylvania, 21 men; Second Wisconsin, 2 officers and 76 men; Third Wisconsin, 2 officers and 62 men; Signal Corps, 2 men.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE,

Commanding Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

Referring to so much of your telegram of July 19 as relates to your request to take with you the troop of the Sixth Cavalry at Chickamauga and company of light infantry, on account of the limited number of regulars going to Porto Rico, Secretary of War directs that in obedience to your request you take with you said troop and said company of infantry and arrange for their transportation and subsistence; also Signal Corps, hospital corps, and four light batteries.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *July 20, 1898.*
(Received 8 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram regarding the troop of cavalry, company of infantry, signal corps, hospital corps, and four light batteries received. I would further say that the Third Brigade of the First Division, to which I have transferred Brigadier-General Grant, is ready and can move at any time. Following this, the Second and Third divisions are both ready to move. General Poland commands the Second Division and General Sanger the Third Division. I would like to have instructions in regard to shipping points for the two divisions herein mentioned. Please give me this information. There seems to be a hitch in the transportation of Hains's brigade to Newport News, which I have reported earlier to-day, and which does not seem to be straightened yet. It should receive attention at Washington.

JOHN R. BROOKE,

Major-General Commanding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 20, 1898.*
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Seven fifteen p. m. Just leaving dock. *Transport 21* delayed till next tide, owing to obstinacy of mules.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

CHARLESTON, S. C., *July 20, 1898.*
(Received 8.11 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Total number of officers 164, and total number of men 3,407, on board transports *La Grand Duchesse*, No. 30, and No. 21. [On] account delay in loading latter, transports will be delayed until next tide. Detailed figures have already been telegraphed.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 20, 1898—10 p. m.*Mr. GREGORY, *Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Washington:*

The following telegram has just been received from General Brooke, Chickamauga:

"Have just arrived at camp and find that the Chesapeake and Ohio have as yet assembled no transportation for Hains's brigade and other troops to go with it to Newport News; neither has the company's agent communicated when it could be assembled. I wish to also call your attention to the fact that the route these troops are to take is about 240 miles longer than the direct route and consumes about eight hours more in time. I wish also to say that no contract to ship troops from Battlefield Station should be made, as such shipments materially interfere with incoming supplies. Troops shipped from here should go either from Ringgold or Rossville."

This is a great disappointment to the Secretary of War, and if arrangements are not made at once with the Quartermaster's Department for proper transportation by your line the movement will have to be made by other lines that can furnish the transportation. It is imperative that these troops leave to-morrow for Newport News.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAYTI, *July 20, 1898.*

(Received 8.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

July 20.—There is an excellent battalion of about 500 marines here. If the President would authorize, would like to take them with my command to Porto Rico, as they are anxious to go and the Navy has no further use for them.

MILES.

JULY 20, 1898.

General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba:*

I do not think well of your suggestion about marines. We have army enough for our work. Do not take Colonel Humphrey away from Santiago.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 20, 1898.

GEORGE W. STEVENS,

General Manager Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Richmond, Va.:

Secretary War desires to see you earliest hour possible to-morrow about reported deficiency of transportation to move brigade from Chattanooga to Newport News, which your company has taken contract to move.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 20, 1898.*General MILES, *on board Yale, Playa:*

Secretary of War desires to know what troops are now with you on board transports. Give regiments and letters of batteries.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898.

General MILES, *Playa*:

Secretary War directs, in view of the emergency, that Colonel Humphrey be directed to remain at Santiago until he can be relieved by an officer from here or elsewhere. The distress of the situation is so great it is not possible to relieve him at this moment.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, July 20, 1898.
(Received 11.07 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington*:

Admiral Sampson came on board the *Yale* this morning. He had not at that time seen the order of Secretary Long. He was furnished a copy of it, and after sending to his flagship found the order there. I asked him to give us as strong a force of the Navy as possible in the movement against Porto Rico. He said he would inform me later. At 5 o'clock he came on board, and stated that he would furnish, to assist our landing, the *Yale* and *Columbia*. These are the two ships with which we left Charleston, S. C. He said that the *Columbia* would take three or four days to coal. He also stated that he would give us the *Cincinnati*, but does not know where she is. Also quote the *New Orleans*. If she is now at San Juan, quote. If the *New Orleans* is not at San Juan, there is nothing to prevent the small Spanish gunboats coming out of that harbor and attacking the transports en route, and it is highly important that she should remain, blockading that harbor while we land at Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan. This assures but two vessels to cover our landing, and these are loaded with troops. The *Columbia* and *Yale* could not silence a piece of artillery on shore without risking the lives of from 300 to 1,500 of Garretson's brigade on board. This, in my judgment, is not in accordance with the order of Secretary Long—to give such assistance as is necessary for landing—or in accordance with your telegram of the 18th. I think you and the President should be apprised of the fact that, while these 10 transports, loaded with troops and munitions of war, are waiting here, a great portion of the American Navy [are] within cannon shot of this place, and some of them actively engaged bringing into this harbor vessels which were captured by and surrendered to the Army. There are battle ships enough here to enable us to land within cannon shot of the city of San Juan. I request that positive orders be given to the Navy to cover the landing of at least 10,000 troops on the island of Porto Rico without delay, as that number will be there within a week.

NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General Commanding*.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington*, July 20, 1898.

Hon. JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary of the Navy*.

SIR: I hand you a dispatch just received from General Miles. It is evident to me from this dispatch that Admiral Sampson is not proposing to furnish such assistance as I have heretofore directed. He should send enough ships, and strong enough, as will enable General Miles to land his troops in safety at Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, and to remain so long as their assistance is needed.

General Wilson has already sailed from Charleston, with orders to proceed to Point Fajardo. If your convoy is delayed he will reach Point Fajardo without any protection whatever, which must not be permitted. Wilson can not be reached by wire. He has no guns on his ships. The Secretary of War says that

General Wilson is due to arrive at Point Fajardo in three or four days. Prompt action should be taken to give General Wilson protection on his arrival there. It seems to me a cruiser or battle ship, or both, should be detailed for this duty.

Please see that the necessary orders are issued at once.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

12 m., WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1898—Midnight.

General MILES, *On board Yale, Playa:*

The following has just been sent the Secretary of the Navy, and is, by direction of the Secretary of War, sent you for your information:

“EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 20, 1898.

“Hon. JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary of the Navy.*

“SIR: I hand you a dispatch just received from General Miles. It is evident to me from this dispatch that Admiral Sampson is not proposing to furnish such assistance as I have heretofore directed. He should send enough ships, and strong enough, as will enable General Miles to land his troops in safety at Point Fajardo, Cape San Juan, and to remain so long as their assistance is needed.

“General Wilson has already sailed from Charleston, with orders to proceed to Point Fajardo. If your convoy is delayed he will reach Point Fajardo without any protection whatever, which must not be permitted. Wilson can not be reached by wire. He has no guns on his ships. The Secretary of War says that General Wilson is due to arrive at Point Fajardo in three or four days. Prompt action should be taken to give General Wilson protection on his arrival there. It seems to me a cruiser or battle ship, or both, should be detailed for this duty.

“Please see that the necessary orders are issued at once.

“WILLIAM MCKINLEY.”

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, July 20, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, MILITARY EXPEDITION TO PORTO RICO:

By this note I have the honor to introduce Chief Clerk H. M. Robinson, of the Railway Mail Service, who, with two assistants, W. H. Hahr and J. H. Kamp, railway postal clerks, and Post-Office Clerks Nathan A. C. Smith, S. W. Kingsmore, and Edward Jifkins, has been designated by the Post-Office Department to accompany the military expedition to Porto Rico, with a view to providing necessary postal facilities for the army and naval forces connected with the proposed expedition.

The Department desires that these six postal men be furnished with the necessary transportation, and that every facility be extended to them in the transaction of their postal work that you may grant consistently with the military interests.

Very respectfully,

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN, *Assistant Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898—12.30 a. m.

General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The matter of transportation is having active consideration. It is believed that by morning it will be cleared up.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898—12.30 a. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago*:

Secretary War orders that Colonels Humphrey and Weston remain with you until officers can be sent to relieve them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898—12.30 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *on board Yale, Playa*:

Wilson is on the way to Cape Fajardo. A battle ship and armed cruiser must be sent at once to protect them on their arrival. The President has so instructed the Secretary of the Navy.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1898—12.45 a. m.

Major-General BROOKE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.*:

The President and Secretary War wish to meet the expressed desire of Mr. Lewis, a Member of Congress from the State of Washington, to see something of the Army, its movements, administration, etc., and to this end would be glad if you would consent to allow him to serve on your staff as a volunteer aid during the Porto Rico campaign. He is a militia officer, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He does not expect a status of pay. Do you approve?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1898.

General MILES, *Playa del Este, Cuba*:

The Secretary of the Navy just informs me that he received an order from the President at 2 o'clock this morning to send the *Indiana* and *Newark*, or ships of that class, at once to convey you and remain with you as long as needed. Don't go without them.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War*.

PLAYA, VIA HAITI, July 21, 1898.

(Received 10.36 a. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington*:

Last night I sent this letter:

“JULY 20.

“Admiral SAMPSON,

“*Commanding North Atlantic Squadron*.

“SIR: I am informed by my Adjutant-General that you have designated the *Yale* and *Columbia* as ships to render the assistance for landing of the troops and for maintaining their landing, and also the *Cincinnati*, the whereabouts of which I understand is not known, and the *New Orleans*, if it is at San Juan. If the latter vessel is not at San Juan it ought to be and remain there, otherwise that port is left open with nothing to prevent the Spanish gunboats known to be there from coming out and capturing our transports now en route to Cape San Juan. Second, since it is not known where the *Cincinnati* is it may or may not be of any assistance. Third, the *Columbia* and *Yale* could not silence a battery of light artillery on shore without jeopardizing the lives of the 300 to 1,500 troops on

board. In view of the above facts I have to inform you that I do not consider the force above mentioned available or sufficient to cover the landing of some 10,000 men now en route to Cape San Juan, and I beg leave to request that an additional and ample force be immediately ordered to those waters.

“Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
“Major-General Commanding U. S. Army.”

Have received following reply:

“U. S. FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, FIRST RATE,
“Guantanamo Bay, July 20, 1898.

“NELSON A. MILES,

“Major-General Commanding U. S. Army.

“SIR: Referring to your letter of this date, the *Cincinnati* is ordered by telegraph here. She is either at Key West, or within easy reach from there, on the Havana blockade. The *Annapolis*, *Wasp*, and *Leyden*, ordered to attack Port Nipe, have been ordered to Cape San Juan to assist in the expedition. The *Gloucester* will be added. Three monitors will join the expedition. The *Cincinnati*, *Yale*, *Columbia*, *Annapolis*, *Wasp*, *Gloucester*, and *Leyden* are amply sufficient to cover the landing of 10,000 men at the point named without the monitors. The first four are capable of silencing anything short of heavy guns in position.

“Very respectfully,

“W. T. SAMPSON,
“Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy,
“Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Forces, North Atlantic Station.”

With this support I will sail as quickly as the *Columbia* can get sufficient coal to take her to Cape San Juan and last a few days. All are very glad at the prospect of reaching their destination.

MILES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, July 21, 1898.*

THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Army Building, New York City.

SIR: This note will be presented to you by Mr. Moffett, a correspondent of the Arkell Publishing Company, who has been detailed to visit Porto Rico.

Mr. Moffett is desirous of proceeding to Porto Rico on the Government transport *Massachusetts*, and I should be pleased if you would favor him in the direction indicated, should you find it practicable to do so with due regard to the military interests.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR CORRESPONDENT'S PASS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *War Department:*

This is to certify that Mr. Moffett has been duly accredited to the War Department as a correspondent of the Arkell Publishing Company and McClure's Magazine.

Military commanders are requested to permit him to pass freely, so far as in their judgment it is proper and expedient to do so, and to extend to him such aid and protection, not incompatible with the interests of the service, as he may require.

Given at the War Department, city of Washington, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1898.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ARKELL PUBLISHING COMPANY,
New York, July 20, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SIR: We should like very much to send an extremely able and very trustworthy correspondent on one of the transport ships, especially the *Massachusetts*, which is to sail, we believe, from this harbor to Porto Rico. Mr. Moffett will also do work for McClure's Magazine. If we can get Mr. Moffett on board the *Massachusetts*, we would appreciate the favor very highly.

Sincerely, yours,

B. ARKELL.

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *July 21, 1898.*

(Received 1.18 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I hope to get off two full regiments of Schwan's brigade, two light batteries, pack train, and Hoppin's troops to-morrow. The light batteries could, if desired, sail to-night, but I think it advisable that they should go with the other troops. The material for four other batteries is on the dock, waiting the arrival of transports, and can be shipped promptly when they arrive.

JOHN I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

PLAYA, *July 21, 1898.*

(Received 2.38 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Playa, 21.—Massachusetts, Dixie, Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis, Leyden, Wasp, go with Yale, Columbia. We expect to sail at 3 o'clock.

MILES.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS AND CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 21, 1898.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GENERAL CORBIN: I give herewith a list of staff officers and organizations pertaining to my headquarters that will go to Porto Rico, and have instructed for the present that any mail sent to us be first sent to your care in Washington, so that you may know the points to which it should be forwarded. As soon as we reach our destination I will relieve your office of the trouble of forwarding the mail, but for the present I know of no better way to have it sent to us than through your care.

Very truly, yours,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke.
Lieut. James T. Dean, Fourteenth Infantry.
Lieut. F. B. McKenna, Fifteenth Infantry.
Lieut. C. W. Castle, Sixteenth Infantry.
Brig. Gen. M. V. Sheridan.
Lieut. Col. W. V. Richards.
Lieut. Col. P. D. Vroom.
Lieut. Col. G. W. Goethals.
Lieut. Col. R. Huidekoper.

Maj. W. A. Glassford.

Maj. J. M. Carson, jr.

Capt. G. McK. Williamson.

Lieut. Col. H. G. Sharpe.

Maj. C. F. Mason.

Lieut. Col. E. Hunter.

Capt. James A. Campbell.

Clerks.—Frank Steinhart, Adolf Gerhard, George F. Mizen, F. D. Oviatt, H. S. Campbell, W. D. Hinckley.

Messengers.—Emil R. Schmidt, John Smith, Richard Heartery.

Company F, Eighth Infantry, Capt. W. L. Pitcher.

Troop H, Sixth Cavalry, First Lieut. John P. Ryan.

NEW YORK, *July 21, 1898.*

Hon. T. C. PLATT.

DEAR SIR: If you want to make some good votes this fall, have the Twenty-second regiment sent to Porto Rico. They all think that you could do it. I trust you asked for the transfer of my son, as I requested some days ago.

Yours, respectfully,

C. F. WRIGHT.

Referred to the Secretary of War for his consideration.

T. C. PLATT, U. S. S.

NEW YORK, *July 23, 1898.*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS AND CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 21, 1898.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In further consideration of the Porto Rican expedition which was directed in the letter from the Secretary of War to Major-General Miles dated June 26 last, and the subsequent telegraphic and written correspondence on the subject, and the recent verbal consideration given to it while in Washington, I wish to say further in regard to this matter that the troops composing the First Corps were set aside to comply with that portion of the instructions to General Miles referring to troops from this camp. These three divisions, numbering about 32,000 men, are fully equipped, and for the time of their service are well instructed and should be maintained as an organization wherever their services may be required.

Giving expression to the thoughts suggested by the conversation with the President, I would say that the number of troops necessary for the carrying out of the purposes then expressed will be fully all of this corps, and possibly considerably more, to the end that the presence of large numbers would conduce to the speedy solution of the problems which are known to face us on that island. By this I mean that with a force of this kind I have no doubt that the United States would be able to accomplish the purposes outlined by his excellency with the least effusion of blood.

I would therefore urge that this matter receive that attention which it seems to me the gravity of the situation demands, and also as being the expression of one who, in all probability, will be called upon to execute the purposes of the Government in that island.

I would ask that I be advised of the decision which may be arrived at in this matter at the earliest possible moment.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

TAUNTON, MASS., *July 21, 1898.*

Major-General CORBIN, *War Department, Washington.*

MY DEAR GENERAL: The First Massachusetts Artillery U. S. Volunteers, Third Battalion, Battery I, is now stationed at Fort Warren. As it has been pretty generally conceded that there is nothing to keep them at their present situation now, and as they are very anxious to get into active service, I have to ask that you will assign them to duty as a part of the Porto Rico expedition. This battalion comes from my own district from which, so far, no troops have been ordered South. If it is possible for you to give them active service I hope you will do so. They are a splendid set of fellows and there are none better in the land.

I remain, yours, very truly,

WM. C. LOVERING.

They can go either as infantry or artillery.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 21, 1898.*

(Received 6.03 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Guantanamo Bay, July 21.—In order to avoid conflict of authority or misunderstanding, general directions were given General Shafter to be executed under his orders and supervision as follows: All regimental property and stores needed with his command were to be unloaded without delay at Santiago; such transports as were required for hospital ships would be selected; those loaded with troops and supplies for Porto Rico were to go there, and all others as fast as emptied returned to Tampa; tugs, lighters, and appliances for disembarking troops and commissary and quartermaster stores not required at Santiago were to be forwarded to Porto Rico; quartermaster transportation wagon and pack trains not required at Santiago to be also forwarded to Porto Rico. On completion of such duties Colonels Humphrey and Weston to be sent to Porto Rico. This left the whole matter under the direction and supervision of General Shafter, and it was also left to his option to determine when the services of officers named could be spared. As the Spanish prisoners have their own commissaries and quartermasters, General Shafter can issue to them stores in bulk for from five to ten days at a time. There is no liability of their going away, as without arms they would be in danger of the Cubans and they could not go by sea, hence they will require but a small guard. There is not a single regiment of regulars or volunteers with General Shafter's command that is not infected with yellow fever, from 1 case in the Eighth Ohio to 36 cases in the Thirty-third Michigan. After consulting with best medical authorities it is my opinion that the best mode of ridding the troops of the fever will be as I have directed, namely, the troops to go up as high as possible, selecting fresh camp every day. If this does not check the spread of the disease, only way of saving a large portion of the command will be to put them on transports and ship them to the New England coast to some point to be designated by the Surgeon-General. Colonel Greenleaf, surgeon in chief, believes the disease comes from occupying houses, shacks, and blockhouses that have been occupied by yellow-fever patients, although I had given positive directions prohibiting this before the troops landed. This was the case with the building occupied as post-office, one occupied by correspondents, and those occupied by the Thirty-third Michigan. In one blockhouse at Aguadores, where the Spaniards usually kept a guard of 9 men, there originated 37 cases resulting in death during the past year.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

BUTTE, MONT., *July 21, 1898.*

(Received 6.38 p. m.)

HON. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

On behalf of the people of Montana, I respectfully ask that Colonel Grigsby's volunteer cavalry regiment be assigned to the Porto Rico expedition, subject to General Brooke's approval.

LEE MANTLE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 21, 1898.*

(Received 7.13 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Guantanamo Bay, 21.—I hope you will order enough 30-caliber rifles sent to Porto Rico by first steamer to arm Sixth Massachusetts, Sixth Illinois, and all other regiments that have started with Springfields for Porto Rico; also put 30-caliber rifles in hands of troops before they leave, with belts and ammunition. I will order all the ammunition from Shafter's corps, except 100 rounds per man; that will give me a reserve of 3,500,000 rounds. I know you will forward troops as rapidly as possible. Would like the organizations sent as nearly complete as possible—that is, the transportation belonging to the commands, sufficient amount of forage for animals, and complete rations. The latter is very important—to keep complete rations together rather than shipped in bulk. I would like cavalry in addition to the Fifth United States. If available, those Western cavalry regiments could be sent with their horse equipments, and horses purchased on the island of Porto Rico upon which to mount them.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ABERDEEN, S. DAK., *July 21, 1898.*

(Received 7.20 p. m.)

HON. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

If possible I wish you might order Third United States Cavalry, Colonel Grigsby, to accompany Porto Rico expedition.

JAMES H. KYLE.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *July 21, 1898.*

(Received 7.23 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

The following troops are with me aboard transports, Guantanamo Harbor, en route to Porto Rico: Four light batteries of Third and Fourth; Lomia's battery (B), Fifth Artillery; Sixth Illinois; Sixth Massachusetts; 275 recruits for regiments Fifth Corps; 60 Signal Corps; Seventh Hospital Corps; 3,415 all told; others expected daily.

MILES.

PLAYA DEL ESTE, VIA HAITI, *received July 21, 1898—11.35 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Santiago, July 20.—Transport *Aransas* leaves here to-day for Port Tampa; *Hudson* for Fort Monroe. *Aransas* should have left yesterday. Yellow fever developed and she had to return to Siboney. She had patients removed. *Hudson* has 35 wounded officers on board. These vessels should be fully coaled and watered and receive full supplies of ship stores before taking troops aboard for General Miles's expedition. Give Quartermaster-General copy of this.

HUMPHREY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 22, 1898—12.30 a. m.*Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary of War is of the opinion that the light batteries should go with General Schwan's brigade.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 22, 1898.*

COMMANDING GENERAL, SECOND ARMY CORPS,

Camp Russell A. Alger, Va.:

Secretary of War directs that the squadron Pennsylvania Cavalry and squadron New York Cavalry, now with your command, with their horses, fully equipped, thirty days' rations for the men and ten days' forage for animals, and 500 rounds ammunition for each man, proceed soon as possible by rail to Newport News for embarkation, if transportation will permit, with Hains's brigade. If impracticable to go with Hains's brigade, command will go into camp on arrival at Newport News and report fact. Travel by Chesapeake and Ohio is contemplated. Necessary arrangements will be made by depot quartermaster, this city, who should be communicated with. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

JULY 22, 1898.

Permission is hereby granted to the Army and Navy Christian Commission to send their tents, equipment, and men in charge of the same, to Porto Rico, with or following the troops among which they have worked when in the national camps in the United States, or to which they may be assigned.

The transportation and facilities thus granted to be always subject to the control of commanding officers, so as not to interfere with military operations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 22, 1898—12 noon.*General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

What troops and letters of batteries or companies are to go on Porto Rican expedition from Tampa? Please answer at once.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *July 22, 1898—12.43 p. m.*H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Leona, Concho, and Rio Grande ready to leave. Two ships a day can be unloaded. Will start them as fast as they are unloaded. There are twenty-five transports here in all.

SHAFTER, *Major-General, Commanding.*MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, *July 22, 1898—1.15 p. m.*SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

On board U. S. S. Yale, July 22, 1898.—Am disappointed in the nonarrival of Colonel Hecker with construction corps. Colonel Black arrived without snag

boats or lighters. Please send at least four strong seagoing steam lighters and tugs; also General Stone's boats at Jacksonville, if not already sent, as soon as possible. Am moving along well.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GEORGIA, *July 22, 1898.*

(Received 3.03 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, General Hains, commanding, consisting of the Third Illinois, Fourth Ohio, and Fourth Pennsylvania, left to-day for Newport News, 144 officers, 3,825 men, 150 rounds ammunition per man. Sixty-two horses and 350,000 pounds of freight, without any wagon transportation. To-morrow there will leave the following commands: The reserve hospital and ambulance company of the corps and the hospital and ambulance company of the brigade, consisting of 13 officers, 260 men, 68 horses, 118 mules, 21 wagons, 29 ambulances, and 40,000 pounds of freight. To-morrow myself and headquarters will leave for Newport News with 16 officers, 48 men, 47 horses, 66 mules, 12 wagons, and 30,000 pounds of freight; headquarters guard, 3 officers, 124 men, 70 horses, 26 mules, 5 wagons, and 16,000 pounds of freight; signal corps, 11 officers, 177 men, 43 horses, 84 mules, 18 wagons, and 40,000 pounds of freight. On Sunday will leave for Newport News 4 batteries of artillery, 19 officers, 700 men, 319 horses, 72 mules, 16 guns, 16 caissons, 4 battery forges, 18 wagons, and 60,000 pounds of freight.

JNO. R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—5.20 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The *Leona*, *Concho*, and *Rio Grande*, and perhaps four additional transports, should go to Tampa, and the rest of the transports with you should proceed directly to New York, as supplies and troops will be sent from there for the Porto Rico expedition. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, *July 22, 1898.*

(Received 5.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY STATE, *Washington:*

A great many people of Porto Rico leaving the island. A great many suffering. Would not recommend blockading any other ports against food. However, we must prevent ammunition arriving. I hope you will hasten invasion.

HANNA.

(Philip C. Hanna, United States consul, San Juan, Porto Rico.)

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 22, 1898.*

(Received 7.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Troops embarking on transports to go to Porto Rico: Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry; Hoppin's troop (B), Second Cavalry; Light Battery M (Macomb) and C (Lemly's), Seventh Artillery. These troops, with transportation and supplies, exhaust capacity of transports now here.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Has the Fifth Infantry sailed from Tampa? Several officers here belong to that regiment wish to join it,

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 22, 1898.*

(Received 8.17 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Fifth Infantry still here.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—10.50 p. m.

Major-General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The transports *Leona, Concho, Rio Grande,* and *Aransas* are leaving Santiago for Tampa, and four others will leave in a few days.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—11 p. m.

Gen. THEODORE SCHWAN

(Through General Coppinger),
Tampa, Fla.:

If the Fifth Infantry is not filled to the maximum it should be done so by assignment of recruits now at Tampa awaiting assignment to other regiments. This remark applies likewise to the Eleventh and Nineteenth. They should go to the field in Porto Rico filled to the limit.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 22, 1898—11.15 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs as transports leave for Porto Rico that the name of transports and number of officers and men and arm of service will be reported at once to this office.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PROCTOR, VT., *July 23, 1898.*
(Received 10.45 a. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Can't you order Vermont regiment at Chickamauga to Porto Rico? Good regiment and general desire that they go.

REDFIELD PROCTOR.

HAMILTON, MASS., *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 12.33 p. m.)

Major-General CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Our first regiment heavy artillery very anxious to go to Porto Rico. It is in fine condition. Have already spoken to you about it. Earnestly hope that it may be sent. General Brooke would like to have them. Think also very anxious that our Eighth Regiment, one of the very best and most efficient in service, may be sent to Porto Rico from Chickamauga, as I have already urged.

H. C. LODGE.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP ALGER, VA., *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 4.25 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

There are a number of men in this camp belonging to the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois who desire to go with the cavalry to Newport News, and thence to Porto Rico to join their regiments, who are supposed to be en route with General Miles from Santiago. Shall I send them?

GRAHAM, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 23, 1898.*

General GRAHAM, *Camp Alger, Va.:*

Officers and men in your camp belonging to Sixth Illinois and Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers should be sent with cavalry to Newport News, provided they are armed and equipped.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 5.08 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Left Camp Thomas at 2.30 this afternoon for Newport News.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

NEW YORK, *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 5.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Absolutely necessary for steamer *Olivette* to correct her compass. To do this she will have to leave her pier at 12 o'clock noon, as it now appears that she will not be ready to sail at noon Monday. She will sail on Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon. This will give paymasters ample time to put money on board.

KIMBALL, *Depot Quartermaster.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 5.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Have just caught the Second Georgia near Ybor City limits, Tampa, and directed them to unload and camp there until further orders.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

VIA TAMPA, FLA., PORT TAMPA, FLA., *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 6.20 p. m.)

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Following boats just leaving here: *Arcadia*, with Macomb's battery, Seventh Artillery, 170 men, with 10,000 rounds .45-caliber revolver ammunition and pack train. The *D. H. Miller*, with Lemley's battery, Seventh Artillery, 170 men, and 10,000 rounds .45-caliber revolver ammunition and pack train; also one company Eleventh Infantry. The *Whitney*, with Hoppin's troop, Second Cavalry, comprising 3 officers, 90 men, with 500 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man; also one company Eleventh Infantry and transportation of Nineteenth Infantry and brigade ambulance train. The *Florida*, with five companies Nineteenth Infantry. The *Cherokee*, with General Schwan's headquarters and seven companies Nineteenth Infantry. The *Mohawk*, with ten companies and transportation of Eleventh Infantry, 33 Red Cross ambulances, mules, and drivers, and 524 pack animals and packers. Eleventh Infantry numbers, approximately, 1,200 men, with 400 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man. Nineteenth Infantry has 1,177 men, with 500 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man. The *Port Victor* sailed this morning with commissary stores and mules and Tenth U. S. Signal Corps, comprising 55 men; also 25 of Hospital Corps, with 5 surgeons.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C.,*

July 23, 1898.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary War directs that following the departure of Schwan's brigade you cause the following regiments to be placed en route to Santiago, viz: Fifth Maryland, First Florida, Second Georgia. It may be necessary to make transfers to do this. If so, the Secretary directs that it be done, and a general officer and staff assigned. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 6.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram directing Fifth Maryland, First Florida, and Second Georgia be placed en route for Santiago just received. The First Florida is now in camp at Fernandina, the Second Georgia en route there, Fifth Maryland still here. Shall the First Florida and Second Georgia embark at Fernandina or Tampa?

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Last of six transports carrying Porto Rico expedition, 73 officers and 2,823 enlisted men, sails to-morrow morning. Quartermaster's Department will assign first available transport to Fifth United States Infantry, which should follow after receiving all recruits for regular regiments now at Tampa. Cable message may reach me care United States consul, Santa Barara, Samana Bay. Santo Domingo.

SCHWAN, *Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 7.43 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The transports *Arcadia, Whitney, Miller, Florida, and Cherokee*, the latter with General Schwan's headquarters, sailed between 10 and 12.30 to-day with two light batteries Seventh Artillery, one troop Second Cavalry, two companies Eleventh Infantry, the full regiment of Nineteenth Infantry, and two sections of general pack train. The *Mohawk*, which can easily overtake these boats, can not sail before 10 o'clock to-morrow. It will carry 10 companies of Eleventh Infantry, about 600 pack animals, the brigade ambulance train, and Red Cross ambulances.

JNO. I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General Volunteers, Senior Officer at Port Tampa.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Concho, Alamo, and Leone left yesterday for Newport News. *Rio Grande* and *Santiago* leave to-day for Tampa per your telegram of yesterday, and the next four unloaded will go to same place.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA BERMUDA, *July 23, 1898.*

(Received 10.28 p. m.)

The SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C., U. S. A.:*

Can Captain McMillan go with me when I join General Miles's expedition? He is assigned to duty with me. Will see General Shafter about it.

HUMPHREY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—10.30 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Shafter reports *Rio Grande* and *Santiago* left to-day for Tampa; four other transports will follow to-morrow and next day. Have troops ready to embark as soon as they arrive, and send direct to Point Fajardo, Porto Rico.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(Same to Gen. John I. Rodgers, Port Tampa, Fla.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—10.45 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Use your judgment as to sending ships to Fernandina for Florida and Georgia regiments. Probably be better to embark them there. See that they have ammunition and get off to Porto Rico as soon as possible. Will the six ships coming from Shafter take this brigade?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—11.15 p. m.

Hon. H. C. LODGE, *Hamilton, Mass.:*

Telegram received and submitted to Secretary of War, who remarks until regiments from other States have assignments to the field your application for the heavy artillery and the Eighth Regiment he regrets can not be favorably considered. You have one regiment at Santiago, while other States have none in the field at all. The pressure for this representation is of such character as to force the Secretary to equalize assignments among several States. The wisdom of this you will readily see.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Colonel HUMPHREY, *Santiago:*

If General Shafter approves of Captain McMillan going with you, Secretary War does.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Proctor, Vt.:*

Proposition contained in your telegram to Secretary War about Vermont regiment will have consideration, and it is probable regiment will be ordered in not distant future.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 23, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General RODGERS, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

How much transportation will you need over what is now in port? It is desirable that as fast as transports are loaded they be put under way for Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 23, 1898.*

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The troops leaving Tampa should sail for Point Fajardo, Porto Rico, where General Miles awaits them.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *July 24, 1898.*

(Received 12.23 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Transportation, in addition to that now in port, will be required for eleven troops of Fifth Cavalry; eight companies of Fifth Infantry; two batteries, three 3.6-inch rifles, eight guns each; two batteries of 5-inch rifles, six guns each; and two batteries 7-inch howitzers, six guns each, with horses, and transportation to embark remainder of troops ordered in your telegram of July 16.

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 24, 1898.*

(Received 2.05 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C.:

First section, with General Hains, arrived 12.30. As it is impossible to get any transport off to-night, General Hains's preference was to go into camp, which really is best thing to do, as troops will be more comfortable in camp than they would in cramped quarters aboard the transports. Other sections coming along twenty to thirty minutes apart. General Brooke, on last section, will not arrive until to-morrow morning. I find by putting 1,300 men each on *St. Paul* and *St. Louis* we will be short space for about 150 men. Of course more men can be put on the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, or, what I think would be better, the *Seneca* can be ordered here from New York to take the 150, and reduce the number to be put aboard the *Massachusetts* and *Roumania*, making the men all round more comfortable. I have wired Colonel Bird suggesting this. I return to Old Point Comfort this afternoon, and take a boat for Washington to-night.

HECKER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 24, 1898.*General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

The Secretary War has given orders for the two batteries of Pennsylvania artillery at Newport News to go to Porto Rico as soon as transportation can be provided. The *St. Paul* will be ready to sail from Newport News Tuesday. Do you not think it would be well to have a regiment of your next brigade ordered there in time to embark and sail as soon as possible? If you approve, issue the order; or perhaps it would be better to order the entire brigade to get under way as soon as possible and camp at Newport News and embark as transports are ready. This would prevent delays. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1898—2.30 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,

Governors Island, N. Y.:

Secretary War directs that soon as transportation can be furnished the two batteries of Pennsylvania light artillery at Newport News be sent to Porto Rico to report to General Miles. What is needed to complete their arms and equipment?

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, July 24, 1898—2.30 p. m.*General WADE, *Chickamauga Park, Georgia:*

Get the brigade that is to follow Hains ready for shipment to Newport News at once. General Brooke will probably give orders for its leaving as soon as railroad can give them cars. He has been advised that ships for one regiment at least will be waiting there after Tuesday noon. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 24, 1898.*

(Received 4.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram just received. I do not know the capacity of six ships coming from Shafter.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GEORGIA, *July 24, 1898.*

(Received 7.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram of this date, relative to getting brigade to follow Hains ready for shipment, received.

J. F. WADE, *Major-General Commanding.*

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., *July 24, 1898.*

(Received 9.25 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Dispatch received. Saturday's report from Warburton, senior captain, shows Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Newport News, has 75 horses, and that 75 horses have been ordered purchased for Light Battery C. For condition of these batteries on July 3 see copy of report from these headquarters July 5. Only minor articles of equipment received since that date. Have directed Captain Warburton to report direct to Adjutant-General articles needed to complete equipment.

GILLESPIE, *Brigadier-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, July 24, 1898—12 midnight.

Major-General MILES,

Care Major-General Brooke, via Newport News, Virginia:

Return all transports at once, including Yale, Harvard, St. Louis, and St. Paul.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

JULY 24, 1898.

Mr. J. J. HENNA, *No. 8 West Fortieth Street, New York City.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant to the honorable the Secretary of War, inclosing correspondence between yourself and General Miles relative to the return of yourself and party of about forty to the Island of Porto Rico, and, in reply thereto, to inform you that the Secretary grants permission for yourself and party to return to your homes by accompanying one of the expeditions; but this permission does not in any way imply that any of the party will be employed as "commissioners, guides, scouts," or in any other capacity, and no claims whatever for compensation as such will be entertained, unless specially ordered by General Miles or the Secretary of War.

With assurances of high regard, I am, yours, very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

(Correspondence follows.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 20, 1898.*

Gen. NELSON A. MILES, *Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR: In view of the projected invasion of Porto Rico by the American Army, and authorized by a number of Porto Ricans now residing in the United

States, I come to offer the services of the entire board of directors of the revolutionary party of the island, of which I have the honor of being president, and a contingent of about forty natives, to accompany the expedition about to be sent, in the capacity of commissioners, guides, scouts, interpreters, and soldiers. In coming to offer our services, we are only moved by a sense of duty toward the country where we were born, and to the one that gave us hospitality and citizenship, as well as by the conviction that the influence we will exercise over our compatriots on our arrival in the island could not but quickly satisfy them that the purpose of the American invasion is to redeem the natives from the ignominious yoke of the tyrant, and not to conquer them with the sword and enslave them again under another flag and master, as the Spaniards would have them believe—thus facilitating and making victory easy for the American arms instead of having to meet resistance and unnecessary shedding of blood on both sides.

As I informed you in our interview this morning that it will take a couple of weeks at least in which to organize our men, I would pray you to let me know at your earliest convenience your decision on the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. J. HENNA.

P. S.—Kindly forward answer to No. 8 West Fortieth street, New York.

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 21, 1898.*

Dr. J. J. HENNA, *8 West Fortieth Street, New York:*

Replying to your excellent letter of yesterday, I should be very glad to have you and such members of the board of directors as can come here not later than Thursday or Friday prepared to leave from Newport News Saturday. How long they will be delayed en route is impossible to say; it depends on circumstances. In order to be sure of being in time, I would advise that you be here as indicated, or at Newport News Saturday to go on the steamer that leaves that port. There will, however, be other steamers leaving Newport News in about a week or ten days destined for the same place. You can exercise your own judgment in determining time of your departure, according to above-indicated plans.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 23, 1898.*

Dr. J. J. HENNA, *New York:*

You will not need to come until later. Will advise you by letter.

NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

8 WEST FORTIETH STREET, *New York, July 23, 1898.*

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request at the interview held between our secretary, Mr. R. H. Todd, and yourself yesterday, I beg to lay before you the correspondence between General Miles and myself on the subject of the Porto Rico invasion.

The manuscript proposed, a copy of which is in your possession, expresses our sentiment and plan of action. We did not consider ourselves justified in publishing it for distribution on our arrival at the island without your authority, but will follow your suggestions on the matter.

Should you consider it unnecessary to wait for an answer from General Miles, kindly inform us where to report for duty.

With sentiments of the highest consideration,

I am, respectfully, yours,

J. J. HENNA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, July 25, 1898—10.10 a. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
Governors Island, N. Y.:

Send noncommissioned officer and five enlisted men to report to commanding officer of *Olivette*, sailing from New York this afternoon or to-morrow morning (Colonel Kimball will give exact hour of departure), to guard paymaster's funds. They will return on first ship.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PHILADELPHIA, *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 10.14 a. m.)

Gen. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

It would be most gratifying to the men of the First Troop and to their friends here if they could be sent with General Brooke on Wednesday to Porto Rico. This organization was the bodyguard of Washington in the Revolution and has participated in every struggle of the country since. It is composed, rank and file, of the best young men of this city—men of standing and fortune. It would be a good thing for them and the country to have them among the first to land at Porto Rico. I earnestly urge this upon you.

COL. A. LOWDEN SNOWDEN.

TAMPA, FLA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 10.37 a. m.)

SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

No orders yet about Woodson's Fifth Corps ambulance train. I want some of these to outfit brigade from this corps ordered to Porto Rico.

O'REILLY, *Chief Surgeon.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 25, 1898.*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I shall feel personally obliged if you will direct that the First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, commanded by General Wyley, be assigned to the Porto Rico expedition.

BOIES PENROSE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 12.01 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

General Grant's brigade ready to leave. No orders yet from General Brooke.

J. F. WADE, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 25, 1898—1.30 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

How many transports will you need to ship the troops ordered from your corps to Porto Rico? The Fifth Infantry, Fifth Cavalry, and the Southern regiments ordered in telegram Saturday should be first to go. There are six transports on the way to you. How many more will you require? Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 25, 1898.*

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Telegram of 23d instant, directing that after the departure of Schwan's brigade the Fifth Maryland, First Florida, and Second Georgia be placed en route for Santiago, should have directed to place them en route for Porto Rico. Acknowledge.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MADISON, IND., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 2.19 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Indiana importunes you to send her One hundred and fifty-ninth Infantry on Porto Rico expedition.

M. C. GARBER, *Editor Courier.*

P. E. BEAR, *Judge.*

M. R. SULZER, *ex-Member Republican State Committee.*

ELLISON MCGUIRE, *Mayor of Madison.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 3.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram of this date correcting destination of Fifth Maryland, First Florida, and Second Georgia regiments as given in your telegram of 23d is received.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 3.57 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Transport *Morgan* leaving here at noon with Troop A, Fifth Cavalry, on board under Captain Coombs and Second Lieutenant Valentine, 90 men with 500 rounds .30-caliber ammunition per man, also 13 teamsters and transportation of the troops and part of transportation of Nineteenth Infantry, 1,300,000 rounds .45-caliber rifle ammunition also aboard.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 4.10 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, Captain Groome, earnestly desires to be included in expedition leaving Wednesday for Porto Rico.

The standing of this company is so high that they feel entitled to be recognized with first cavalry leaving for Porto Rico consistent with the public service; we will greatly appreciate your directions accordingly.

C. C. HARRISON.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 4.33 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Don't want to urge favoritism, but Third Pennsylvania Volunteers is fully equipped, in excellent health, and was first Pennsylvania regiment to front. Justice to it and the Government should send it to Porto Rico.

A. K. McCLURE.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 5.57 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram No. 2 just received. I need transports enough to carry Fifth Infantry, strength to-day, 750 officers and men, 25 4-mule wagons complete, and 8 horses; Fifth Cavalry, 1,082 officers and men, same number horses, 46 mules, wagons complete; Southern brigade, 3,246 officers and men, 327 mules, 35 horses, 75 wagons, and brigade headquarters. I know nothing of the capacity of Shafter's transports. You do not mention General Rodgers's siege artillery, part of which awaiting shipment under your previous orders.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 8.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegram regarding two batteries of Pennsylvania artillery at Newport News to go to Porto Rico and other matters contained therein is received. The transportation now provided will be very much crowded, and I do not think they can go with this part of the expedition. The *St. Paul* and *Seneca* have not yet arrived. I have inspected the *Roumania*, *Massachusetts*, and *City of Washington* and think arrangements for the men and animals very much contracted, though it is possible they may get through without serious injury resulting. I will telegraph General Wade to send Grant's brigade and the battalion Sixteenth Infantry attached to it here at once, to go into camp and await transports. I would again remind you that the Second and Third Divisions are all ready to move, and that a brigade should be ready here to take Grant's brigade's place, and so on through the list until all have gone, unless it be thought wise to send troops to Savannah or Brunswick and load troops from these points. In connection with this I would say that the transportation bringing Hains's brigade and my headquarters and the batteries here has not been a success. It is a long distance out of the way, and the railroad did not seem to have transportation of its own and was not fully equal to the increased service. The train on which I was bringing my headquarters here was forty-eight hours coming from Chickamauga.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

TAMPA, FLA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

One troop Fifth Cavalry left on *Morgan* for Porto Rico to-day. The regiment is in readiness to embark as soon as transports arrive. Require two large ships to transport regiment, 1,000 men and horses and 250 mules and wagons. This is the third time the regiment has been under orders to embark on transports, and in behalf of the officers and men I urgently request that the steamer *Michigan* and one other large transport expected to reach Port Tampa to-morrow may be assigned to take us to Porto Rico without further delay.

WHITESIDE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifth Cavalry, Commanding.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 25, 1898.*

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram No. 6 just received. The 52 unassigned light artillery recruits will be sent under an officer on Porto Rico expedition when transports are available.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—10.20 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago de Cuba*:

General Ludington has, at my instance, just wired Humphrey concerning transports yet needed at Tampa. Please direct Humphrey to meet this requisition, and to this extent previous instructions concerning transports are modified. We are anxious to meet General Miles's expectation for troops, hence these appeals for the ships with you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., July 25, 1898.

(Received 10.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.*:

Telegram No. 5 received. Battery H, Seventh Artillery is here. Enlisted strength, 200 guns, and material on cars ready to embark on arrival of ocean transportation.

COPPINGER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—11 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Your telegram of even date received. In addition to the transportation therein reported, give the amount of transportation that will be required for General Rodgers's siege artillery. Of course, it is supposed you would include everything ordered.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 25, 1898.*

(Received 11 p. m.)

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.*:

Chief Surgeon O'Reilly should be authorized to take such of the Fifth Corps ambulance train as may, in his judgment, be necessary to outfit troops going to Porto Rico.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1898—11.15 p. m.

Hon. G. P. WETMORE, *Newport, R. I.*:

The Rhode Island regiment is not forgotten.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.*:

Press dispatches say that General Miles is disembarking at Ponce. The Secretary of War does not credit it, and yet feels that it may be so. He says that you should sail for Fajardo; not finding him there, to then proceed to Ponce. Some notice will doubtless be waiting at Fajardo. When will you get away?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 26, 1898.*

(Received 9.21 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C. :*

I am informed that the commanders of the auxiliary cruisers do not announce their presence at any shipping point. This should not be so. I understand also that the troops now here with me en route to Porto Rico will sail under the convoy of the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*. If this is not correct please advise me, that I may govern myself accordingly. I expect the batteries from Chickamauga during the day.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 26, 1898.*

(Received 9.26 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C. :*

Your dispatch regarding General Miles disembarking at Ponce received. Please see my dispatch regarding sailing of the fleet now loading here in a body. I will proceed to Fajardo and then find such orders as may be waiting. Hope to get away to-morrow. Neither the *St. Paul* nor the *Seneca* have been reported yet.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 26, 1898—10 a. m.*General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va. :*

The Secretary of War does not wish transports loaded beyond the point of comfort and safety of the men, even if you have to leave some of your men to follow. At the same time, it is desirable that all space be utilized. Your command will have the convoy of the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*, and of course your ships should sail within hailing distance.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 26, 1898.*

(Received 10.40 a. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

War Department, Washington, D. C. :

General Snyder wishes to accompany his second brigade to Porto Rico. Most of his first brigade having already gone. I approve unless you send instructions to the contrary.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 26, 1898.*General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla. :*

Secretary of War approves of General Snyder going with his second brigade.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., *July 26, 1898.*

(Received 11.11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C. :*

We have 1,087 men enlisted this morning, all armed, clothed, and equipped as infantry, with the exception of 722 gun slings. First Battalion only has khaki uniforms. Very anxious to secure khaki for other two battalions. Have no engineering tools or equipment, though requisitions have been made. Anxious to secure sheathed machetes for all enlisted men.

GRIFFIN, *Colonel.*

COLUMBIA, PA., *July 26, 1898.*

(Received 12.35 p. m.)

Gen. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Hope you will approve General Coppinger's request for the departure to Porto Rico of General Snyder with the next brigade of his division.

M. S. QUAY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 26, 1898.*

Senator M. S. QUAY, *Columbia, Pa.:*

Authority will be given to General Snyder to get away as soon as it can be arranged.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 26, 1898.*

(Received 12.55 p. m.)

RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Kentucky troops have been sent to the front; Indiana, which was the first to respond after the call, seems to have been overlooked. I well understand that it has been unintentional, but our people do not so well understand it. There is considerable apprehension and feeling about it, which I think I should communicate to you.

CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—1.30 p. m.

General WADE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The Secretary War directs that an Indiana regiment be substituted for one of the Illinois regiments ordered to Porto Rico, Illinois being represented by one or more regiments now in the field and Indiana having none.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 26, 1898.*

(Received 2.22 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to your telegram, letter will reach me here to-morrow. Am arranging with a view to unloading at destination. Some corrections are in progress.

J. R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—4 p. m.

COMMANDING OFFICER,

First Regiment U. S. Volunteer Engineers, Peekskill, N. Y.:

It is proposed to send your entire regiment to Porto Rico. You will put forth every effort to get all necessary clothing and equipment. It is expected to have transport ready for you in New York in about eight days.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—4.25 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Porto Rico:*

Conflicting reports here as to your place of landing. Why did you change? Doraco, near Enseñada, about 15 miles west of San Juan, is reported an excellent

place to land. The *Yosemite* went in there and remained several days. Did you leave ships to direct Schwan and Wilson, now en route, where to find you? General Brooke will leave Fortress Monroe to-morrow.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—4.35 p. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

Associated Press reports following by way of St. Thomas:

"The United States expedition under the command of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding Army of United States, which left Guantanamo Bay during the evening of Thursday last, July 21, was landed here—Port of Guanica—safely to-day, after a skirmish with a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of 30 belonging to the launch *Funiistas*, auxiliary gunboat *Gloucester*, formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's steam yacht *Corsair*. Four Spaniards were killed and no Americans were hurt. The troops were pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about 10 miles east of this place."

Secretary of War is doubtful in his mind as to the truth of this report, but it may be so and is sent to you for your information. Of course, if you fail to connect with General Miles at Fajardo, you will have to look for him elsewhere on the coast. Doubtless he has left instructions at Fajardo for you. We are trying to get him by cable, asking him to do so if he has not already.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1898—5.30 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

One million three hundred fifty thousand rounds, caliber .45, shipped you to-day. Remainder of the 2,000,000 rounds will be ordered to-night.

As to Major Lissak, he will be at Fort Monroe to-morrow morning. Commanding officer, Fort Monroe Arsenal, telegraphs that he has turned over 200,000 rounds, caliber .30, cartridges to cavalry troops, and 1,575,000 rounds, caliber .45, cartridges to General Hains's Brigade—giving 500 rounds per man.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 26, 1898.*

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

Have you given orders for the wagon transportation of Grant's brigade?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 26, 1898.*
(Received 8.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Have ordered the wagon transportation of Grant's brigade to accompany the brigade.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

VIA BERMUDA, ST. THOMAS, *July 26, 1898.*

(Received 9.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The *Gloucester*, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports, and heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Hope to move on Ponce in a few days, that being the largest city in Porto Rico. Notification has been sent to transports going to Cape San Juan, and all transports and supplies should be directed to this port or Ponce until further notice. Troops in good health and best spirits. No casualties.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—midnight.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

The following has been received and is furnished you for your information and guidance:

"Circumstances were such that I deemed it advisable to take the harbor of Guanica first, 15 miles west of Ponce, which was successfully accomplished between daylight and 11 o'clock. Spaniards surprised. The *Gloucester*, Commander Wainwright, first entered the harbor; met with slight resistance; fired a few shots. All the transports are now in the harbor, and infantry and artillery rapidly going ashore. This is a well-protected harbor; water sufficiently deep for all transports, and heavy vessels can anchor within a few hundred yards of shore. The Spanish flag was lowered and the American flag raised at 11 o'clock to-day. Captain Higginson, with his fleet, has rendered able and earnest assistance. Hope to move on Ponce in a few days, that being the largest city in Porto Rico. Notification has been sent to transports going to Cape San Juan, and all transports and supplies should be directed to this port or Ponce until further notice. Troops in good health and best spirits. No casualties.

"MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*"

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—10.20 p. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

Secretary War does not think it necessary to keep your fleet together going over—the liners are so much faster.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 26, 1898—midnight.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

The following has just been given out from the White House by authority:

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this

afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government looking to the termination of the war and a settlement of terms of peace."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Newport News, Va., July 26, 1898.

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: We are here doing our best to get away to sea, as you know by my telegram. There is a hitch in the arrival of the *St. Louis* and the *Seneca*, and there is a great deal to do in getting aboard the troops and the ammunition. Everything is here now except the batteries from Chickamauga. Their ship is assigned to them and they go aboard as soon as they can do so. The other ships are loading their baggage and supplies, and the men will go aboard as soon as matters are arranged in that line. They will be the last to go.

I wish to say now again to you that I made the request that the three divisions of my corps be sent to Porto Rico. You will remember I did this verbally, and I have done so in writing. I would now say that if I have done anything thus far which is worthy of any consideration I have not a higher present ambition than to have my whole corps under my command. Will you please say this to the Secretary and the President and ask them to permit this corps to come to me and to serve under my command in Porto Rico. If you get this in time to telegraph me, do so, acknowledging its receipt and anything else you may have to say. I do not now anticipate getting away before to-morrow afternoon or evening. It is a slow job, but I have avoided confusion thus far.

I am, very truly, yours,

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding*.

P. S.—I would say further that I fear we underestimate the Spanish force in Porto Rico.

NEW YORK, *July 26, 1898.*

HON. THOMAS C. PLATT, *49 Broadway, New York City.*

MY DEAR SENATOR PLATT: I have been asked by several friends of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to write to you for the purpose of enlisting your good offices toward securing the regiment an opportunity of going to the front.

It is unnecessary for me to recall to you the distinguished reputation which this regiment won during the rebellion.

Upon the declaration of the present war it was the first New York regiment to answer the President's call and to volunteer to a man for active duty, without any conditions whatever.

For over two months the 1,800 men which compose the regiment have been held at Tampa, Fla., and yesterday, instead of being ordered on the Porto Rico expedition, they were transferred to a new camp at Fernandina, Fla.

The military authorities have declared that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is in discipline, efficiency, and morale the equal, if not the superior, of any regiment in the service. Its lieutenant-colonel is one of the crack officers of the Regular Army, and under the circumstances it is very natural that a great deal of irritation should prevail among the members of the regiment and its friends at its protracted detention in camp.

The Tammany politicians are spreading a rumor through the city that the regiment is being unjustly discriminated against.

I have too much confidence in the Administration to give any credence to such

a base supposition, but I would very earnestly urge upon your part the advisability of making an earnest effort with the War Department to have the regiment immediately assigned to the front.

Any action upon your part will be very gratifying to myself, personally, and to thousands of friends of the regiment in this city, and I shall see that the members of the regiment are made acquainted with your kindness in the matter.

I beg to remain, very respectfully, yours,

T. ST. JOHN GAFFARY.

Referred to the Secretary of War for his consideration.

T. C. PLATT, *U. S. S.*

NEW YORK, *July 27, 1898.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 27, 1898.*

(Received 10.17 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your several telegrams received last night. Under present conditions it seems to me that I should push on with what force I can put on the fast ships and get to General Miles as soon as possible. Unless otherwise ordered, I will go on, leaving the slower ships to come on as fast as they can. I hope to be able to get away this evening with the *St. Louis* and *St. Paul*; and expect the batteries on the *Roumania*, and the *Massachusetts* with its lading, and possibly the *City of Washington*, will be able to start. The *Seneca* is held for, to me, unaccountable reasons by the quarantine officer. I could send aboard the troops designated for it by lighters. If that would meet the views of the Department, please advise me.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., July 27, 1898—11.50 a. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

Your telegram is received, and Secretary War approves of proposition to go forward as rapidly as possible with fast ships, allowing slow ones to follow. Soon as I can get necessary information about the *Seneca* from health officers, instructions will be sent you concerning her. It may be that you will have to leave the troops going on *Seneca* to board her after she is thoroughly fumigated, if it is insisted this shall be done.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHARLESTON, KANAWHA COUNTY, W. VA., *July 27, 1898.*

(Received 12.50 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

My State was one of the first to respond for troops. Our First Regiment, now at Chickamauga, is regarded by General Brooke as one of his best regiments. They are very anxious to go to Porto Rico, and my State will feel it keenly if war ends without giving them a chance to go to front. If possible, please have them go.

G. W. ATKINSON, *Governor of West Virginia.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 27, 1898.*

Dr. A. H. DOTY,

Health Officer, Quarantine Station Staten Island, N. Y.:

When will the *Seneca* be released from quarantine? She is needed very much for transportation purposes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., *July 27, 1898.*

(Received 2.55 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

The *Seneca* was released from quarantine on Friday last, and is now at Fort Monroe. *Olivette* bound out this afternoon.

A. H. DOTY, *Health Officer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898—3 p. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

Health officer, quarantine, Staten Island, reports *Seneca* was released from quarantine on Friday last, and is now at Fort Monroe. *Olivette* bound out this afternoon.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 27, 1898.*

(Received 3 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

In reply to telegram of 25th, transport room for siege artillery will be required for 23 officers, 1,235 enlisted men, 116 civilian employees, 570 horses, 508 mules, 75 six and 6 four mule wagons, 4 ambulances, 12 7-inch howitzers, carriages, limbers, platforms, and 1,200 rounds ammunition for same. Twelve 5-inch siege guns, carriages, limbers, platforms, and 1,200 rounds ammunition for same. Sixteen 3.6-inch heavy field guns, carriages, limbers, caissons, and 2,300 rounds ammunition for same. Six farm trucks, in addition to foregoing, and tentage for the command, and sixty days' rations and forage; also shears, gins, tackle, armament, chests, tools, and appliances for disembarking, mounting, handling, and repairing siege material.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898—3.50 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

Transports from Santiago are not reported returning to Tampa as fast as the Secretary of War would like. We will need all you have to get the troops General Miles wants from Tampa. Please have them hurried along there, as the General has landed and waits reinforcements with impatience. You know how trying his position is, and we are anxious to meet his every want and wish.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, FLA., *July 27, 1898.*

(Received 6.32 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Transport *Fanita* sailed at 12.50 p. m. for Santiago, with 22 packers, 3 doctors, and Major Hersey, First Volunteer Cavalry, aboard. Baggage of officers, at Santiago, which was not unloaded from the transports while there, also sent back on *Fanita*.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 27, 1898.*

(Received 9 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I regret to say that the departure which I hoped to make to-night has been defeated by reason of the overcrowded condition of the dock by freights not belonging to the army. The spaces were so small and narrow that the loading of the ships was a slow operation. I would suggest that the Quartermaster-General arrange for a clearing of the roofed docks in all future cases of loading of troops at this point. In such case troops can be loaded with their supplies without difficulty. I hope to be off at an early hour to-morrow morning.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898—10.40 p. m.

General MILES, *Porto Rico:*

Secretary of War desires transport boats *Mohawk* and *Mobile* returned to Tampa as soon as possible to transport from there to Porto Rico the siege artillery and Fifth Cavalry.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898—10.40 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHITSIDE, *Fifth Cavalry, Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary of War has requested General Miles to return to Port Tampa transports *Mohawk* and *Mobile*. When they reach Tampa they will carry your regiment and siege artillery to Porto Rico. The transport *Michigan* is a refrigerating ship, and will run only between Tampa and Santiago.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA., *July 27, 1898.*

(Received 10.41 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

General Duffield not on board *Leona* or *Alamo*, which arrived to-day. Captains of these two report he expected to sail on *Concho*, which they think will arrive to-morrow, Thursday. Will deliver message promptly when he arrives.

ALLEN, *Quartermaster.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 27, 1898.*

(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Can we not be ordered to leave here immediately for Porto Rico? Am under orders to report to General Miles.

BARCLAY H. WARBURTON,
Captain Light Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Porto Rico.*

SIR: At the instance of the President, Hon. James W. Wadsworth is given authority to visit the army operations in Porto Rico. He will be given trans-

portation to and return from Porto Rico, and all consideration due his position as a Member of the House of Representatives.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1898.

General MILES, *Porto Rico:*

Secretary suggests you send your dispatches to St. Thomas for transmission via Martinique.

CORBIN.

NEW YORK, *July 27, 1898.*

General CORBIN:

Message went 3.20 via Martinique, Government rate, \$1.93½ per word. I added to address words: "First dispatch boat starting for Porto Rico." As all West Indian offices close 6 o'clock, suggest Departments wiring Porto Rico file before 3 while we have to depend on this circuitous route.

SQUIRES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1898—12.15 a. m.

General BROOKE, *Newport News, Va.:*

The Secretary of War hopes you will be able to get away early in the morning. I am instructed to say that the overtures for peace have not reached a stage that in any way warrants a hesitancy or absence of vigor on the part of our army operating against the enemy. You will give this information to General Miles, whom we may not be able to reach by cable before you report to him. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 28, 1898.*
(Received 10.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your midnight telegram received. The troops will go on board this morning and move out as rapidly as they are ready. The lightering from here to opposite Fortress Monroe has been very slow work, but all the supplies of ammunition and subsistence are now on board or going on board, and the troops are moving. There is difficulty attending so long a distance of lightering, as you may well imagine. Every day and hour since our arrival has been devoted to pushing the work. The difficulties attending the loading of troops from these docks, which are crowded with merchandise, is very great and should receive attention, so that in any further movement there may be more space given to loading ships. I hope to be off myself with the *St. Louis* this morning. I understand about the conditions as related by you in the peace negotiations. Good-by.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General Commanding.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 28, 1898.*

(Received 10.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The following will sail to-day: On *Massachusetts*, medical department, 13 officers, 256 enlisted men; Signal Corps, 8 officers, 153 enlisted men; Sixth United States Cavalry, 1 troop, 2 officers, 56 enlisted men; Eighth United States Infantry, 1 company, 1 officer, and 62 enlisted men; headquarters detachment, 15 enlisted men. Artillery on steamer *Roumania*, 687 enlisted men, 19 officers. General Hains will report his brigade.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General Commanding.*NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 28, 1898.*

(Received 3.40 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

My brigade, consisting of three regiments of infantry, 138 officers, 3,608 men, with 1,750,000 rounds ammunition; 5 Sims-Dudley dynamite guns, 2½-inch caliber, with 300 rounds ammunition; three troops of cavalry, 8 officers, 291 men, with 150,000 rounds carbine ammunition, sail for Porto Rico this afternoon on the steamers *St. Louis*, *St. Paul*, *Roumania*, *Massachusetts*, *Seneca*, and *City of Washington*.

PETER C. HAINS, *Brigadier-General.*UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 28, 1898.*

(Received 3.46 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Two of my regiments have embarked for Porto Rico. Four other regiments are under orders. I request permission to go to Porto Rico by first available transport. Please wire answer.

COPPINGER,

*Major-General, Commanding Fourth Corps.*PHILADELPHIA, PA., *July 28, 1898.*

(Received 4.14 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Can not special effort be made to expedite the departure of Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Newport News?

HENRY H. BINGHAM.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 28, 1898.*

(Received 7.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have arrived with one regiment, First Kentucky. Expect the rest of my brigade to-night. Am ready to sail and await orders.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 28, 1898.*General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The Secretary desires to know what troops have sailed for Porto Rico from Tampa; what regiments and batteries have been designated to go. Nothing specific in regard to movement from Tampa has been received here.

JOHN A. JOHNSTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 28, 1898.*

(Received 11.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

The following troops have sailed for Porto Rico: The Eleventh and Nineteenth infantries, under General Schwan; Light Batteries C and M, Seventh Artillery; Troops B, Second Cavalry, and A, Fifth Cavalry. All have been regularly reported by wire. Following under orders and awaiting transports: Artillery—D, Fourth; G, K, and M, Fifth; E, Sixth, and H, Seventh; Fifth Infantry, Fifth Cavalry, General Hudson's brigade, comprising Second Georgia, Fifth Maryland, and First Florida, and General Snyder's with division headquarters.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

FRANKFORT, KY., *July 28, 1898.*

(Received 7.55 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Have I ever, in any way, attempted to thwart the wish of General Brooke or any other person that the First Kentucky Regiment should be sent to Porto Rico, and did I not recommend to you some weeks ago that the regiment should be sent to Maysville?

W. O. BRADLEY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 28, 1898.*

President WILLIAM MCKINLEY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The Fifth Volunteers, flower of Illinois, first responding to call, National Guards from Springfield, Jacksonville, Peoria, Quincy, and Decatur, taken from train at Chickamauga yesterday to make way for two Kentucky regiments, beg to go to front immediately. I urge request be granted. Regiment and friends are heartbroken.

RICHARD YATES.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 28, 1898.*

Gen. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR GENERAL: I this morning sent the President a telegram, of which I inclose a copy.

The feeling throughout this vicinity is that through some inadvertence our regiment is not receiving the recognition it is entitled to. As I was for five years a member of this regiment I take the liberty to ask you to do whatever is possible to enable them to go to the front. Their relatives and friends throughout this section are greatly disappointed at the failure of the regiment to go to the front. As I understand it, the regiment has been twice turned down for other regiments.

Respectfully, yours,

RICHARD YATES.

TOLEDO, OHIO, *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 12.05 a. m.)

General CORBIN:

Will Sixth Ohio go to Porto Rico? Please have them included. Want it bad.

J. H. SOUTHARD.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 12.55 a. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

If possible, send Sixth Ohio to Porto Rico; now at Chickamauga. McMaken, the colonel, was of Toledo Cadets and is a splendid officer. Give the boys a chance.

J. B. FORAKER.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 29, 1898—10.30 a. m.

General COPPINGER, Tampa, Fla.:

Transports *Yucatan*, *Allegheny*, *Comal*, and *San Marcos* are en route from Santiago to Tampa. General Shafter has been directed to send transports *Segurança*, *Miami*, and *Matteawan* to Tampa. These seven transports will carry approximately 5,300 men and 2,300 animals.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ST. THOMAS, July 29, 1898.

(Received 2.11 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28, 1898, 1.30 a. m.—On the 26th garrison had a spirited engagement on skirmish line. Our casualties, 4 wounded; all doing well. Spanish lost 3 killed, 13 wounded. Yauco occupied yesterday. Henry's division there to-day. Last evening Commander Davis, of the *Dixie*, moved into this port, followed by Captain Higginson with his fleet early this morning. General Wilson, with Ernst's brigade, now rapidly disembarking. Spanish troops are retreating from southern part Porto Rico. Ponce and port have population 50,000, now under American flag. The populace received troops and saluted the flag with wild enthusiasm. Navy has several prizes; also 70 lighters. Railway stock partly destroyed, now restored; telegraph communication also being restored; cable instruments destroyed; have sent to Jamaica for others. This is a prosperous and beautiful country. The army will soon be in mountain region; weather delightful; troops in best of health and spirits; anticipate no insurmountable obstacle in future. Results thus far have been accomplished without the loss of a single life.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding Army.

HELENA, MONT., July 29, 1898.

(Received 2.53 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary, Washington, D. C.*:

Grigsby's Cavalry anxious to go to Porto Rico. They can quickly mount in that country if their horses are left behind. If practicable would be gratified to have them sent to the front.

THOS. A. CARTER.

ST. THOMAS, received July 29, 1898—2.36 p. m.

SECRETARY WAR, Washington, D. C.:

Port Ponce, Porto Rico, July 28, 1898, 4.15 p. m.—In the affair of the 26th Capt. Edward J. Gibson, Company A, was wounded in left hip; Capt. J. H. Prior, Company L, slightly wounded in hand; Private James Drummond, Company K, two wounds in neck, and Private Benjamin F. Bostick, Company L, slight wound on right arm. All of Sixth Massachusetts. All doing well. The Spanish retreat from this place was precipitous, they leaving rifles and ammunition in barracks and forty or fifty sick in hospital. The people are enjoying a holiday in honor of our arrival.

MILES.

PONCE, *August 29, 1898—3.14 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF TREASURY, *Washington:*

Col. Frederick A. Hill, of Judge Advocate's Department, collecting customs here. Will remain until permanent selection made. General Wilson recommends retention.

O. H. AUSTIN.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 3.35 p. m.)

HON. R. A. ALGER, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Am advised part of Wiley's brigade has been ordered to Porto Rico. If not against your judgment, hope you will include remaining regiment and keep Wiley in command.

M. S. QUAY.

PEKIN, ILL., *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 4.43 p. m.)

HON. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Four companies of the Fifth Illinois are from my district, and the people as well as I feel keenly at the manner in which the Fifth have been humiliated. We can not locate the cause, but we hope and ask for the Fifth to be sent to Porto Rico immediately.

JOSEPH V. GRAFF,

Member of Congress, Fourteenth District, Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 4.50 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

The reports in relation to the Fifth Illinois Regiment, now at Chickamauga, have been coming here and have greatly excited the friends of the soldiers comprising the Fifth Regiment in our State. It so happens that it is made up of young men largely in and around Springfield. I am well acquainted with many of the regiment. I feel aggrieved that that regiment has failed to go to the front, especially that they were called back after they were ordered a day or two ago. Will you please order the men either to Porto Rico or some other place where they can be made to feel that they are not ignored?

S. M. CULLOM.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 5 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Our people in Illinois are quite exercised over the apparent unfair treatment by the Department of the Fifth Illinois, now at Chickamauga, Ga. This is one of the best equipped regiments in the service. It is our home regiment. It includes the Governor's Guards. Most of the officers and a large per cent of the men have served from four to twenty years in the National Guard. It was the first regiment on the ground at Chickamauga. It has been twice disappointed by breaking camp under orders to move, losing and giving away all their accumulation of camp equipment, tent floors, etc., then ordered to return. Our people are feeling

sore over this treatment. While I sympathize with this feeling, I am not willing to believe that it was intentional on the part of the Department. I sincerely hope that you will manage to send this regiment, and at once, on the Porto Rico expedition.

JOHN R. TANNER, *Governor.*

STATE HOUSE, *Springfield, Ill., July 29, 1898.*

(Received 5.55 p. m.)

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Our people in Illinois are getting quite exercised over the apparent unfair treatment by the Department of the Fifth Illinois, now at Chickamauga. This is one of the best equipped regiments in the service—it is our home regiment. It includes the Governor's Guards. Most of the officers and a large per cent of the men have served from four to twenty years in the National Guards. It was the first regiment on the grounds at Chickamauga. It has been twice disappointed by breaking camp under orders to move, losing and giving away all their accumulation of camp equipment, tent floors, etc., and then ordered to return. While I sympathize with this feeling I am not willing to believe that it was intentional on the part of the Department. I sincerely hope that you will manage to send this regiment, and at once, on the Porto Rico expedition.

JOHN R. TANNER, *Governor.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington:*

The *Segurança*, *Knickerbocker*, *Saratoga*, and *Iroquois* leave to-morrow night for Tampa. The *Miami* and *Matteawan* have only forage on board; they will be unloaded next. They have been retained until near last on account of their condensing 13,000 gallons of water each per day, without which the fleet could not have gotten along.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *July 29, 1898.*

(Received 9.31 p. m.)

HON. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War,*
Washington, D. C.:

I understand the Second Division, Second Brigade, First Army Corps, Chickamauga, desires to be included in the troops sent to Porto Rico. I am advised this division has been longer at Chickamauga than any division there. I have no personal information, but give you that which has come to me from those in position to know. I am pleased to present the matter to you for your favorable consideration if entirely consistent with the public service. Our people are very grateful to you for your recent kindness. I think the Government should make an effort to send all the troops possible to Porto Rico. It will be a great lesson to them and is fairly due them because of their response to the Government's call.

C. W. FAIRBANKS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 29, 1898.

(Received 11 p. m.)

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Transports *Segurança*, *Knickerbocker*, *Saratoga*, and *Iroquois* leave Santiago to-morrow night for Tampa. You should have troops in readiness to embark for

Porto Rico on their arrival. Secretary of War directs me to say that he has no objection to your going to Porto Rico with any part of your command when you may desire, but on leaving that you will notify this office the next officer in rank to yourself and who will succeed you in command.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHICAGO, *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 11.23 a. m.)

General ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to request that Fifth Illinois be ordered to the front. A lot of brave men are much disheartened and discouraged. Your kind personal attention will be greatly appreciated.

W. E. MASON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Washington, July 30, 1898—12.40 a. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the following transports left Newport News for Porto Rico July 28:

St. Louis, with Third Illinois, 1,173 men, 46 officers, and General Brooke and staff.

Roumania, with four batteries (Rodney's battalion), about 19 officers and 700 men, 16 guns and caissons, 4 battery wagons, 331 horses, 72 mules, reserve ambulance, signal corps and hospital wagons and stores, artillery ammunition, rations for men, about thirty days' forage for 1,000 horses.

Massachusetts, with reserve ambulance corps, hospital corps (men and horses), headquarters First Army Corps; Troop H, Sixth Cavalry; Troops A and C, New York Volunteer Cavalry; City Troop, Pennsylvania Cavalry; Company F, Eighth Infantry; total, 43 officers, 1,130 men, 1,005 horses and mules.

Seneca, with part Fourth Pennsylvania, 611 men, small-arms ammunition, rations for men and additional commissary stores, wagons and equipage signal corps, 29 ambulances, and various small stores.

City of Washington, with part of Fourth Pennsylvania, 612 men, cargo of commissary stores (overflow of *Massachusetts*), small-arms ammunition, and rations for men.

St. Paul, with Fourth Ohio, 44 officers, 1,211 men, battery dynamite guns, Brigadier-General Hains and staff, Porto Rican Commission, newspaper correspondents, and transients joining Army in Porto Rico.

General Grant's brigade follows from Newport News, and will sail Monday or Tuesday. General Shafter is sending the transports rapidly to Tampa. Troops from there should be under way in considerable numbers by middle of the week, unless we are embarrassed by the quarantine regulations, which are giving us trouble all along the line.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 12.50 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Transport *Cherokee*, with General Schwan on board and part of his brigade, arrived this afternoon. Remainder expected soon.

MILES.

NEW YORK, *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 10.50 a. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Can I offer any suggestions or advice or inducement to send the Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry to the front? I am very anxious that it should be done, if possible. Answer Oriental Hotel.

T. C. PLATT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 30, 1898.*

Senator PLATT, *New York City:*

Every consideration will be given your request for the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers to be sent to Porto Rico. The trouble is that your State already has troops in the field, while other States have none at all and are claiming the honor, and are claiming it with a vengeance. You see the trouble?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL OFFICE,

Washington, July 30, 1898.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

SIR: As the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, an English corporation subsidized by Spain, declines to receive messages addressed to Ponce, please inform all offices that messages to General Miles and his army must be addressed "St. Thomas, by first dispatch boat sailing for Ponce."

I am endeavoring to secure a modification of this order, and am in hopes that the English company will accept the situation and reopen their office at Ponce. Meanwhile, it seems to me that messages to and from Santiago should not be sent over the wires of this hostile company, but that messages to and from Santiago should be routed via Haiti.

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY,

Brigadier-General, Chief Signal Officer U. S. Army.

PEKIN, ILL., *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I am authorized to-day by many officers from Fifth Illinois Infantry to deny rumored lack of discipline, and to say it is perfect. They bore their trials like soldiers, and I renew my request of yesterday that they be sent to Porto Rico immediately.

JOSEPH V. GRAFF, M. C.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 30, 1898.*

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary of War directs me to remind you that the *Mohawk* and the *Mobile*, now with you, should be sent to Tampa to bring the Fifth Cavalry to you, as none of the transports going to Tampa from Santiago have necessary provisions for carrying animals.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 30, 1898.

Gen. J. J. COPPINGER,

Commanding Fourth Corps, Tampa, Fla.:

Secretary of War directs that you take the necessary steps to unite the regiments belonging to General Hudson's brigade for service in Porto Rico in time to take the transports now en route from Santiago to Tampa. These regiments are understood to be the Fifth Maryland, Second Georgia, and First Florida. General Miles has this day been directed to order the *Mohawk* and *Mobile* from Porto Rico to Tampa. These vessels are fitted to carry men as well as public animals and transportation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 30, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary of War directs that transports bringing you troops, as soon as discharged, be put under way at once for New York. This will expedite matters, avoiding complications of quarantine at Southern ports, and thus enable the Department to get you reinforcements and supplies in the quickest time possible. The Santiago transports will bring you all that you ordered from Tampa; they are all under way there.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 30, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The *Maverick*, with about half million gallons of water, will leave Savannah to-day for Ponce.

Five thousand tons of coal is being loaded on schooners for same place.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

MATTAPOISETT, MASS., July 30, 1898.

(Received 12.11 p. m.)

Adjutant-General H. C. CORBIN, Washington, D. C.:

Earnestly urge that Battery A, Pennsylvania Volunteers be sent to Porto Rico.

ROBERT ADAMS, JR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1898.

(Received 12.11 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I am very desirous that General Wiley's brigade—First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps—be assigned to the Porto Rico expedition, and shall feel personally obliged if you will so direct. Please reply by wire.

BOIES PENROSE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 30, 1898.

(Received 1.47 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I telegraphed General Corbin yesterday in relation to treatment of Fifth Illinois Regiment. Meetings of citizens are being held expressing indignation on

account of what seemed to be discrimination against the regiment and in favor of an Indiana regiment in turning the Fifth back after being ordered to go, and had marched several miles to take the train. Can you not send that regiment at once to Porto Rico? May I ask you to telegraph me to-day?

S. M. CULLOM.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 4.19 p. m.)

HON. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I am in receipt of a number of telegrams from friends, urging that the Sixth Ohio be included in Porto Rico expedition. I feel compelled to repeat their requests to you.

M. A. HANNA.

TAMPA, FLA., *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 5.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

It is important that Gen. Roy Stone direct what shall be done with road machine here. Can you cable him for directions?

CHITTENDEN, *Engineers.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 5.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

All of my command is here ready to sail when transportation is furnished. Have you any orders for me?

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., July 30, 1898.*

Gen. FRED. D. GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

The Secretary of War directs that you take the cavalry and Pennsylvania artillery now at Newport News with you to Porto Rico. Until you report to your corps commander, these troops will form part of your command.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 30, 1898.*

Gen. FRED. D. GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

The Commissary-General was not in when your telegram came. It has been sent to him. The Secretary of War authorized you to purchase, in open market, the beef and bread necessary for your command until arrangements are made. Cause your staff officers to make necessary vouchers.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., *July 30, 1898.*

(Received 8.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Colonel Hecker fears it will be necessary to take transport *Minnewaska* for General Grant and give us *Chester*. Understand from New York quartermaster *Chester* will not be ready for two weeks; boilers need overhauling. Under-

stand General Miles wants engineer troops. My whole regiment, with engineering tools, pontoon equipage, and mules complete, can go on *Minnewaska*. Fear we will not get off at all if we lose this transport.

GRIFFIN, *Colonel*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 30, 1898—11.15 p. m.

Governor JOHN R. TANNER, *Springfield, Ill.:*

Replying to your telegram asking that the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry be sent to Porto Rico, you are informed that it was no fault of the regiment or anyone connected with it that it was not sent. The facts are that the First, Third, and Sixth Regiments of Illinois Volunteers were in, or ordered to, active service when it was noted by the Department that other States had none, notably your neighbor, Indiana. In view of this fact the commanding general at Chickamauga was ordered to substitute an Indiana for an Illinois regiment, and in the exercise of this discretion he selected the Fifth. This may be and doubtless is a hardship for the regiment. It had to be done, however, to give scant justice to the State of Indiana, and you will say it is but fair.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

(Same to Senator S. M. Cullom, Springfield, Ill.)

(Same to Senator W. E. Mason, Chicago, Ill.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 30, 1898—11.45 p. m.

Colonel GRIFFIN, *State Camp, Peekskill, N. Y.:*

It is impossible to let you take transport *Minnewaska*. General Grant's brigade is at Newport News awaiting transportation, and she has been ordered to take him. You need not be afraid of not getting away on time.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 30, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Transportation will be hurried to you as fast as possible. The *Minnewaska*, with capacity for 1,000 men, 60 officers, and 1,000 horses, leaves New York to-night. On her arrival you should load her to full capacity with Pennsylvania batteries, provided they are equipped. By the time this is done the other ships will be ready. The *Yale* should be ready for you Wednesday morning.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Port of Ponce, Porto Rico, July 30, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: This command was made up of detachments of troops sent from Santiago, Tampa, Charleston, and Newport News, and it was not intended at first to make more than a rendezvous for the purpose of organizing the command at Guantamano, or one of the islands near Cape San Juan. On the representation of one of the naval officers, however, Point Fajardo was selected. It was later found that this point was more of an open roadstead than a safe harbor, and, further, that it was well known that we were to land there, the Spaniards being thus enabled to concentrate their forces in that vicinity before our arrival. In addition to this, I

found later that the road was not suitable there for wagons or artillery. Before leaving Guantanamo, however, I had expected lighters, steam tugs, etc., to be sent from Santiago, and also a construction corps from New York. None of these arrived, nor did we meet them, as expected, in the Windward Passage. This left the command without lighters and no wagon transportation. The above are some of the reasons why I decided to take the harbors of Guanica and Ponce, where we were least expected, and from which latter point there is a macadamized road, which cost the Spanish Government millions of dollars, and over which it is only 70 miles to San Juan.

We have now landed in a perfectly healthy country, well settled, and where, if necessary, a large amount of beef can be obtained and also transportation, and under the circumstances, in my mind, much more suitable and more important, in a strategic way, than the other point, besides ample time will be furnished here for thoroughly organizing the expedition before the march, and for creating a favorable impression upon the people. Every precaution has been taken to notify transports coming to proceed to this point, a large number of which have arrived.

Marching across the country, rather than under the guns of the fleet, will have in every way a desirable effect upon the inhabitants of this country. At least four-fifths of the people hail with great joy the arrival of United States troops, and requests for our national flag to place over public buildings come in from every direction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1898—12.20 a. m.

Colonel HARD,
Eighth Ohio Volunteers, Santiago de Cuba:

Confer with General Shafter, and if it is certain that your regiment is entirely free from fever it is possible we shall be able to get you to Porto Rico, but you would not have us take any chances of inoculating the army there with fever.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1898—12.30 a. m.

ROBERT ADAMS, JR., *Mattapoisett, Mass.:*

Your telegram has been received. I think you can rely upon this request being complied with at an early date.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 31, 1898—2 a. m.

Hon. HENRY H. BINGHAM, *Philadelphia, Pa.:*

Referring to your telegram July 28, the matter is having attention and will probably reach a favorable result.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 31, 1898—2 a. m.*Hon. M. S. QUAY, *Philadelphia, Pa.:*

Replying to your telegram of 29th, with due regard to claims of regiments of other states it can not be done, Pennsylvania being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 31, 1898—2 a. m.*J. H. SOUTHARD, *Toledo, Ohio:*

Replying to your telegram of 29th, with due regard to claims of regiments of other states it can not be done, Ohio being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 31, 1898—2 a. m.*Hon. M. A. HANNA, *Cleveland, Ohio:*

Replying to your telegram of 30th, with due regard to claims of regiments of other states it can not be done, Ohio being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 31, 1898—2.30 a. m.*RICHARD YATES, *Internal-Revenue Collector's Office, Springfield, Ill.:*

Replying to yours to the Secretary of War of the 28th, with due regard to claims of regiments from other states it can not be done, Illinois being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 31, 1898—2.30 a. m.*Hon. J. B. FORAKER, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Replying to your telegram 29th, with due regard to claims of regiments of other states it can not be done, Ohio being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 31, 1898—2.30 a. m.*Hon. BOIES PENROSE, *Washington, D. C.:*

Replying to your telegram of July 30 to Secretary of War, with due regard to claims of regiments of other states it can not be done, Pennsylvania being already represented by regiments in, or ordered to, active service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 31, 1898.*

General WADE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

You are detached temporarily from the command of the Third Corps and the troops at Chickamauga Park, and will repair to this city with your adjutant-general and aids and report to the Adjutant-General for the orders of the Secretary of War. General Breekinridge will succeed you in command of the troops at Chickamauga Park, but you will not wait for him, but transfer your command to the next general officer in rank and reach here as soon as possible.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 31, 1898.*

General WADE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

You are to command fifteen regiments detached from several corps for duty in Porto Rico. This to give the several States in the Union representation with forces in the field. The Secretary thinks you can give directions better from here than elsewhere; also get your instructions and better understanding of what is expected.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., *July 31, 1898.*

(Received 9.11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Understand reason why *Minnewaska* is wanted for Grant's brigade is on account large accommodations for animals. Why not take my regiment to New York Tuesday, or even Monday. If necessary, load us on steamer; then let her proceed to Newport News, take on Grant's horses, and proceed with other transports carrying Grant's brigade. Delay now in departure my regiment will discourage the men.

GRIFFIN, *Colonel.*

BURLINGTON, VT., *July 31, 1898.*

(Received 11.25 a. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,

Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I respectfully protest against sending Vermont troops to Porto Rico, unless their services are actually needed there. Those of us who bid our sons godspeed when they enlisted in their country's service were prepared for any sacrifice they might make, even to life itself, and are now of the same mind; but when the war is over we feel their places will be at their homes and in their wonted places of business. An excursion to Porto Rico after the war is over will not add to their honor nor to the honor of Vermont.

URBAN A. WOODBURY.

TAMPA, FLA., *July 31, 1898.*

(Received 12.36 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

On account of the rapid increase of typhoid and malarial fever in this regiment, I urgently recommend that the first suitable transports arriving at Port Tampa be assigned to transport the regiment to Porto Rico, as an immediate change of climate is necessary to prevent the spread of the fever. The regiment is fully

equipped and in every particular ready and anxious for active service, and to keep us here longer is an injustice to as fine a mounted regiment as can be found in the world.

WHITSIDE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Fifth United States Cavalry.

UNITED STATES CAMP, TAMPA, FLA., *July 31, 1898.*

(Received 1 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Transport *Michigan* sailed from Port Tampa for Santiago 9 a. m. to-day with following cargo: One hundred and seventy-five tons commissary stores, 300,000 pounds fresh beef, part General Henry's transportation, comprising 106 mules, 25 wagons, and 1 horse; 25 immune nurses and about 25 paymasters also aboard.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 31, 1898.*

(Received 3.17 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Had to send to St. Thomas for operators and instruments to open this cable. Have sent you five cables. Henry's division moves to Ponce to-day, and all is well.

MILES, *Port Ponce.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 31, 1898.*

(Received 3.18 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Duchess discharged portion cargo intended for this command and went to Santiago to-day. *Rita* left for Tampa 27th. *Obdam* for Newport News with sick 31st. Captain Alger on *Obdam*, injured knee. *Yale* left for New York 26th. *Specialist* July 18 for Santiago with stores for Shafter's corps. *Lampasas*, with sick, leaves for Newport News to-night.

MILES.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *July 31, 1898.*

(Received 3.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your telegrams 27th received and answered by letter. Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army; 2,000 from one place having volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation, beef, cattle, and other needed supplies. The custom-house has already yielded \$14,000, which is the only public funds we have for paying the necessary expenses. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move. Please send any national colors that can be spared to be given to the different municipalities. I request that the question of the tariff rates to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action. The previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force. As to the government under military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon instructions issued by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

MILES.

BRATTLEBORO, VT., *July 31, 1898.*

(Received 6.55 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Think our Vermont regiment should be moved on account of sickness developing, but hope not to Porto Rico unless prospect of active service.

JULIUS J. ESTRY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *July 31, 1898.*

(Received 10.45 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Reports that First Ohio Cavalry now at Lakeland, Fla., inefficient not true. Please order immediately regiment Porto Rico with Coppinger corps.

F. B. WIBERG.

BURLINGTON, VT., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 9.52 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Having sons in the Vermont regiment, we protest against it being sent to Porto Rico unless there is need of its services there. When peace is declared we expect our boys will be sent home.

JOHN D. WYMAN.

G. A. BARBER.

N. R. SPAULDING.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 11.05 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

In assigning troops and officers to expedition for Porto Rico won't you allow the State of Texas a representation and give me a command with at least one Texas regiment?

J. R. WATIES, *Brigadier-General.*

AUSTIN, TEX., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 12.48 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I respectfully indorse the request of Brigadier-General Waties.

C. A. CULBERSON, *Governor.*

ST. LOUIS, MO., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 1.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR GENERAL ALGER: If you can, send Fifth Missouri with General Wade. Company H is a Sons of Veterans company, and the regiment is first class.

JNO. W. NOBLE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary, Washington, D. C.:*

The One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana was among the first to reach Chickamauga. Only three regiments have been there longer. Will be obliged if they can go with Wade. They are a splendid lot of men.

CHAS. W. FAIRBANKS.

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 3.20 p. m.)

Secretary ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please send Fifth Missouri to Porto Rico. My son Ralph lieutenant, Company F. That regiment anxious to join expedition.

JOHN J. INGALLS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 5.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

The undersigned respectfully urge that the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers be included in General Wade's selection for Porto Rico service.

HENRY ZIEGENHEIN,
Mayor.

CHRIS. SHARP,

President Merchants' Exchange.

JNO. C. WILKINSON,

President Business Men's League.

L. D. KINGSLAND,

President Manufacturers' Association.

I. W. MORTON,

*President Commercial Club.*FRENCH LICK, IND., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

The men and officers of One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment urgently request that they be detailed for Porto Rico expedition, and I second their request.

DAVID TURPIE.

ATLANTA, GA., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 6.09 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

A number of soldiers in hospital in Charleston, S. C., ready to join their commands in Porto Rico. If they are to go, where shall I order them for transport?

PENNINGTON,

*Brigadier-General, Commanding.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 1, 1898.*General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

The transports coming to you from Porto Rico will carry all animals of the Fifth United States and First Ohio Cavalry. The Secretary of War directs that they both go, and be loaded as soon as possible and be put under way to Porto Rico. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., August 1, 1898.*

(Received 6.23 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram of to-day directing First Ohio Cavalry be put under way to Porto Rico received.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

DELPHI, IND., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

If at all possible, send the One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment to Porto Rico.

C. B. LANDIS.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Major-General Miles directs me to report that there have been no deaths among commissioned officers of this command during the month.

GILMORE.

PLAYA PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 7.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Will President appoint permanent collector at Port Ponce, or shall I keep a military officer on this duty. By error *St. Paul* was reported arrived this morning; should have read *Prairie*.

MILES.

PONCE, *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 7.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington:*

Have official information from consuls San Juan. One says resistance impossible; volunteers refuse to march; no ammunition.

HANNA, *Consul.*

NEW YORK, *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Do send the First Missouri, now at Chickamauga, to the front with General Wade. This regiment are nearly all St. Louis boys. There is a tremendous appeal from influential men in St. Louis in their behalf. Why not send them with General Wade?

R. C. KERENS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I earnestly urge acceptance of the One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, now at Chickamauga, for the Porto Rico expedition.

JESSE OVERSTREET.

FORT GRANT, ARIZ., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 10.33 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Will the Adjutant-General help me in the matter referred to in my official message of to-day? Have written so many letters and made so many efforts in other ways that I venture to address him personally and beg his assistance.

GRESHAM, *Captain.*

FORT GRANT, ARIZ., *August 1, 1898.*

(Received 10.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

One hundred and thirty-seven men and one officer, constituting L and M troops, Seventh Cavalry, at this post, beg to be part of the 50,000 volunteers to occupy Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines. They are a fine set of men, fairly drilled, equipped, and most eager to go to the front. Shortage of officers can be supplied if necessary by good noncommissioned officers.

GRESHAM,

Captain Seventh Cavalry, Commanding L and M Troops.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898—11.30 p. m.

General PENNINGTON, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Order soldiers ready to join their commands in Porto Rico to Newport News for transport.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Hon. R. C. KERENS, *New York City:*

Your request concerning First Missouri will be complied with if it can be done.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 1, 1898—11.30 p. m.

C. B. LANDIS, *Delphi, Ind.:*

Your request to have One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana sent to Porto Rico will have the very best consideration possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 111. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898.

The commanding officers of the following regiments U. S. Volunteer Infantry will report to Major-General J. F. Wade, U. S. Volunteers, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, by telegraph, for instructions and orders:

First Rhode Island, First North Carolina, First New Hampshire, First New Jersey, Second Texas, First Maine, Fourth Missouri, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia, First Connecticut, Third Tennessee, Twenty-second New York, First Arkansas, Fifty-second Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware, and First Maryland.

These regiments will be organized into brigades, as follows:

1st Brigade—First Rhode Island, Fourth Missouri, Twenty-second New York.

2d Brigade—First North Carolina, First Alabama, First Arkansas.

3d Brigade—First New Hampshire, First Vermont, Fifty-second Iowa.

4th Brigade—First New Jersey, First West Virginia, Third Virginia.

5th Brigade—Second Texas, First Connecticut, First Delaware.

6th Brigade—First Maine, Third Tennessee, First Maryland.

Major-General Wade, U. S. Volunteers, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, assigned to command of these brigades and will conduct them to Porto Rico. On

his arrival there he will report to Major-General John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, for duty with the forces under the immediate direction of the Major General Commanding the Army.

The commanding generals of the several army corps in which these regiments are now serving are enjoined to give General Wade every possible assistance in the movement herein ordered.

These regiments are detached from the corps with which they are now serving for this campaign only, at the termination of which they will be returned to their respective corps. They will be accounted for on all returns as on detached service.

On completion of this service General Wade will resume command of the Third Army Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, August 2, 1898.*

To the Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a note of the 28th ultimo from the French ambassador, who states that the consul of France at San Juan, Porto Rico, has telegraphed him that, at the joint request of the consuls, the Captain-General has recognized in writing the neutrality of a place outside the city where foreigners have taken refuge, and that as soon as the United States forces make their appearance a notification of this humane arrangement will be given to the general in command.

The French ambassador states that he brings this matter to our knowledge in order that such instructions may be sent to General Miles as may be thought proper.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

[Inclosure.]

EMBASSY OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, July 28, 1898.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

The consul of France at San Juan de Puerto Rico telegraphs me that, at the joint request of the consuls, the Captain-General has recognized in writing the neutrality of a point selected outside of the city where the foreigners have taken refuge.

Our consul adds that, as soon as the Federal vanguard shall make its appearance, he intends to notify the general commanding the American army of this humane arrangement.

I have the honor to bring this fact to your knowledge in order that you may be able to send General Miles such instructions as you may think proper.

Be pleased to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the assurances of my very high consideration.

Hon. WILLIAM R. DAY,

Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

JULES CAMBON.

VAN WERT, OHIO, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 1.12 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Second Ohio was one of the first regiments mustered. They beg to go to Porto Rico. I earnestly urge their prayer.

G. L. MARBLE.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Washington, D. C.:*

Minnesota boys at Chickamauga impatient to go to front. Can you not befriend them and place them where they may face the foe? Their sires fought and fell at Gettysburg. If there be more fighting, their sons seek the field of honor and danger.

W. H. EUSTIS.

PRESCOTT, ARK., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

I sincerely trust you will allow the Arkansas troops to participate in the Porto Rico expedition.

THOS. C. McRAE.

NORTHFIELD, MINN., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 11.49 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary, Washington:*

Respectfully urge that Fourteenth Minnesota Regiment be sent on Porto Rico expedition. Men anxious to go. Sincerely hope you will.

JOEL P. HEATWOLE,
Member of Congress, Third District.

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 12 m.)

Hon. GEORGE D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary War, Washington, D. C.:

If possible, please have Third Regiment New York Volunteers included in Porto Rico expedition.

J. P. LINDSAY.

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 12.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Reed's battery, Fifth Artillery, with eight 3.6-inch rifles, will be ready to sail to-morrow for Porto Rico on the *Aransas*. To what port shall they be ordered to sail?

JNO. I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 2, 1898.*

General RODGERS, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

Should sail for Ponce, Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 1.03 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Captain Wester, of the Swedish army, presented credentials to me last night and is desirous of accompanying my command to Porto Rico. I will have room

on my vessel to accommodate him if it is the desire of the Department to have the Captain accompany the expedition. Please wire your wishes in the matter.
GRANT, *Brigadier-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 2, 1898.*
General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*
Captain Wester, of the Swedish army, should be given room on vessel.
By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 2, 1898.*
(Received 1.31 p. m.)

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please do all you can to have First Arkansas, now at Chickamauga, ordered out with next expedition.

HENRY M. COOPER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 2, 1898.*
(Received 2.02 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Second Arkansas, Colonel Cook, anxious to go with General Wade. Will highly appreciate it if you will give Arkansas boys a chance for active service.

A. S. FOWLER.
JOHN McCLURE.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., *August 2, 1898.*
(Received 3.08 p. m.)

General ALGER, *Secretary War, Washington, D. C.:*

Eighth New York most anxious for immediate service. Can't you send them to Porto Rico and oblige them and yours?

JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL.

ATLANTA, GA., *August 2, 1898.*
(Received 3.18 p. m.)

General R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Please favor number of your Georgia friends by sending First Georgia front.

W. H. JOHNSON,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK., *August 2, 1898.*
(Received 4.03 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Officers and men of First and Second Arkansas Volunteers, now at Chickamauga, are ready and anxious to go to Porto Rico. Hope you can send them.

J. H. BERRY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 4.15 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I cordially indorse Colonel Durbin's application to have the One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers attached to General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico.

JAMES A. MOUNT, *Governor.*

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 4.16 p. m.)

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

I cordially indorse Colonel Durbin's application to have the One hundred and sixty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry attached to General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico.

JAMES A. MOUNT, *Governor.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 2, 1898.*

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL HECKER, U. S. ARMY.

Referring to the matter of the dispatch of the *Yale*, the Department is advised that she has begun coaling at Tompkinsville and will not be ready to leave for about five days.

CHARLES H. ALLEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Load the *Hudson* and *Manitoba* and put them under way for Ponce, Porto Rico. The *Yale* will report to you Monday, and will easily overtake those going ahead.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Paymaster will leave to-night to pay your command. Hold rolls there.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 2, 1898.

COMMANDING GENERAL, CAMP THOMAS,

Chickamauga Park, Ga.:

The Secretary of War directs that you put en route for Newport News the Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. On arrival the commanding officer will report to General Grant for duty with the troops going to Porto Rico. The regiment should be fully equipped for field service.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA HAITI, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Transports *Mohawk*, *Whitney*, and *Florida* arrived at this port this morning.
MILES.

PONCE, VIA HAITI, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 7 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Transport *St. Paul* arrived at this port 5 this afternoon.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 8.25 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Has Fifth Cavalry started? General Miles wishes First Ohio Cavalry to follow the Fifth immediately, and authorizes this statement. Please get them off promptly. Cavalry necessity with Garretson. In handsome affair after landing. Both well. Answer.

HAYES, *Major.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 9.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

At the time of the arrival of the army in Porto Rico American money was at a premium—125 per cent; it afterwards fell to 2 for 1, and has since gone down to premium 75 per cent, resulting, in my judgment, from the fact that customs dues are fixed in Porto Rican money and only Porto Rico money received. This, in my judgment, is wrong, and I have directed that American money be received for customs dues at a premium of 100, which, considering the condition of the two Governments, would seem but fair, until I can obtain further information or authority from Washington. I request that the rate of exchange be fixed by the Government with the least possible delay, as it would greatly facilitate public and private business.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 9.27 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Please inform me how soon ample quartermaster and commissary funds will be available at this place. We are using native transportation and employing labor in unloading transports and storing supplies. Abundance of beef, cattle, coffee, sugar, and supplies of that character can be obtained in the country. Request that no more fresh beef be sent, as it can not be used more than a day from the coast. I also recommend that the manufacture of Springfield rifles, .45-caliber ammunition, all white canvas tentage, and black leather equipments of every description be discontinued, as they are obsolete, and should not be a part of the army equipment.

MILES, *Major-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 10.47 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Some 300 volunteers have surrendered, and reports are received from different parts of the island that volunteers refuse to march or fight any longer and that in many places they are willing to surrender and receive their paroles and return to their homes. I respectfully suggest that in any peace negotiations all islands in the West Indies, such as Isle of Pines, Vieques, and others over which Spain has dominion, be ceded to the United States.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 1.25 p. m.)

THE PRESIDENT:

Officers and men of the First Arkansas, now at Chickamauga, as well as people of the State, urgently and respectfully ask that this regiment be included in command about to be sent to Porto Rico. I hope this request can be granted.

S. W. FORDYCE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898—9.20 p. m.

Major HAYES, *Care General Garretson, Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Orders given some days ago for Ohio Cavalry to follow Fifth United States Cavalry.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1896.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Colonel Humphrey, at Santiago de Cuba, August 2, cables as follows:

"After all the fresh beef was taken from the *Mississippi* I sent to report to General Miles, to unload the mules there and return to this point. No time was lost by this, inasmuch as no further work on her cargo at this port was possible for a week. The *Port Victor* is in the same position, so will be the *Olivette* and *Michigan* when they come. I am of the opinion that more supplies are coming here than are needed, but, of course, I do not know what is proposed in the near future; can not say as to that."

It is respectfully requested that instructions be given to General Miles to have the *Mississippi* return direct from Porto Rico to Tampa just as soon as possible.

M. I. LUDINGTON, *Quartermaster-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898—9.50 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War directs that as soon as the *Mississippi* discharges her cargo she be returned to Tampa. It is important that she reach there as soon as possible.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1898—10 p. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.*:

The Fifth Illinois Infantry has been ordered to report to you to go to Porto Rico. How many men will you have, all told, approximately?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., August 2, 1898.

(Received 7.50 p. m.)

Gen. HENRY C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.*:

Third Brigade, including Second Ohio, want to be sent Porto Rico. I was transferred on assurance that my brigade would move. Others are working to supersede us. Can't you push us along to join our commander?

ABE S. BICKHAM.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898—12.45 a. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

Inquiries are made as to what you desire done with road machine left by General Stone at Tampa.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 3, 1898—1 a. m.

ABE S. BICKHAM, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*:

Am sorry not to be able to send your command just now, but you will go to Havana before very long.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 3, 1898.*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The following is a copy of a telegram just received from the commanding officer of the *U. S. S. Puritan*:

"ST. THOMAS, August 2.

"SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington, D. C.*:

"*Leyden, Puritan, and Amphitrite* have arrived, as ordered, at Cape San Juan, Porto Rico. No information. Two troop vessels waiting. We require coal. Await further instructions.

"RODGERS."

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 3, 1898.*

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

Captain Rodgers cables the Navy Department that "The *Leyden, Puritan, and Amphitrite* have arrived, as ordered, at Cape Juan, Porto Rico. No information. Two troop vessels waiting. We require coal. Await further instructions."

The Secretary directs that you cause these vessels to be informed of the point at which you desire the troops to embark.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 3, 1898.*

As you ought to know, the last caliber .45 Springfield rifle was manufactured in '93. Smokeless-powder cartridges are now being manufactured and will be forwarded. I suggest that you get along with what the Government has on hand. The question of currency and duties will be taken up to-day. Your action requiring all duties to be paid in United States currency is approved and will be adhered to.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

FRENCH LICK, IND., *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 11.05 a. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Allow me, by request of men and officers of One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana, at Chickamauga, respectfully urge detail for active service at the front, Porto Rico preferred.

DAVID TURPIE.

NEW YORK, *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 1 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

If you have the disposition to confer lasting favor upon me and friends of Fourteenth New York, Wilder's regiment, please send same to Porto Rico. The command full well equipped. Its career in your hands.

HENRY H. ADAMS.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 1 p. m.)

JOHN ADDISON PORTER:

Peace negotiations find the Yale Battery still at Niantic without orders to move even to a camp of instruction. Worse than that, the reliable information reaches here, confidentially, that a batch of mustering-out rolls have been received here. Five or six weeks after the Yale Battery was organized an emissary came from the corresponding organization in Pennsylvania, which was then neither recruited nor equipped in anything like the shape of the Yale Battery, and tried to seduce some of the best Yale men from the Connecticut battery. Twitchell and other Yale boys stood by their ship. Now the Pennsylvania battery goes to Porto Rico, while these boys have the prospect of being sent home from the Niantic railroad station; yet the Yale men who make the life and soul of this battery offered two separate organizations of 70 and 173 men, respectively, many days before the first call came. The governor's mistakes can not account for this remarkable and exasperating treatment. Men of the finest spirit, intelligence, enthusiasm, and ability are being treated like dogs, and Connecticut and Yale are sore at heart. For two months they have been waiting to see these boys given a chance to fight. I can not refrain from laying these facts before you.

LEWIS S. WELSH.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., *August 2, 1898.*

(Received 1.05 p. m.)

Hon. G. D. MEIRLEJOHN:

The Fourteenth Minnesota now at Chickamauga very anxious to go to Porto Rico next expedition. Won't you see that they go?

L. FLETCHER.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 1.35 p. m.)

Hon. G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Assistant Secretary War, Washington, D. C.:

Influence is being brought to bear to secure assignment of Second Arkansas Regiment as against First Arkansas, for Porto Rico expedition. Friends of the First claim preference by virtue of seniority and other qualifications. Request of Cooper, Rimmel, and others for assignment of First Regiment forwarded to President yesterday, to which I desire to add my name. Answer.

G. A. A. DEANE.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 2.49 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

The Fifth Illinois Infantry left for Newport News this morning.

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General Commanding.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 3.16 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Steamer *Hudson* is loaded and ready to sail with six companies of the First Kentucky. They only await the paymaster, who is expected here at 12 m. I am now loading the *Manitoba*, and expect her to sail to-morrow night.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Can you not arrange it to include Light Battery A, of Connecticut, in the very next expedition that leaves this country. They are organized under the first-class—in fact, they are made up largely of Yale students and graduates who offered two separate organizations many days before the first call for troops was issued. They have been drilling three months at Niantic. The light battery itself, of which the Yale boys now form nearly a half, has a famous record in the civil war, and is very dear to the hearts of Connecticut people. Between the interest in them and the interest of the Yale boys, the State, and thousands of other people outside of the State, have grown from uneasiness and anxiety to a mood of indignant protest that they should be so long ignored. One battery, which was organized after the plan which the Yale boys first proposed and in which they were refused, is now at the front in Manila. Other organizations recruited since then, and which have tried to steal their members from them, are going, or have gone, to the front. People up here can not understand it, and have requested me to petition you in the most urgent way that this state of affairs [be] remedied.

N. D. SPERRY, M. C.,
Second District, Connecticut.

VAN WERT, OHIO, *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 6.31 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Second Regiment Ohio, fully equipped, anxious to go to Porto Rico.

F. W. PURMORT.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 6.40 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

I earnestly hope the designation of First Maryland for General Wade's division will not prevent the Fifth Maryland from going as already determined. If Fifth should not go I shall be placed in most embarrassing position.

WILMER, *Adjutant-General.*PORT TAMPA, FLA., *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 9.07 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Captain Reed's Battery G, Fifth Artillery, with eight 3.6-inch rifles and full complement of men, horses, and ammunition, sailed for Ponce, Porto Rico, on *Aransas* at 7 o'clock p. m.

RODGERS, *Chief of Artillery.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 3, 1898—9.30 p. m.*General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

General Rodgers reports to-day from Port Tampa as follows:

"Captain Reed's Battery G, Fifth Artillery, with eight 3.6-inch rifles and full complement of men, horses, and ammunition, sailed for Ponce, Porto Rico, on *Aransas* at 7 o'clock p. m."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*BURKES STATION, VA., *August 3, 1898.*

(Received 10.40 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

I see two of our regiments are going. Is there any hope for us?

LARZ ANDERSON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 3, 1898—10.15 p. m.*General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary of State has been informed that the consul of France at San Juan, Porto Rico, has telegraphed that, at the joint request of the consuls, the Captain-General has recognized the neutrality of a place outside the city where foreigners have taken refuge, and that as soon as the United States forces make their appearance a notification of this humane arrangement will be given to the general in command.

The Secretary of War directs that, as far as practicable, you recognize this arrangement.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*AUGUSTA, *August 3, 1898.*

General H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to request that if possible the First Maine Volunteer Infantry may be one of the organizations going with General Wade to Porto Rico as reinforcements to General Miles's army.

Maine has taken great pride in furnishing the Government with troops of the best material and with thorough equipment. On all sides the First Maine was reported to be one of the very best regiments among those organized by the States.

The Maine detachment of the signal corps was exceptional in its personnel and equipment. The batteries here, awaiting orders, are as good in material and equipment as the best.

Maine, having thoroughly done her part, is extremely anxious to be represented at the front, and if it is possible to give the First Maine Volunteer Infantry its opportunity in Porto Rico, I trust that you will do so.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN T. RICHARDS, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 3, 1898.

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General U. S. Army.*

SIR: Inclosed please find some telegrams from friends of mine who are officers in the Fifth Missouri regiment now at Chickamauga Park. They are very anxious to get permission to accompany General Wade's expedition to Porto Rico. I hope you will grant their request, if possible.

Very respectfully,

WEBSTER DAVIS, *Assistant Secretary.*

(Enclosures: Four telegrams from officers Fifth Missouri, asking to go to Porto Rico.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—1.30 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The President directs that a military officer be kept on duty as collector of port at Ponce until an appointment is made.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *August 4, 1898.*
(Received 9.55 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Transport *Mississippi* arrived to-day. *Massachusetts* ran aground before entering harbor.

MILES.

ST. PAUL, MINN., *August 4, 1898*

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

It is thought by our people that one of the Minnesota regiments at Chickamauga ought to be sent to Porto Rico, and I think so, too.

C. K. DAVIS.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *August 4, 1898.*
(Received 12.10 p. m.)

Adjutant-General H. C. CORBIN,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

We urge Louisiana's claim to place in Wade's army for Porto Rico. The State has had no chance in this war. Can you not arrange to include First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, now at Miami, but under orders to move on Saturday?

N. C. BLANCHARD.

BATESVILLE, ARK., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 1.11 p. m.)

President WILLIAM MCKINLEY:

Papers state General Wade has selected First Arkansas Regiment for his Porto Rico expedition. I am much disappointed that Colonel Cook's regiment is not also provided for, in view of your statement to me that his promotion can not be expected unless he goes to the front, and Arkansas is anxious for a brigadier. His regiment, the Second, and their friends are frantic for it to go. I beg of you to provide for it. Please telegraph me here to-day your reply.

DANIEL W. JONES,
Governor of Arkansas.

AUGUSTA, ME., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 1.37 p. m.)

Gen. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I earnestly recommend the sending General Mattocks and his brigade to Porto Rico, and his appointment to the military and civil governorship.

E. C. BURLEIGH.

BANGOR, ME., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 2.06 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

General Mattocks earnestly desires his brigade, including Maine regiment, be ordered to Porto Rico. Hope you will send his brigade.

C. A. BOUTELLE.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 3.06 p. m.)

General LUDINGTON, *Washington:*

Send half allowance of transportation and money to hire remainder. How soon will travois be here?

MILES.

PONCE, *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 3.25 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Washington:*

General Miles desires that the road machines left by General Stone be forwarded. GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

WARSAW, ILL., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 4.41 p. m.)

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

In the name of thousands of Illinois people I thank you for restoring the Fifth Illinois Infantry to General Grant's command and ordering it to the front.

B. F. MARSH.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 5.54 p. m.)

General STERNBERG, *Surgeon-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Surgeons of One hundred and sixtieth Indiana Regiment at Newport News protest against being transported on steamships *Alamo* and *Concho*, said to be fever infected. Please investigate and advise.

J. A. MOUNT, *Governor.*

NEW YORK, *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 5.56 p. m.)

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

We respectfully request and urge that our well-drilled and able-bodied Fourteenth New York Regiment, commanded by a Regular Army officer, Colonel Wilder, be included in any command to be sent to Porto Rico or into active service. No regiment better fitted or commanded.

C. P. Huntington, F. D. Tappin, Howard Gould, W. L. Strong, Edward E. Poor, H. W. Cannon, Charles A. Moore, R. A. C. Smith, Charles Stewart Smith, J. Edward Simmons, Dumont Clark, and twenty-five others.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., August 4, 1898.

MY DEAR GENERAL: If you can send Rosser as one of the brigadiers to Porto Rico please do so. He is at Chickamauga. I congratulate you on the splendid success of our arms and the prospect of peace so brilliantly won. Don't bother to answer this, and believe me,

Very truly, yours,
Gen. R. A. ALGER.

JNO. W. DANIEL.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *August 4, 1898.*

Gen. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: We learn that the Second Infantry Tennessee Volunteers is extremely anxious to be detailed by you to go to Porto Rico, and the officers request that some effort be made by the citizens to urge that this regiment be so detailed. We dislike to trouble you, but see no way of urging their request except by a communication to you direct, so we write, begging to urge that you give this Tennessee regiment an opportunity to show what stuff they are made of. These are Memphis boys, and we all take a pride and an interest in them.

Very truly, yours,

P. P. VAN VLEET.

CHICAGO, ILL., *August 4, 1898.*

MY DEAR GENERAL: A friend of mine and George Willits wants to accompany him to Porto Rico on the same transport. His name is Allan Reid; he is a son of Gen. Hugh J. Reid, of Iowa, and a very nice fellow. Hope you can help him. I shall be in Washington Tuesday or Wednesday.

Sincerely, yours,

CHARLES B. MACDONALD.

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.*

ATLANTA, GA., *August 4, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram of 1st instant about sending soldiers to Porto Rico, shall recruits of Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry at McPherson be sent to Newport News for transport to Porto Rico?

PENNINGTON, *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 4, 1898.*

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: Referring to your note of August 2, 1898, inclosing copy of note from the French ambassador, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a telegram to General Miles on the subject contained therein.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

(One inclosure—copy of telegram referred to on page 247.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, August 4, 1898.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that a telegram has been received from the consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, dated the 3d instant, reading as follows:

"With General Miles's approval have consulted consuls San Juan, urging surrender. Am informed will refuse surrender now, but long resistance impossible. I think Macias will surrender without fighting."

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 7.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Request authority to discharge as unsuited to the service enlisted men rendered so by their own misconduct.

MILES.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, GA., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 7.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Are the regiments ordered to General Wade's command to take full allowance of wagon transportation?

BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General Volunteers, Commanding.

PROCTORSVILLE, VT., *August 4, 1898.*

(Received 8.53 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

When is Vermont regiment likely to reach Newport News? Answer to Proctor.
REDFIELD PROCTOR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—9.30 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Instructions have been given to forward road machines by first transport leaving Tampa for Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—9.30 p. m.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, *Proctor, Vt.:*

Can't tell when Vermont regiment will reach Newport News. Will be delayed by use of transportation to bring Shafter's army out of Cuba, which now seems imperative.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1898.*
COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *Atlanta, Ga.:*

Send recruits for Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry, at camp near Fort McPherson, to Newport News for embarkation to Porto Rico.

If necessary an officer from another regiment may be sent in charge, with instructions to return from Newport News, travel involved being necessary for public service.

Report number sent, each regiment, and date of departure.

By order Secretary of War:

WARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1898.*

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The condition of General Shafter's command is so afflicted with malarial fevers that the Secretary of War has ordered all the troops that took part in the Santiago campaign to be taken to Montauk Point, Long Island. He directs that you send all available transports now with or that may come to you to Santiago to help in this work. General Shafter reports 3,778 sick with different kinds of fevers; as yet very few clearly defined cases of yellow fever. It is hoped that the troops will get away before it becomes pronounced or epidemic. Six of the immune regiments will be sent to Santiago for garrison duty and a new military department created consisting of the territory surrendered by the terms of the capitulation.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1898.*

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Having reference to our talk over the 'phone just now, it has been decided that you complete loading of the *Manitoba* with least possible delay, with instructions to discharge on arrival at Porto Rico as fast as possible and then proceed to Santiago to report to General Shafter.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

By order Secretary War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 5, 1898.*

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

While the Secretary of War gave you permission to go to Porto Rico with one of your divisions at such time as you might see proper, he directs that no orders be given Lieutenant-Colonel O'Reilly to relieve him from duty at Tampa, as it is important that he remain there to meet the necessities of the hour.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that \$50,000 in coin was sent your quartermaster by General Brooke \$100,000 more by *City of Chester*; sailing to-morrow.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 5, 1898.

Hon. WILLIAM POTTER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR: This is your order to Major-General Miles and other commanding officers of United States forces to admit the yacht *May* to all ports in Porto Rico, with supplies for the Army, it being understood that no goods are to be imported into Porto Rico upon said yacht for sale.

Very respectfully,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 5, 1898.

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Memphis Cotton Exchange earnestly urges upon you to consider favorably the desire of the Second Infantry, Tennessee Volunteers, to be selected as part of the proposed expedition from Camp Alger, Va., for the Porto Rico campaign.

Very respectfully,

HENRY HOTTER, *Secretary.*

PONCE, August 5, 1898.
(Received 11.51 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Mobile and *Mohawk* ordered to Port Tampa to bring Fifth Cavalry here prior to order for all transports to report to Shafter. Where will these two vessels go? Desired to get cavalry here as quick as possible.

GILMORE.

UNITED STATES CAMP,
Tampa, Fla., August 5, 1898.
(Received 12.34 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Eight regiments volunteer infantry at Fernandina not under orders for Porto Rico; none here.

COPPINGER, *Major-General, Commanding.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 5, 1898.
(Received 12.25 p. m.)

General CORBIN, Washington:

New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia cavalry here. Please order First Ohio by next transport, regardless others.

HAYES, *Major.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—1.35 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

The Secretary War says *Mobile* and *Mohawk* should go directly to Santiago. This in reply to General Gilmore's cable of even date to Secretary War.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

RAYMOND, MISS., *August 5, 1898—4.30 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please let the First Mississippi Regiment go to Porto Rico.

T. C. CATCHINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 5, 1898.*

General MILES, *Ponce:*

What is the prospect of getting ships off that were reported aground? Do you wish all of your siege train? Answer immediately.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PONCE, PORTO RICO, *August 5, 1898.*

(Received 5 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

No excuse whatever for either ship going ashore. The *Roumania* was off yesterday and gone to Arroyo to disembark. It is expected the *Massachusetts* will be off to-day. Her captain totally incompetent. I have asked Captain Sands to place navy officer in command. Troops are disembarking at Guanica, Ponce, and Arroyo; balance of siege train can be held until I ascertain what resistance will be made at San Juan. Cavalry much needed, and I request authority to send either *Mohawk* or *Mobile* direct to Tampa for Fifth Cavalry. No more hay required; abundance of grass in country. Commissary and quartermaster funds most needed.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 5, 1898.*

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to report that the *Manitoba* sailed at 5.50 p. m. In compliance with your orders I placed on board Batteries A and C, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the two Pennsylvania cavalry troops with their equipment and horses, except 20 which reached here late. I also shipped on the *Manitoba* all the horses (private horses included), mules, wagons, tentage, and equipment of my command, except the wagons and mules of the One hundred and sixtieth Indiana, for which there was not room on the ship. The remaining troops of my command are ready with me to step on the transports as soon as they reach here. The Fifth Illinois Volunteers reported this morning and is in camp here.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898—9.40. p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary War directs you stop shipping the siege train to General Miles. This is according to the General's wishes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 5, 1898—11.15 p. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Transport *Obdam* will report to you Sunday morning, and she will be used by you instead of steamer *Yale*, which has been transferred to Santiago. The *Obdam*

has a capacity for 1,300 men, and it is thought she can carry this number without any inconvenience or crowding, and you will exercise great care to see that the men are placed at the best possible advantage, not, however, to the extent of crowding or discomfort. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898—11.25 p. m.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE, *Chickamauga Park, Ga.:*

The Secretary of War directs that when the regiments ordered to General Wade's command are moved that one-half of the wagon transportation will probably be taken; but further than getting regiments in condition to move, no steps will be taken until further orders, as the transportation to move General Shafter's army to Montauk Point exhausts our resources in that direction.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—12.10 a. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Secretary War thinks you should proceed to join General Miles along with your troops going on the *Obdam*. The rest of your brigade may be detained several days at Newport News. It is impossible to fix the exact date when transports can be furnished you, as it is considered the first importance to get General Shafter's army out of Santiago. That part of your brigade left behind should be given in charge of an experienced officer, who will look after the discipline and comfort of the remaining portion of your brigade until transports can arrive to take it to you.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., August 6, 1898.
(Received 1.12 a. m.)

General ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: My battery, men and officers, are still at your service, either at Santiago, Porto Rico, or Philippine Islands.

Respectfully,

J. GUMBINGER,
Captain, Wilson Battery, F. S. T.

HELENA, MONT., August 6-7, 1898.
(Received 1.42 a. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

If possible, send Grigsby's cavalry to Porto Rico or Cuba. They want to get into or near a fight.

THOMAS H. CARTER.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 6, 1898.*

(Received 10.10 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your two telegrams in reference to transport *Obdam* are received and contents noted. I will leave at the earliest moment possible with all the troops I can take on board. The *Leona* reported to me this morning. I can board her in a few hours with the rest of the First Kentucky. Shall I do so?

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 6, 1898—11 a. m.*

Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON, *New York City:*

Telegram concerning Fourteenth New York has been received and will have most careful consideration. The removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago makes it difficult at this time to send any considerable number of troops to Porto Rico.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 6, 1898—11.10 a. m.

Hon. T. C. CATCHINGS, *Raymond, Miss.:*

If possible First Mississippi will be sent to Porto Rico, but removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago makes it impossible to send any considerable number of troops at this time.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—11.15 a. m.

Mr. N. C. BLANCHARD, *Shreveport, La.:*

If possible First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers will be sent to Porto Rico, but removal of General Shafter's army from Santiago makes it impossible to send any considerable number of troops at this time.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—11.15 a. m.

General GRANT, *Newport News, Va.:*

Do not make use of *Leona*, as she has imperative orders to leave at once for Savannah, where she is needed.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898—Noon.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

A part of General Grant's brigade sailed from Newport News yesterday. Thirteen hundred more will sail to-morrow. The Fifth United States Cavalry and First Ohio are waiting for the two transports. You were authorized by wire yesterday to send them. The Secretary War desires an early report of how many more troops, if any, you require to prosecute the campaign in Porto Rico. He wishes to hurry forward every man you require, but no more than you need.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *August 6, 1898.*

Hon. H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

Please accept my grateful thanks for the consideration and prompt action of the War Department on my late recommendations in relation to the movement of Illinois troops, and through you I desire to thank Secretary Alger. You will find the Eighth Regiment equal to any emergency, and ready to leave for New York the moment transportation is furnished.

J. R. TANNER.

PONCE, *August 6, 1898.*

(Received 2.85 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

General Brooke reports Hains's Brigade, Fourth Ohio, Third Illinois, captured Guayamo yesterday. Slight skirmish with enemy in and about town. Enemy's strength estimated about 500. Not ascertained that any of enemy were regulars. Resistance not strong. Private John O. Corder wounded below knee; C. W. Riffie, both legs below thigh; S. W. Wolcott, in right foot; none serious; all Fourth Ohio. One Spaniard killed, 2 wounded, as far as known.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 6, 1898.

Hon. N. D. SPERRY, *New Haven, Conn.:*

Referring to your telegram August 3, Battery A has been assigned to the Porto Rico expedition under immediate command of Major-General Wade. The time of departure can not be determined at this time, for the reason that we are taxing the transports to the limit to get General Shafter's army out of Cuba.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

COLDSRING, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.,

August 6, 1898.

(Received 2.43 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:*

Please wire General Miles that Lafayette Post will supply, in accordance with its custom in New York City, flags for all public schools in Porto Rico, and how many needed.

D. BUTTERFIELD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 6, 1898.*

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War directs me to forward, for your information, following telegram just received from Gen. Daniel Butterfield:

"Please wire General Miles that Lafayette Post will supply, in accordance with its custom in New York City, flags for all public schools in Porto Rico, and how many needed."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 6, 1898.*

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, *Coldspring, Putnam County, N. Y.:*

One hundred flags have been sent General Miles, but he has been informed of your generous offer, and when his reply is received it will be communicated to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 6, 1898.*

(Received 4.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Message relative to *Mobile* and *Mohawk* received; will be sent to Tampa. There has been some delay unloading these vessels, owing to grounding of *Massachusetts* and *Roumania*.

GENERAL MILES.

PONCE, *August 6, 1898.*

(Received 7.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Owing to the serious condition of General Shafter's command, I would not delay a single ship, notwithstanding our need of cavalry, and will order *Mohawk* and *Mobile* and every other vessel that can be spared to go with all speed to Santiago.

MILES.

NEW YORK, *August 6, 1898.*

(Received 7.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Sail to-day for port of Ponce with 1,083 enlisted men, 47 officers, 52 civilians, teamsters, on transport *Chester*.

GRIFFIN, *Colonel.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—8.50 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, 47 officers and 1,080 enlisted men, 52 teamsters, sailed on *City of Chester* to-day from New York to join your forces at Ponce.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—9 p. m.

Major HAYES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

First Ohio will come with Fifth United States Cavalry.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—9 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Ships with carrying capacity of 2,000 men and like number of horses have left Ponce last evening for Tampa to take Fifth United States [Cavalry] and First Ohio Cavalry to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—11 p. m.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to send you the following text of a telegram received to-night from Mr. Philip C. Hanna, United States consul at San Juan de Porto Rico, now at Ponce with the army of occupation.

"PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 6, 1898. (Received 6th—9.35 p. m.)

"Secretary MOORE, Washington:

"Recommend first paymaster bring large supply silver and change. Short supply; very embarrassing.

"HANNA."

A copy has also been sent to the Navy Department.

Respectfully, yours,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Second Assistant Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 7, 1898—11 a. m.

Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER, *Helena, Mont.*:

It is not possible to send Grigsby's regiment to Porto Rico at this time, or any other regiment for that matter, for the reason that every transport we have is being used to bring General Shafter's army out of Cuba.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 7, 1898.

(Received 1.25 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The *Obdam* is reported to you as having a capacity for 1,300 men. I have had a survey of her made, which shows that she should carry but 600. By crowding, some 150 more might be accommodated. To carry more than 750, soldiers will have to occupy the unused coal bunkers and other parts of the ship intended for freight, where there is neither light nor ventilation. To do so would endanger the health and lives of the men, and, in event of a storm, the probable loss of the ship. I think a half regiment is all that should be loaded. Shall I act on my own judgment or take a full regiment? I am ready to march my men aboard now.

GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., August 7, 1898.

(Received 3.37 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

The Secretary of War having stopped the further shipment of the siege train to General Miles, I now request instructions as to the disposition to be made of the batteries serving with the train, the ordnance material, and quartermaster's transportation. There are about 1,800 men, 1,300 animals, and a large amount of artillery material collected here. A considerable time will be necessary to complete the shipment of the command. After consulting with General Coppinger and the chief surgeon, I report that the condition of health of the men and animals requires their removal at once from the south, and if it is considered advisable to maintain any portion of this siege train for service or future instructions, I am of the opinion that the interests of the service will be subserved by moving it to a point at least as far north as Washington. The chief surgeon Fourth Army Corps informs me that the sanitary conditions at Jacksonville, Fernandina, or other points along Gulf or South Atlantic coast would not afford relief from conditions existing here; also that there are many cases of typhoid fever in camp, and, although it is the healthiest camp at Tampa, a rapid depletion of the command may be expected from this disease, if not from infection. General Coppinger has authorized me to fully represent this matter, and early action is requested.

JOHN I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General Volunteers, Chief of Artillery.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 7, 1898.*

(Received 9.25 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Upon personal inspection I find that the report upon which I based my telegram to you this morning was incorrect, and that I can take a regiment on the *Obdam*.
GRANT, *Brigadier-General.*

COLUMBIA, PA., *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 10.22 a. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Will the peace make any change in the movement of General Snyder and his headquarters? I believe they are now in Tampa, under orders for Porto Rico. Kindly answer, D. H.

M. S. QUAY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 8, 1898—11.15 a. m.

Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Please telegraph at once the batteries that are with you and referred to in your telegram of yesterday. It is hoped we will be able to telegraph you orders for a change of your men very soon. Would you recommend batteries with you going back to their station, as it is not probable they will be needed with General Miles? Your recommendation is desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 8, 1898—1.10 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

How many troops can the transports now at Tampa take to Porto Rico? Have conference with quartermaster and others having knowledge, as it is desired to order troops not going to Porto Rico North as soon as camps can be determined on. An early reply is desired.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 1.23 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

I think enough troops have been ordered to Porto Rico. No more light batteries required.

MILES.

PONCE, *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 1.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Replying to General Butterfield's inquiry concerning public schools in Porto Rico, there are 546 public and 38 private.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 8, 1898.*

Dear General BUTTERFIELD:

Inclosed is a copy of General Miles's report upon the number of flags that can be utilized.

With sincere regards, I am, faithfully, yours,

HENRY C. CORBIN.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, *Cold Springs, N. Y.*
(Inclosure—see telegram signed Gilmore preceding.)

PONCE, *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 3.10 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

General Schwan's command is marching around the west end of Porto Rico. General Henry, with Garretson's brigade, is moving across, via Adjuntas and Utuado, to Arecibo, thence to San Juan. General Brooke has one brigade between Guayama and Cayes; General Wilson, with Ernst's brigade, is at Coamo. American flag is floating in nearly all the principal places in Porto Rico. A small fort has been built at the entrance of Guanica Bay, which I hold. Respectfully recommend be named Fort Capron, in honor of Captain Capron. Would recommend that no more troops or laborers be sent to Porto Rico.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding Army.*

PONCE, *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 3.16 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Cavalry will shorten campaign materially. Secure additional horse transports; old ones ordered Santiago. Answer.

HAYES.

YBOR CITY, FLA., *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 5.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

The batteries referred to in my telegram of August 7 are H and K of Second, D of Fourth, K and M of Fifth, E of Sixth, and H and K of Seventh Artillery, all of which are now in this camp. I request telegraphic orders for myself and Maj. C. P. Townsley to proceed to Washington for consultation in reference to recommendations for dispositions of these batteries. Experience has demonstrated and I [understand] the Major-General Commanding Army would desire to retain a few batteries equipped with siege material in order to work out the problem of the proper armament and equipment for a siege train in the field. Experience has shown that this work must be intrusted to the artillery service.

JNO. I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 7.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Bills presented for payment of salary of Catholic priests in this diocese from custom-house funds. This method has been in vogue. What action shall be taken?

FRANKFORT, KY., *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 8.07 p. m.)

Gen. H. C. CORBIN, *Washington, D. C.:*

Please let Third Kentucky go to Porto Rico. You will place many Kentuckians under lasting obligations by doing this.

W. O. BRADLEY, *Governor.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 8, 1898*

(Received 8.15 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Postmaster Santiago reports all army mail returned to New York; none received here from any source since arrival *St. Louis*. Please arrange that the mail for the 20,000 troops for this island be either sent by transports or that the Post-Office Department send a special dispatch boat.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

UNITED STATES CAMP, *Tampa, Fla., August 8, 1898.*

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram received. Following transports are now at Port Tampa: *Santiago*, which will take corps headquarters and one battalion Fifth Infantry; *Rita*, assigned for depot quartermaster's supplies, and *Clinton* for depot commissary supplies. No other transports reported here. Major Bellinger at Egmont, 35 miles away. No telegraph there. Shall confer with him after he returns.

COPPINGER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

If you can spare labor that has been sent you, send 250 by first boat going to General Shafter, Santiago.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

Hon. M. S. QUAY, *Columbia, Pa.:*

It is not probable any more troops will go to Porto Rico, as General Miles has just telegraphed he has enough to close the campaign.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898—10 p. m.

Governor W. O. BRADLEY, *Frankfort, Ky.:*

Should there be any more troops going to Porto Rico, favorable consideration will be given claims of Third Kentucky.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO, CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 8, 1898.*

(Received 11.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington:*

United States engineer boat *Suwanee* has arrived here in tow with orders to report to Colonel Black. Colonel Black in Porto Rico; what shall be done with her?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 9, 1898.*

COMMANDING OFFICER, UNITED STATES FORCES, *Newport News, Va.:*

What troops have sailed for Porto Rico? When will next vessel sail, and with what troops? Be specific.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, August 9, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

No payments, as suggested, can be made from the public revenues.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898—10.45 a. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

United States Engineer boat *Suwanee* has arrived at Santiago, with orders to report to Colonel Black. What disposition do you wish made of her?

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *August 9, 1898.*

(Received 1.09 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have the honor to request that I be ordered to accompany troops to either Porto Rico or Manila.

J. A. BALDWIN, *Captain, Ninth Infantry.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898—1.30 p. m.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington:*

The following has been received from Major-General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico, and is sent you for your information:

"Postmaster Santiago reports all army mail returned to New York; none received here from any source since arrival *St. Louis*. Arrange that the mail for the 20,000 troops for this island be either sent by transport or that the Post-Office Department send a special dispatch boat."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 9, 1898.

(Received 1.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, Washington:

I am informed the naval vessels at this place have been ordered round to San Juan. In order that there may be no conflict of authority I request that no aggressive action be taken against that place; that no landings be made or communication held with the Spanish officials or forces on this island by the Navy.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898—2.45 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Po to Rico:

General Rodgers telegraphs as follows:

"The batteries referred to in my telegram of August 7 are H and K of Second, D of Fourth, K and M of Fifth, E of Sixth, and H and K of Seventh Artillery, all of which are now in this camp. I request telegraphic orders for myself and Maj. C. P. Townsley to proceed to Washington for consultation in reference to recommendations for disposition of these batteries. Experience has demonstrated, and I understand the Major-General Commanding the Army would desire to retain a few batteries equipped with siege material in order to work out the problem of the proper armament and equipment for a siege train in the field. Experience has shown that this work must be intrusted to the artillery service."

What do you recommend? Inquiries made for Sherman.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, August 9, 1898.

(Received 4.33 p. m.)

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, War Department*:

Replying to your telegram to-day regarding mail for Porto Rico and Major-General Miles's army, I would state that since the *St. Louis* sailed, mail by which he reports having received, 3 pouches of letters and 32 bags of papers were sent via steamer *Chester*, leaving New York on the 6th instant; and 1 registered sack, 3 pouches of letters, and 58 sacks of papers go forward via steamer *Alamo*, leaving Newport News to-day. We endeavor to catch every steamer of whose sailing we are advised by your Department. Mail returned from Santiago intended for troops in Porto Rico will go forward by first steamer after this date.

CHAS. EMORY SMITH, *Postmaster-General*.

PONCE, August 9, 1898.

(Received 5.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington:

Following received from General Wilson:

"General Ernst's brigade captured Coamo 8.30 this morning. Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hulings commanding, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Biddle, of my staff, having made a turning movement through the mountains, striking the Aiboneto road half mile beyond town, captured entire garrison, amounting 150 men. Spanish commander, Illeroa, and Captain Lopaz killed. Our loss reported 6 wounded, only 1 severely. Men and officers behaved excellently. General Ernst, Colonel Hulings, and Colonel Biddle are especially to be commended."

This is very important capture and well executed. Names of wounded as soon as received here.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 9, 1898.*

(Received 6 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

The major-general desires to know what action was taken on his telegram to Secretary of 4th, asking for authority to discharge summarily undesirable men. Case is urgent.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898—8.45 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Postmaster General telegraphs as follows:

"Replying to your telegram to-day regarding mail for Porto Rico and Major-General Miles' army, I would state that since the *St. Louis* sailed, mail by which he reports having received, 3 pouches of letters and 32 bags of papers were sent via steamer *Chester*, leaving New York on the 6th instant; and 1 registered sack, 3 pouches of letters, and 58 sacks of papers go forward via steamer *Alamo*, leaving Newport News to-day. We endeavor to catch every steamer of whose sailing we are advised by your Department. Mail returned from Santiago intended for troops in Porto Rico will go forward by first steamer after this date."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 9, 1898.*

(Received 10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Comanche and *City of Macon* sailed to-day for Santiago.

GILMORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 9, 1898.*

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

It is deemed advisable to at once establish a large hospital at Ponce. Can you get the lumber, labor, and material necessary to put this order into execution immediately? Will send you nurses and doctors, as many as desired. This is of the utmost importance. Answer, giving number of nurses and doctors you deem will be required.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 9, 1898.*

(Received 2.10 p. m.)

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Wagner returned to Washington sick. Request I be authorized to expend funds for secret-service work and \$5,000 be placed to my credit and funds sent at once.

SCOTT, *Captain.*

RESIGNATIONS—SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS, *August 4, 1898.*

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Have received telegram from Major-General Wilson informing me of resignation of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of Sixth Massachusetts Infantry at Ponce.

Should esteem it a favor if your Department could furnish me with information regarding cause of resignation and present condition of the regiment; also condition of Captain Gihon and other wounded of the regiment.

ROGER WOLCOTT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—4.20 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War desires to know if there is any unusual cause or incident connected with the reported resignation of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts. This inquiry is made at instance of governor of Massachusetts.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1898—9.35 p. m.

Governor ROGER WOLCOTT, *Boston, Mass.:*

Nothing is known here of the resignation of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Massachusetts. General Miles has been directed to report in the premises.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 4, 1898.
(Received 1.47 a. m., August 5, 1898.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Following officers, ordered before board under section 14, act April 22, have tendered resignation, to take effect this date; approved by board. Recommend resignation be accepted by cable: Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Maj. George H. Taylor, Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell; all Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1898.

Governor WOLCOTT, *Boston, Mass.:*

In reply to inquiry concerning the resignations of the officers of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, General Miles sends the following cable:

“Following officers, ordered before board under section 14, act April 22, have tendered resignation, to take effect this date; approved by board. Recommend resignation be accepted by cable: Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Maj. George H. Taylor, Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell; all Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.”

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 5, 1898.

Governor WOLCOTT, *Boston:*

Having reference to previous telegram forwarding cable from General Miles concerning certain resignations in Sixth Massachusetts; what action do you advise?

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 5, 1898—5.20 p. m.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A., *Washington:*

When Sixth Massachusetts Infantry was ordered to be ready to disembark near the entrance of Santiago Harbor Colonel Woodward feigned sickness. At Guánica, when his regiment was ordered ashore, he again feigned sickness and went on hospital ship. Was examined by Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon, who pronounced him well and ordered him off the ship. During this time seven companies of his regiment were engaged in sharp encounter under command of General Garretson. Colonel Woodward was ordered before examining board and tendered his resignation. Its acceptance will save expense of court-martial. The lieutenant-colonel of same regiment is incompetent. He remained in his tent while part of his regiment was engaged. He was within sound of the fight and did not even assemble balance of regiment to reenforce part engaged if it should have been necessary. Acceptance of resignations of both these officers would benefit the service.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

BOSTON, MASS., *August 6, 1898.*

Hon. RUSSELL A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

If resignations in Sixth are accepted, will appoint Lieut. Col. Edmund Rice as colonel, as recommended by General Miles. Desire also to appoint Adjt. Butler Ames as lieutenant-colonel.

ROGER WOLCOTT, *Governor.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 6, 1898—7.10 p. m.*

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Have resignations of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of Sixth Massachusetts been accepted? It is important to have an efficient officer in command of the regiment at once.

By command General Miles:

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898—8.50 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War has accepted resignations of colonel and lieutenant-colonel of Sixth Massachusetts. Orders by mail, and you can inform them of this action. All well here.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 6, 1898—8.50 p. m.*

GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, *Boston:*

At the urgent request of General Miles, I have this day accepted resignations of the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 6, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

Secretary of War accepts resignations of Col. Charles F. Woodward, Lieut. Col. George H. Chaffin, Maj. George H. Taylor, and Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, to date August 5.

CARTER, *Assistant Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 8, 1898.

Governor ROGER WOLCOTT, *Boston, Mass.*:

Resignations of Maj. George H. Taylor and Capt. Ulysses A. Goodell, Sixth Massachusetts, accepted to date August 5, in addition to resignations of Colonel Woodward and Lieutenant-Colonel Chaffin. Is it understood that you desire to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Rice as colonel and Adj. Butler Ames as lieutenant-colonel of the regiment? If so, assent of President will be given to appointment of Colonel Rice.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

BOSTON, MASS., August 8, 1898—4 p. m.

Adj. Gen. H. C. CORBIN,

War Department, Washington, D. C.:

Your telegram received. Rice commissioned as colonel Sixth Massachusetts, date August 5. Request for him leave of absence from regular service.

[Unsigned.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898.

Governor ROGER WOLCOTT, *Boston, Mass.*:

Indefinite leave granted Capt. Edmund Rice, Fifth Infantry, to enable him to accept your appointment as colonel Sixth Massachusetts.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1898.

MILES, *Ponce*:

Rice commissioned colonel Sixth Massachusetts. When mustered should resign as inspector-general volunteers.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 10, 1898.*

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

After careful consideration, the Secretary of War concurs in the recommendation of the Surgeon-General that men be discharged as provided in regulations only. The desired end can be met on surgeon's certificate of disability, so that the men discharged can be given transportation and subsistence to their homes.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—1.15 p. m.

General COPPINGER, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary of War directs me to inform you that General Miles reports that no more troops are required in Porto Rico and that no more will be sent. Orders will issue very soon for the remaining troops of your corps to move for the North. A report of the sanitary condition at Fernandina is requested. Any troops on board transports will be disembarked, and said transports put under way at once to report to General Shafter at Santiago to bring the troops of the Fifth Corps north. Acknowledge receipt.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—4 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

In response to your cablegram of 7th instant, \$2,000 have this day been placed to the credit of Maj. J. D. Black, commissary of subsistence of Volunteers, with the assistant treasurer United States, New York City.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, August 10, 1898.
(Received 4.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Telegram stating no more troops needed Porto Rico just received. Fourth Corps headquarters already on board transport, which is nearly ready to sail. Am I authorized to proceed to Porto Rico, vessel to go thence immediately to Santiago?

COPPINGER.

VALPARAISO, IND., August 10, 1898.
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Hon. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

I earnestly urge that Indiana troops be sent to Porto Rico. They are as good as the Rough Riders.

E. D. CRUMPACKER.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898.
(Received 7.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

It is reported that a number of Porto Ricans are now serving life or shorter term sentences in Spanish military prison, or penal settlements in Spain, Africa, and elsewhere beyond the limits of Cuba and Porto Rico, for purely political offenses against the Spanish Government. Relatives and great many friends of these have appealed to our Government in their behalf. I recommend that any terms of peace concluded between the United States and Spain should make provision for the relief of these unfortunates fully as those now resident on these two islands.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 10, 1898.
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Have established telegraphic communication with General Brooke, who reports that in a skirmish on the 8th instant with the enemy, about 3 miles north of

Guayama, General Hains forced the enemy to retreat. The following men of Fourth Ohio were wounded (none killed): Capt. Edward O. Thompson, Company K, in right wrist; Private Samuel F. Jones, right knee; Private Noble W. Hani-acker, Company C, in ankle; Private Harry S. Haines, Company C, in right foot; Private William Jeddington, Company A, in hip.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 7.43 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

The following is list of wounded, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, in skirmish beyond Coamo, August 9: Corporal Barnes, Company E, left side; Private C. C. Frank, Company C, right side; Private George Whitlock, Company C, right side; Private L. Ubold, Company [?], right elbow; Private E. V. Jolly, Company F, left arm.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 8.40 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Replying to your telegram, any sized hospital can be established. Lumber, labor, and material abundant, or the relief ship may be detained, with other transports of the Government, and be converted into hospital ships, if advisable, and remain in safe harbor. Matter being carefully considered by Colonels Greenleaf and Senns and Major Torney, who will render best judgment to-morrow and give number of nurses and doctors required. The command is in good health thus far, with the exception of cases that bring the germs of disease from Chickamauga and other camps.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 8.50 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

General Miles desires engineer boat *Suwanee*, with its naphtha launch, sent to this port soon as possible.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 9 p. m.)

COBBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transports *Hudson*, *Gypsum King*, and *Manitoba* arrived here to-day

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 9.02 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, *Washington:*

Fifty-eight wagons belonging to Hains's brigade were left at Charleston. Send them to join brigade early as possible.

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1898—10 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Wagons belonging to Hains's brigade will go by *Obdam*, which sails about 13th for Ponce.

H. C. COBBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

Personal and confidential.]

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 10.50 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

I am fully convinced that Sampson has sent orders to the commander of this fleet, soon as army leaves south coast, to take his fleet, go round to San Juan, and demand the surrender of the capital or bombard the city and not to waste ammunition on any of the batteries. First. To bombard a city containing innocent women and children would be a violation of the first order of the President. Second. It is an interference with the work given the army by the President. I ask that any such action be suspended. After we have raised the flag over all the principal cities and arrived at San Juan, any aid by the navy against land batteries, entrenchments, or fortifications would be advisable, but not against a city of noncombatants. The control of all military affairs on the land of this island can be safely left to the army.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 11.45 p. m.)

General CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

In reply to your cable it is highly important that the siege train be completely organized and fully equipped, and now is the best opportunity we have had in thirty years to have it fully supplied. General Rodgers should be intrusted with this duty and supplied with all such guns, material, horses, etc., as he may require. All well.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

PORT TAMPA, VIA TAMPA, FLA., *August 10, 1898.*

(Received 11.57 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Engineer tools and instruments which were ordered by General Miles to be sent to Porto Rico were to-day loaded on the *Santiago*, whose destination has just been changed to Santiago, Cuba. If this material will not now be needed by General Miles, I recommend that it be kept on the *Santiago* until that vessel arrives in New York, and that it be then stored at Willets Point. If it is still wanted in Porto Rico, it should be unloaded and put on another transport, as the *Santiago* is to sail very soon. An early reply is important.

CHITTENDEN, *Engineer.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 10, 1898—Midnight.

General COPPINGER, *Port Tampa, Fla.:*

In reply to your telegram of this date, asking if you are authorized to proceed to Porto Rico, I am directed by the Secretary War to make reply in the negative.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 10, 1898.*

SCOTT, *Captain, Ponce, via Bermuda:*

Mail report expenditure secret-service work; balance remaining; necessity for additional allotment.

MEIKLEJOHN, *Assistant Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 11, 1898.*

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Am assured there is no cause for your apprehension, but, for a certainty, positive orders have been issued prohibiting the move you suggest.

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 11, 1898.*

(Received 8.52 a. m.)

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

I am advised the *Obdam* has orders to clear for Charleston. Shall I reload the 20 horses and men of Battery C which Grant attached to Fifth Illinois Infantry for transportation to Porto Rico?

J. S. CULVER,
Colonel Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1898—9.20 a. m.

Col. J. S. CULVER,

Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Newport News, Va.:

Your telegram this date at hand. You will reload the 20 horses and men of Battery C to go to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 11, 1898.*

(Received 3.25 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Following message received from Schwan: "Camp near Hormigueros, 10th: Advance guard, including cavalry of this command, while reconnoitering northwest of Rosario River, near Hormigueros, developed strong Spanish force, which lay concealed in hills north of Mayaguez road. In general engagement which followed Lieutenant Byron, Eighth Cavalry, my aid-de-camp, was wounded in foot, and Private Fermberger, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, and one other private was killed, and 14 enlisted men were wounded. It is reported that the most if not the entire Spanish garrison of Mayaguez and surrounding country, consisting of 1,000 regulars and 200 volunteers, took part in engagement. We drove enemy from his position and, it is believed, inflicted heavy loss. A wounded Spanish lieutenant was found in the field and brought in our lines. Conduct of officers and men was beyond all praise. I propose to continue my march on Mayaguez at early hour to-morrow. (Signed) Schwan."

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 11, 1898.*

(Received 9.22 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

From my personal observation, and from all I have learned since, allow me to make the following suggestions to avoid trouble in the future, that only immune troops be sent to Santiago; and I think two regiments infantry, two batteries of light artillery, and one troop cavalry will be ample. The guns and horses are already there. It is true many have enlisted as immunes who are not such. These, if sent, will contract fever and soon demand removal, hence I advise that rigid inspection of all officers and soldiers be made and only those who are strictly immunes be sent. Colored men from the Gulf States take the fever, but the percentage of mortality is much less.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 11, 1898.*

(Received 9.35 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Following from Schwan: "Immediately after repulse yesterday Spanish troops, joined by what were left in Mayaguez, moved in direction Lares. Have sent scouts in that direction. My command entered Mayaguez at 9 o'clock this morning. Schwan."

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 11, 1898.*

(Received 9.45 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Following is result of conference and recommendation by Surgeons Greenleaf, Torney, Daly, regarding case sick of army in Porto Rico: "General Miles: Hospital of lumber can be built, but one of tents preferable. We, however, urgently recommend speedy return of sick to United States on properly equipped transports or hospital ships. Fifty doctors and 150 trained male nurses required at once."

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 11, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary War directs that you confine trade between United States and Porto Rico to American vessels, but impose same navigation and tariff charges on them as on other vessels. Abolish Spanish \$1 tax per ton avoirdupois on all goods exported or imported. Substitute 20 cents tax per register ton of vessel, and 2 cents per ton on vessels for American ports in Cuba. Retain 50 cents tax per avoirdupois ton on merchandise landed at San Juan and Mayaguez. General tonnage tax on ships entering or clearing in ballast, half rates.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898—12.45 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, the Secretary of War directs me to inform you that on the recommendation of Major-General Shafter five regiments of infantry are now on the way to Santiago—four immune regiments and a regiment of colored volunteer infantry from Illinois. The latter sailed from New York on the *Yale* to-night.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898—12.45 a. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that a new military department has been created by the President, consisting of Santiago province, with headquarters at Santiago. Major-General Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, has been assigned to the command. Brigadier-Generals Wood and Ewers have been ordered to General Lawton for duty, General Wood retaining command of the city.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

TAMPA, FLA., *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 10.11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Two officers and twenty-four men belonging to Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry are at Tampa awaiting transportation to Porto Rico. Shall this detachment await transportation to regiments from here or accompany command ordered to Huntsville?

SNYDER, *Brigadier-General, Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 12, 1898.*

General SNYDER, *Commanding U. S. Forces, Tampa, Fla.:*

Two officers and twenty-four men belonging to Eleventh and Nineteenth United States Infantry, now at Tampa, referred to in your telegram of even date, will proceed to Charleston, S. C., and upon her arrival, take passage upon the steamer *Obdam* for Porto Rico to join their regiments.

By order Secretary War:

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 12, 1898.*

Maj. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, U. S. VOLUNTEERS,

Chief of Artillery, Tampa, Fla.:

The matter of the siege train has been under consideration for some time. The Chief Ordnance believes the following to be the best course to pursue, namely: To select two siege guns, two siege howitzers, and two siege mortars, and turn them over to a battery or batteries having sufficient men to man and operate them, with station at some point where they can be used for practice and experiment to develop their usefulness, needs, and requirements, and such alterations as may be necessary for their complete efficiency. The remainder of the guns to be sent to Rock Island Arsenal for storage and safe-keeping, and to receive such alterations as experience from time to time suggests and demands.

Your recommendation and advice are requested, upon receipt of which orders for the artillery troops under your command will issue.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 12.40 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transport *Miller* left here to-day for Santiago.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 12, 1898—8.45 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War desires to know how much of Henry's transportation left at Tampa should be sent to Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—4.23 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The President directs all military operations against the enemy be suspended. Peace negotiations are nearing completion, a protocol having just been signed by representatives of the two countries. You will inform the commander of the Spanish forces in Porto Rico of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—5 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

General MERRITT, *Manila:*

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

The Secretary of War directs that the following proclamation of the President be sent you for your information and guidance:

“BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

“A PROCLAMATION.

“Whereas, by a protocol concluded and signed August twelfth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by William R. Day, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

“Whereas it is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces:

“Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, do, in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given, through the proper channels, to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.

“In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

“Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-third.

“(Signed)

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

“By the President:

“WILLIAM R. DAY,
“Secretary of State.”

Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

THE PROTOCOL PROVIDES.

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, and an island in the Ladrones, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated, and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris not later than the 1st of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

PONCE, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 4.57 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transport *Mohawk* left here for Santiago to-day.

GILMORE.

PONCE, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 4.56 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

In my opinion permanent arrangements should be made for furnishing nearly a million of people in this island, and about 20,000 troops, with a daily mail.

MILES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, August 12, 1898.*

The Honorable the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a cablegram received this date from Major-General Miles regarding the postal arrangement for the island of Porto Rico.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General, for the Secretary of War.

[Inclosure—see cablegram from Miles, Aug. 12, 1898, immediately preceding.]

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 6.22 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Under Spanish law all notaries public, and most, if not all, officials in this island have given bonds in cash and bonds in mortgages from \$5,000 up for the faithful performance of their duties, and that these securities are deposited in Spain. Under these circumstances it would seem only just that all money or

securities now held by Spain for the proper performance of official duties in the island, now about to pass from her control, be delivered to the United States with full list of names and such other data as will enable the United States to settle up these cases justly.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 9.12 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Request that two paymasters be sent here direct from Washington with necessary funds to pay this army. Those sent to Santiago, Special Orders, 177, would be quarantined for ten days, and if ship infected with yellow fever would not be allowed to land on island.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 12, 1898—11.47 p. m.*

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Following forwarded for information of Department:

“Colonel GREENLEAF:

“I have the honor to report to you results of my investigations concerning origin typhoid fever among our troops at Ponce and its vicinity, as requested in your order recent date. There are at present about 250 cases typhoid fever in army of invasion this point. Careful study of 200 cases, of which I have reliable information, shows disease in every instance was contracted before leaving United States. By far largest number contracted in Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga. Second and Third Regiments Wisconsin Volunteers furnished largest contingent, followed by Sixteenth Pennsylvania and Second Massachusetts. Camp Alger comes next; fewest cases from Tampa. Typhoid fever indigenous in Ponce to some extent throughout entire year, and from the large number of infected cases extra precaution will become necessary to prevent further spread of the disease among our troops. In view of great prevalence of the disease in Camp George H. Thomas, it appears to me Medical Department of the Army should recommend immediate evacuation of the camp.

“N. SENN.

[Indorsement.]

“Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois, from Camp Alger, came here on transports with us. About 200 cases, mostly typhoid, developed en route, which I returned on transports. Concurring in Dr. Senn's opinion regarding origin of the disease, I recommend that all fever-infected camps in the United States be abandoned. Every possible precaution has been taken here to prevent its spread.

“(Signed)

GREENLEAF, *Chief Surgeon.*”

MILES.

NEW YORK, *August 12, 1898.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

President's proclamation, addressed to General Shafter, reached Santiago at 7.09. The same to General Miles will probably not be forwarded over the poorly maintained English lines before to-morrow.

GRANT SQUIRES, *Censor.*

NEW YORK, *August 12, 1898.*

(Received 6.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

All important messages, including two most urgent ones, went out of my office over Haiti cable within ten minutes of receipt here; but in case of Miles message fear that the unfriendly English West Indian Cable Company will close, as usual, at 6 o'clock, although, anticipating important matter, had requested them to keep open for it.

SQUIRES, *Censor.*

TELEGRAPH DIVISION, *August 12, 1898.*

General CORBIN:

Haiti office, New York, reports as follows: "The West India and Panama Company closes at 6 p. m., and it will be impossible to get the President's proclamation through to Ponce before morning."

This is simply in line with the service we have had to contend with during the trouble at Porto Rico. The Government has paid heavy tolls and receives but little, if any, consideration.

Respectfully,

CHAS. O. PIERSON,
Lieutenant in Charge.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1898—11.45 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The following dispatch has been received from Captain Crittenden, Corps of Engineers, Tampa, Fla.:

"Engineer tools and instruments which were ordered by General Miles to be sent to Porto Rico were to-day loaded on the *Santiago*, whose destination has just been changed to Santiago, Cuba. If this material will not now be needed by General Miles, I recommend that it be kept on the *Santiago* until that vessel arrives in New York, and that it be then stored at Willets Point. If it is still wanted in Porto Rico it should be unloaded and put on another transport, as the *Santiago* is to sail very soon. An early reply is important."

Your instructions are desired.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, *August 12, 1898.*

HON. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War,*
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for the information of the Department copy of a letter this day sent to General Miles at Porto Rico with samples of flags. The letter explains itself. Of course we desire your approval of the matter.

I should be glad to know that our course is satisfactory and acceptable; also that we may be advised of the size of the flags already sent to General Miles. (I suppose regulation size or garrison flag.)

Will you order transportation for our committee?

I am, very truly, yours,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
LAFAYETTE POST REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS,
New York, August 11, 1898.

Maj. Gen. NELSON A. MILES,
Commanding U. S. Army, Porto Rico.

MY DEAR GENERAL MILES: As advised by the Adjutant-General, Lafayette Post has determined to supply the public schools of Porto Rico, as far as practicable, with the United States flag. Comrade Allen C. Bakewell, our junior vice-commander, has kindly volunteered to visit Porto Rico in the discharge of this duty. I have asked him to undertake correspondence with yourself to get an idea from you of the numbers and sizes necessary. Our advices from the War Department are your (Gilmore) telegram—about 540 public schools and some 30 or 40 private schools.

Comrade Bakewell will ask your advice as to sizes, and forward you with this two samples of bunting flags and two samples of silk flags. If you would kindly suggest which, if either, of the sizes would be best for the purposes, the idea being to place the small silk flag inside the schools, with possibly the Constitution of the United States printed in Spanish and English languages interlined, and possibly, also, a portrait or likeness of President McKinley.

If you will write to Adjutant-General Corbin about the sizes desirable we will endeavor to start our comrade with a limited number to commence operations with in the territory or towns under your control and forward to him the additional quantity required. It may be that you will undertake to relieve him of the detail, and prefer to have it done by military authority through army officers proper.

Major Bakewell will go in his uniform and act as a volunteer aid without pay on your staff, if this is acceptable to you, and possibly bring another comrade, who will come under like conditions.

If this programme is agreeable to you, will you kindly wire Adjutant-General Corbin to so advise Major Bakewell and myself, and we will put the matter under way at once. Major Bakewell's address is 1 East Forty-first street, New York City.

A copy of this letter has been forwarded to Adjutant-General Corbin so that he will understand your dispatches on the subject, and it will of course be honored and approved at headquarters in Washington.

While our post expects to bear all the cost of providing the flags and material, and our comrades to serve without pay, we should naturally look for such transportation about and through the country and return as the Government and yourself can furnish, probably without expense to the Government.

I shall address the Adjutant-General on this subject and be assured of his views before your reply reaches me.

I congratulate you on your very successful campaign and the undoubted benefits both to Porto Rico and the United States to result.

I am, very truly, yours,

DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Commander Lafayette Post.

P. S.—Major Bakewell will in person write you for such further information as may occur to him desirable for the discharge of his duty. (With this letter.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith copy of a telegram from Major-General Miles, dated Ponce, August 12, 1898, touching the matter of bonds

given under Spanish law by all notaries public, and most, if not all, officials on the island.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*
(For the Secretary of War.)

(For inclosure see pages 273 and 274.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 13, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Military telegraphic censorship liberally administered will continue at telegraphic centers controlled by you. Messages detrimental to the United States are forbidden, and also all ciphers, except that Governments and diplomatics, Spain included, are allowed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 13, 1898.*
(Received 1.06 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

General Wilson reports Major Lancaster with Pott's battery at 1.30 p. m. 12th instant. Quickly silenced enemy's battery at Asomanta, near Aibonito, and drove him from his position and rifle pits; no infantry fire on our part. Lieut. John P. Hains, Third Artillery, struck by stray Mauser bullet, not serious. A shell from enemy's gun burst just over one of our pickets, killing Corporal Swanson, wounding Corporal Jenks, Company L, Third Wisconsin, neck and arm; Private Vought, same company, seriously, in abdomen; Private Bunce, same company, in chest, not seriously.

MILES.

TAMPA, FLA., *August 13, 1898.*
(Received 1.23 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

With reference to my telegram of August 8, and in the absence of the special instructions requested, I recommend that Sage's battery, Sixth Artillery, and Coffin's battery, Fifth Artillery, be retained in service equipped with four howitzers and four siege rifles, respectively, with station at Washington Barracks, D. C., and that the other batteries of this command be directed to turn in their siege material and transportation to the ordnance and quartermaster depots near this point and ordered to their former stations at once. It is urgent that this command be moved north, as there is no abatement in the increase of typhoid fever.

JOHN I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 13, 1898.*

Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Telegram of this date received and recommendations contained therein approved by the Secretary of War. You will give necessary orders for batteries to join accordingly, informing department commanders of date of departure. The Ordnance and Quartermaster's departments have been informed and will give instructions for disposition of property.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 13, 1898.*

(Received 1.55 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Major-general commanding desires me to acknowledge receipt of telegram directing that all military operations against the enemy be suspended.

GILMORE.

NEW YORK, *August 13, 1898.*

(Received 3 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Service inquiries regarding receipt President's proclamation to Miles have been hurried forward, but with numerous relays, on every route to Ponce. Answers can only be obtained after delays. It is reasonably certain, however, that message reached St. Thomas late last evening and Ponce by 9 this morning, and that General now has it.

SQUIRES.

PONCE, *August 13, 1898.*

(Received 4.56 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Engineer tools, your cable this date, major-general commanding says not required here.

GILMORE.

YBOR CITY, FLA., *August 13, 1898.*

(Received 6 p. m.)

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Reference being had to your telegram of the 12th instant and the suggestions of the Chief of Ordnance that the ordnance property pertaining to the equipment of the siege artillery be turned into Rock Island, I am decidedly of the opinion that this property should first be turned in to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson at Port Tampa. The circumstances under which it was ordered to and received at Tampa and delivered at this camp and urgently ordered hence to Santiago and Porto Rico before the verification or receipt of invoices involve a serious problem of accountability, and the most direct way of solving this problem is to return the property to the officer to whom it was originally invoiced, and who has the facilities for storing, packing, and shipping it to Rock Island. The wagons and transportation should be turned in to the depot quartermaster here. I recommend that Batteries H and K of the Second Artillery, H and K of the Seventh, D of the Fourth, and M of the Fifth be dismounted and ordered to their former stations at once. I recommend that Battery D of the Fifth Artillery be equipped with four siege rifles, and E of the Sixth with four siege howitzers, and ordered to the station recommended for them as instruction batteries for the siege artillery service, and that Battery B, Fifth Artillery, which is now in Porto Rico equipped with six siege mortars, be made, upon its return, the instruction battery with these pieces. The composition of the armament should be uniform in each battery, and not mixed, as suggested by the Chief of Ordnance. There are seventy-four light artillery recruits of Second and First Artillery, and a similar number of unassigned light artillery recruits, here. Instruction as to their disposition should be sent. Field officers should be ordered to their respective stations.

JOHN I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., *August 13, 1898.*

(Received 6 p. m.)

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

There are approximately 100 men attached to Richard's battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania who belong to commands in Porto Rico. Shall they move to Middletown with him or be turned over to Colonel Smith, commanding here, or shall they be forwarded to their commands by the *Obdam* when she sails? I also have three horses belonging to General Grant and General Brooke's staff, left with me for transportation to Porto Rico. Advise their disposition.

J. S. CULVER,

Colonel Fifth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Detachment at Newport News.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 13, 1898.*

(Received 7.15 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Following is complete list of casualties in engagement near Hormigueros, August 10: Killed, Frederick Fernberg (D), Eleventh Infantry; wounded, First Lieut. Jos. C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry. Following wounded of Eleventh Infantry: Sergt. William S. Wheeler, seriously; Corpl. Jos. P. Ryan (C), Private William Rossiter (G), serious; Private Arthur Shays (G), Private E. John L. Johnson (D), Private A. Sands (D), Private Paul I. Milzkie (E), Private Henry Gerrick (E), Private Harry E. Arrick (E), Private Samuel R. Cobb (I), Corpl. Ames Wilkie (E), serious; Private Daniels Graves (G), serious; Corporal John Bruning, Private Samuel G. Fry, Private G. Curtis, Light Battery D, Fifth Artillery. Doctor thinks all but one of wounded likely to recover.

MILES.

PONCE, *August 23, 1898.*

(Received 2.08 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

In press reports of my dispatch giving list of casualties in engagement near Hormigueros, August 10, appeared the sentence, "Doctor thinks but one of injured likely to recover." Original copy of cablegram reads: "Doctor thinks all but one of wounded likely to recover."

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 13, 1898—11.30 p. m.

Col. J. S. CULVER, *Fifth Illinois Infantry,*

Newport News, Va.:

The men attached to Richard's battalion belonging to commands in Porto Rico should be sent to join the regiment on the *Obdam*. The three horses belonging to General Grant's and General Brooke's staff should also be sent.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,

Tampa, Fla., August 14, 1898.

Lieut. Col. FRANK G. SMITH, *Sixth Artillery,*

Commanding Siege Artillery, Camp Rodgers, Tampa, Fla.

SIR: Under special telegraphic instructions of the 13th instant from the Secretary of War the following movements of troops and disposition of property will be made with as little delay as possible:

1. The following batteries of your command now serving as siege artillery are hereby dismounted, and, under such instructions as you may give, will turn in the

armament and ordnance property pertaining to their equipment as siege artillery to the depot ordnance officer at Port Tampa, Fla., or as may otherwise be directed from this office, and they will then proceed to and take station at the posts designated opposite their respective names, viz:

Battery H, Second Artillery, to Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Battery K, Second Artillery, to Fort Constitution, N. H.; Battery D, Fourth Artillery, to Fort McHenry, Md.; Battery M, Fifth Artillery, to Fort Hancock, N. J.; Battery H, Seventh Artillery, to Fort Adams, R. I.; Battery K, Seventh Artillery, to Fort Totten, N. Y. All public animals, the harness, wagon transportation, and other quartermaster property pertaining to the equipment of the above-named batteries as siege artillery will be turned in to the depot quartermaster, Tampa, Fla.

2. Batteries K, Fifth Artillery, and E, Sixth Artillery, will remain mounted as instruction batteries in siege artillery service, and will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and there take station.

Battery K, Fifth Artillery, will be equipped with a battery of four 5-inch siege rifles complete, and Battery E, Sixth Artillery, with a battery of four 7-inch siege howitzers complete, each battery to be provided, in addition, with artillery harness supplied from that now on hand in the siege train.

Each battery will retain six 6-mule wagons for the transportation of platform and six 6-mule wagons for the transportation of ammunition.

You will give orders for the transfer of such armament and equipment from that now on hand in the siege train as is necessary to carry out these instructions. All surplus armament and ordnance property pertaining to these batteries will then be turned in to the ordnance officer at Port Tampa, Fla. All surplus public animals, wagons, and harness, and surplus quartermaster property pertaining to these batteries will be turned in to the depot quartermaster at Tampa, Fla.

3. The property pertaining to the quartermaster, commissary, medical, and ordnance departments of your command will be turned in, under your direction, to their respective depots at Tampa, Fla., and the officers on duty with those departments will then report to the senior officer of their respective departments on duty at Tampa, Fla., for further instructions.

You will arrange for the movement of the batteries with the least delay practicable and in the order which will best satisfy the existing conditions of health.

4. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation for the above movements and the commissary department will furnish the necessary subsistence.

5. You will order all officers under your command remaining on duty at Camp Rodgers, after the execution of these orders, to proceed to their respective stations and report for duty, and you will then proceed to join your proper station.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

Very respectfully,

JOHN I. RODGERS,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1898.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary of War desires to know if it is true as printed that La Duke, of the Second Wisconsin Infantry, was executed under sentence of court-martial.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 14, 1898.*

(Received 9.30 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Messrs. Potter, Van Rensselaer, Van Uxem, and Groff arrived on private yacht *May* with load of supplies, which will greatly contribute to the comfort of the troops, and especially to the sick and wounded. They also brought a large number of American flags, which have been sent to the different towns and cities, and soon will be waving over the best part of Porto Rico. The action of these patriotic and philanthropic gentlemen and the National Relief Commission, which they represent, is highly appreciated by a grateful army, while the display of our national colors will give great joy to the people.

NELSON A. MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 14, 1898.*

(Received 9.33 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Troops mostly camped in mountain region and in good health. Hope paymasters now at Santiago will return to Washington and no steamers be permitted to come here from Santiago. Every effort being made to keep yellow fever from Porto Rico.

MILES.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 15, 1898.*

(Received 12.25 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Chester arrived to-day with First Volunteer Engineers.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—10.20 a. m.

General RODGERS, *Tampa, Fla.:*

Secretary of War desires to know if, before your command leaves for the north, it would not be possible to assist in loading the ordnance on trains for shipment north. It seems impossible to get intelligent labor in sufficient numbers to accomplish this. Of course, the Secretary of War does not wish to jeopardize your command, but if this work can be done by your men, or the heaviest part of it, he would like it very much. If, however, it is not advisable for the men to do the work, you can leave officers to take charge of the matter and the Ordnance Department will employ labor. Telegraph names of officers left in charge.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, VIA HAITI, *August 15, 1898.*

(Received 11.31 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY, *Washington:*

Snag boat *Suwanee* here from Tampa, ordered to report to Colonel Black, not wanted here. What shall be done with it?

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—12.10 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago, Cuba:*

Snag boat *Suwanee* should be sent to General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898—12.10 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Snag boat *Suwanee*, now at Santiago under orders to report to Colonel Black, has been directed to proceed to Ponce, Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1898.

Col. H. W. CHITTENDEN, *Engineer Volunteers, Huntsville, Ala.:*

Engineer tools and instruments referred to in your telegram of 10th instant and loaded on transport *Santiago* are not needed or required by General Miles in Porto Rico.

HEISTAND, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 15, 1898.
(Received 3.11 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Following dispatches received from General Schwan, sent before he received notification suspension hostilities:

“IN CAMP, 2 MILES NORTH LAS MARIAS, VIA GAUCO, August 13.

“Burke's column, while descending valley Rio Grande, fired into by retreating Spanish force from mountain slope north side stream. Fire returned, thought with effect; none of our men hurt; Spanish forces, numbering about 1,500, heading for Lares and Penino. Received surrender of commanding officer, Colonel Soto, sick in cottage near, attended by two Spanish surgeons. Have directed they be sent Mayaguez, held as prisoners or paroled, as you determine. Shall close my command here and be governed in movements to-morrow by reports expect to receive during night; probably march Lares. Roads most difficult; camp near Las Marias.”

“AUGUST 14.

“After sending dispatch last evening company Eleventh Infantry brought 40 prisoners, including battalion commander and lieutenant; also number Spanish soldiers wounded yesterday. Cavalry scouring country toward Lares for fugitives. Deserters from Spanish column, which has been thoroughly disorganized and demoralized by pursuit. Prisoners report our fire yesterday very effective and well directed.

Please notice on map our troops occupy best part of Porto Rico. They are moving in such strong columns in concert that nothing could check their progress. They would have occupied the entire island within four days if they had not been stopped by order to suspend hostilities. There were some unavoidable delays before the troops could be landed, but none after. Will the disembarking of troops that are now in transports be considered an act of hostility?

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

SANTIAGO, VIA HAITI, *August 15, 1898.*

(Received 3.54 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Referring to snag boat, General Miles has directed me not to send any boats to Porto Rico.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 15, 1898—4.30 p. m.

General SHAFTER, *Santiago:*

As General Miles has directed no more boats be sent to Porto Rico, and as the *Clinton* is no longer required, and is to be sent back to New Orleans, she could tow the *Suwanee* to Tampa, and the *Clinton* then proceed to New Orleans and discharge her cargo.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 15, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS,

Chief of Artillery, Ybor City, Fla.:

Secretary of War approves the recommendations in your telegram of the 13th instant, and directs that you give the necessary orders for carrying them into execution, so far as relates to the troops under your command, and notify this office and department commanders of departure of batteries. Communicate with regimental commanders as to disposition of recruits; and direct field officers referred to to report by wire to department commanders in which their regiments are stationed for assignment to posts. Supply departments are furnished with copies of your telegram, and Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments will give instructions for disposition of property. Acknowledge receipt and report action.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

YBOR CITY, FLA., *August 15, 1898.*

(Received 6.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Your second telegram this date relative to shipment of troops received. I gave the necessary orders yesterday, and movement will commence as soon as Quartermaster furnishes transportation. When shall I send the 71 light artillery recruits, now unassigned to any regiment?

JOHN I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 15, 1898.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Chief Artillery, Ybor City, Fla.:*

Send recruits for light batteries Second Artillery to Fort Adams, R. I. Those for light batteries First Artillery to Sullivans Island, S. C.

Assign the 74 available light artillery recruits to First Artillery, and send to Sullivans Island. Telegraph number sent each regiment.

By order Secretary War:

WARD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., August 15, 1898.*

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I am in receipt of a telegram from Major-General Miles, dated Ponce, Porto Rico, August 15, 1898, of which the following is a copy:

"Request that light-house tender be sent immediately to buoy harbor. Important, in order to protect cable lines as well as to mark dangerous and uncharted shoals. Require two first-class cans, two first-class nuns, and one third-class nun, all with complete equipment. If answer is affirmative, cable company will probably loan buoys temporarily. Acknowledge.

"MILES."

2.46 p. m.

In this connection I have the honor to state that the only light-house tenders competent to perform the service proposed were loaned to the Navy Department at the beginning of the war, and are now armed vessels, under the command of officers of the Navy. It is therefore impracticable to comply with the request of General Miles.

It is deemed proper that the answering of his telegram should be done by the War Department rather than by the Treasury Department.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898.

General MILES, *Porto Rico:*

Secretary War directs you order Capt. W. S. Scott to report to General Lee, Jacksonville.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898—2.30 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary of War directs that as soon as the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers disembarks from the transport *Chester* that it be ordered to report to General Shafter at Santiago. The necessities for the early departure of this ship and any other transports available for General Shafter's army are very great.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 16, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, *Ybor City, Fla.:*

If it is desirable that your command should leave Tampa before the guns, carriages, ammunition, and siege material with which it is equipped can be shipped to northern arsenals, you should leave your ordnance officer and, if necessary, other officers and a sufficient number of experienced noncommissioned officers and competent men to direct and render every assistance to the laborers, which Colonel Thompson is authorized to employ in the work of receiving the property, material, preparing it for shipment, loading, and other work connected with its removal from Tampa. Upon completion of the work the officers and men thus assisting Colonel Thompson will proceed to join their proper stations.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

YBOR CITY, FLA., *August 16, 1898.*

(Received 6 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Referring to your telegram this date, every assistance of this command has already been offered to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, depot ordnance officer, to load the artillery material on cars and prepare it for his shipment to arsenals. He should be ordered to send promptly his agents here to verify the property and superintend this work, in order not to delay the execution of the orders of the Secretary of War, as already reported to you, and for reasons stated it is essential that this property should first be turned over to Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, to whom the Chief of Ordnance should send instructions as to its final destination. There is no occasion that I can see for any delay in this work or for leaving any artillery officers behind.

JNO. I. RODGERS,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

PONCE, *August 16, 1898.*

(Received 3.27 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN, *Washington:*

Two or three paymasters, with sufficient money, should be sent on the *Obdam* to pay this command, and those at Santiago ordered home. It is too great risk to have them come here from a command infected with yellow fever, with all their clerks, attendants, and infected money and clothing. It is the opinion of Colonel Greenleaf that no money exposed as their paper money will be should be permitted to land. We have no means of properly disinfecting.

MILES.

PONCE, *August 16, 1898.*

(Received 10.08 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Transport *Alamo* arrived to-day.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898—10 a. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary of War has ordered paymasters at Santiago, under charge of Major Dodge, to come to you for the payment of troops in Porto Rico. These paymasters have been on board ship in harbor of Santiago, but have not been off, and the money has not been out of iron safes since it left the depository in New York. The Surgeon-General and Secretary of War are of the opinion that there is no possible risk in these officers coming to you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 17, 1898.*

(Received 8.32 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Ain in cable communication with Captain-General Macias. We could make all necessary arrangements for evacuation by Spanish and full occupancy by the American forces, if authorized, and request that necessary authority be granted.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 17, 1898—1.15 p. m.

General MILES, Ponce, Porto Rico:

Commissioners, under protocol, for Cuba: General Wade, Admiral Sampson, and General Butler; for Porto Rico: General Brooke, Admiral Schley, and General Gordon.

CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

PORT TAMPA CITY, FLA., August 17, 1898—6.40 p. m.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE U. S. ARMY, Washington, D. C.:

Have been sick in bed with malaria and fever, but have gotten up to go to siege artillery camps. Your telegram says General Rodgers has been telegraphed to ship all guns of siege train to Watervliet Arsenal; carriages, machines, and implements to Rock Island, and ammunition to Dover powder depot. General Rodgers writes that he has orders from the Secretary of War, through military channels, to cause all siege material to be turned in to me, and orders to give officers and men to assist me in preparing it for shipment, loading, and work connected with its removal from Tampa. I am personally not able to do this work and have no men competent to properly check this siege material. Besides, the value and importance of these stores demand the constant presence of an officer to check same to prevent loss and discover shortage and make proper certificates as to same. Even if well and I could do this work, 9 miles away, I would have to leave depot practically unattended to for some time, and the depot work at present demands all my time. I have sent Binderwald, who will hire carpenters, laborers, procure lumber, nails, and other material to assist in preparing stores for shipment and loading stores. General Rodgers has his two volunteer ordnance officers, volunteer quartermaster, regimental quartermaster, and apparently plenty of men. Under these circumstances recommend that Secretary of War be requested to direct Maj. John L. Chamberlain, chief ordnance officer, U. S. Volunteers, on duty as ordnance officer of siege train, to receive these stores from the captain of batteries and invoice them to Northern arsenals. I will give him every assistance in my power. I have receipts from ordnance officers of siege train for all important parts of this material and almost all other unimportant articles except some that was rushed off on first expedition to Cuba. It will be absolutely necessary to have this property thoroughly checked in order to determine each captain's property responsibility and prevent confusion in the settlement of returns due to the great haste with which this siege train has been equipped. Lieutenants MacNeal, Hunter, McGlachlin, Todd, and Major Chamberlain have successively been detailed as ordnance officer during the short time the siege artillery has been organizing. Major Townsley, chief ordnance officer, is also in camp. Please answer quickly.

THOMPSON, Ordnance Officer.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 18, 1898.

Brig. Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS, Chief of Artillery, Tampa, Fla.:

Maj. John L. Chamberlain, chief ordnance officer, U. S. Volunteers, is directed to receive the siege guns, carriages, ammunition, and material from the battery commanders in your command, giving the proper receipts therefor; then invoice and ship them to Northern arsenals, in accordance with instructions from the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army.

By order Secretary War:

HEISTAND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 18, 1898—12.45 a. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Replying to your telegram of yesterday, Secretary of War directs me to inform you that arrangements for the evacuation of Porto Rico by the Spanish forces can only be made under the provisions of the protocol, which has been furnished you.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 18, 1898.

Major-General BROOKE,

(Care of General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico):

You have been designated commissioner under the protocol to arrange for the evacuation by Spanish troops from the island of Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 19, 1898.

(Received 10.21 a. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington:*

Transport *Florida* left here yesterday for Santiago to report to General Shafter.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 19, 1898.

Major-General MILES, *Porto Rico:*

Secretary Treasury states that the only light-house tenders competent to perform the service proposed in your telegram to him of 15th instant were loaned to Navy Department at beginning of war, and are now armed vessels, under command of officers of Navy; that it is therefore impracticable to comply with your request.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, August 19, 1898.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

256 Broadway, New York City.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing copy of your communication to Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Porto Rico, has been received. Your action in sending United States flags for use of the public schools in Porto Rico is highly approved by the Department, and I desire to thank you and the Lafayette Post for the kindness shown.

Your understanding that the regulation size flags have been sent General Miles is correct.

Very truly, yours,

R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War.*

PONCE, August 19, 1898.

(Received 4 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ARMY, Washington:

Cablegram received. Will I receive instructions?

JOHN R. BROOKE, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 19, 1898—7.30 p. m.

Major-General BROOKE

(Care of General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico):

Cablegram received. Instructions will issue.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PONCE, August 20, 1898.

(Received 1.51 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Morgan sailed New Orleans to-day; *Concho*, from New York, arrived to-day.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 20, 1898—4.30 p. m.*
General BROOKE, *Porto Rico*:

Your appointment as one of the commissioners to meet commissioners on part of Spain has been signed and will be sent to you on first steamer.

CORBIN.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 21, 1898.

(Received 7.28 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY, *Washington*:

The arrangement for supplying flags through Butterfield and Bakewell, Lafayette Post, satisfactory. The larger of the sizes sent will be acceptable. Please notify them.

NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 21, 1898.*
Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Cold Springs-on-the-Hudson:

General Miles cables as follows to-day:

"The arrangement for supplying flags through Butterfield and Bakewell Lafayette Post, satisfactory. The larger of the sizes sent will be acceptable. Please notify them.

"NELSON A. MILES, *Major-General*."

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, August 21, 1898.

(Received 8.05 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*:

Everything accomplished that could be desired. Only details to be arranged by commission for evacuation of Spanish troops. Some Spanish troops now marching to San Juan, preparatory to embarking for Spain. I have 106 guns, mortars, and howitzers, field and siege, which I intended to use at San Juan if Spanish had not been captured outside, [which] our troops were doing. These available if needed elsewhere. Among number are 10 light, very powerful dynamite guns. If desirable, any of above, with ammunition and men, can be shipped via New Orleans and San Francisco to Manila. I expect very soon to return to Washington.

MILES.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 22, 1898—4.45 p. m.

Colonel CLOUS (Care General Miles, Ponce, Porto Rico):

No order excluding the vessels of any nation from entering Ponce has been issued. In what form was it received?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 22, 1898.*
(Received 6 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Transports *Washington* and *Roumania* left for Santiago. *Massachusetts* will sail Friday. *Whitney* leaves here to-day for New Orleans.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 22, 1898—10 p. m.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary of War directs that transport *Massachusetts* sail from Ponce direct to New York, without going to Santiago. Shafter reports that he has sufficient ships.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—12.45 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary of War directs the Pennsylvania and New York Volunteer Cavalry be sent home on first returning transports for muster out. Pennsylvania troops to Mount Gretna; New York to Hempstead. Report day of sailing.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 23, 1898.*
(Received 2 p. m.)

SECRETARY WAR, *Washington:*

Severe rains; sickness increasing; many volunteers have strong reasons for going home; steamers returning empty; ask authority to grant leave absence and furlough to one-third command, and furnish transportation to place of muster. These men will rejoin when required; this very important request; reply soon. This plan could be applied to all commands.

MILES, *Major-General Commanding.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1898—4.30 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The volunteers will be reduced by the muster out of entire regiments, amounting in numbers to about 100,000 men. For this reason the Secretary of War does not approve your request to furlough one-third of the volunteer troops in Porto Rico. Volunteer cavalry of New York and Pennsylvania should be sent home on first returning transport.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 24, 1898.*

(Received 10 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

General Shafter cables has transports enough to move troops north. Transports here can be used to transport third of this command home. One battalion from each regiment volunteers, leaving strongest here. Think course very advisable. Shall it be done?

MILES.

PONCE, *August 24, 1898.*

(Received 12.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Transport *Aransas* left here to-day for New Orleans.

GILMORE, *Brigadier-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898—12.30 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

You will return to the north such troops of your command as are not needed in Porto Rico, and can use transports now at your disposal for this purpose. Every provision should be made for the comfort of returning soldiers; adequate supplies of every kind, with medical officers to attend the sick, should be detailed. You will determine what troops shall return and what remain. The destination to which your ships should sail will be given later in the day, after conference with Surgeon-General and quarantine authorities. The point selected will be the one that will give the least delay in disembarking.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898—12.45 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Troops in Porto Rico whose services are no longer needed there will be sent home, as directed in previous cable of to-day. Transports carrying them should sail for New York. There will be less detention there than any other point. This after conference with the highest medical authorities. Please give instructions to have departure of each ship reported by cable.

By order Secretary War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, VIA BERMUDA, *August 24, 1898.*

(Received 7.22 p. m.)

SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington:*

Under plan to reduce by muster out I suggest that advantage be taken of empty transports returning to send back all volunteer light batteries and the Fourth Pennsylvania, Sixth Illinois, Second Wisconsin. That would leave one regiment each from Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky, First United States Volunteer Engineers, one battalion provisional engineers, and regular troops, which will be ample.

MILES,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1898—Midnight.

Major-General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico* :

Your suggestion of returning all volunteer light batteries and the Fourth Pennsylvania, Sixth Illinois, Second Wisconsin is approved by the Secretary of War. The return of the New York and Pennsylvania cavalry should be among the first to come.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898. (Received 4.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: So many calls having been made upon this Department for facilities for reaching Porto Rico and Santiago, both on the part of officers and the Post-Office Department, it has been determined to send the steamship *Seneca* from New York, noon on Monday.

Will thank you to advise the different bureaus at once, so that they may take advantage of the sailing of this vessel from New York to Ponce, and from thence to Santiago and return to New York. I will so advise the Post-Office Department.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1898—5.10 p. m.

General MILES, *Ponce, Porto Rico*:

Further sending of transports to Santiago should be suspended, as all the Fifth Corps has or will have left by to-morrow.

By order SECRETARY WAR:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

PONCE, August 26, 1898.
(Received 10.40 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Transport *Obdam* arrived here yesterday.

GILMORE.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1898.
(Received 12.51 p. m.)

Hon. H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

Please see that Troops A and C, New York Volunteer Cavalry, about to embark on return voyage from Ponce, are not overcrowded and are supplied with abundance of water.

T. C. PLATT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1898.

THE COMMANDING GENERAL UNITED STATES FORCES, *Porto Rico*.

SIR: This will be presented by the Rev. J. A. Hartwell, accompanied by the Rev. P. McHale, clergymen of the Catholic faith, who come to minister to people

of their faith in the island of Porto Rico. They have had a conference with the President and he understands fully their mission; and I am instructed to ask at your hands the consideration shown the most favored of their class.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

NEW YORK, *August 26, 1898.*

(Received 4.33 p. m.)

Adjutant-General CORBIN, *War Department, Washington, D. C.:*

Please wire Porto Rico; find when schools will be open.

D. BUTTERFIELD.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1898—11 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

When will schools open in Porto Rico?

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 26, 1898—11 p. m.

Hon. T. C. PLATT, *Manhattan Beach Hotel, Long Island:*

Will give instructions that A and C troops are not crowded on return voyage. Pray tell me when they took to water.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, *August 27, 1898.*

(Received 4.46 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Schools opened August 15.

GILMORE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1898—Midnight.

General BROOKE, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Admiral Schley and General Gordon sail for San Juan Wednesday next on transport *Seneca*.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1898—Midnight.

General BROOKE, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

Secretary War desires to know who you wish named as secretary and recorder of the Commission of Evacuation. Preferably some officer on duty with forces in Porto Rico.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 28, 1898—1 a. m.

Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

Cold Springs on the Hudson, N. Y.:

Commanding general Porto Rico cables as follows: "Schools opened August 15."
H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 29, 1898—1 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The Secretary of War directs report of what troops have left Porto Rico for home.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 29, 1898.

Colonel BIDDLE, *Engineer Department, Washington:*

Am ordered home with three regiments infantry, six batteries volunteer artillery, five troops volunteer cavalry. Go New York, arrange for landing and encampment till troops are fit to march through cities to depots respective roads which take them home. Best camps probably South Brooklyn, near Thirty-ninth street landing. Will sail about Friday.

WILSON, *Major-General, Volunteers*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 29, 1898.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY, *Washington, D. C.*

SIR: The *Yucatan* will sail from New York on Wednesday, September 7, to Porto Rico and Santiago, returning from Santiago to New York. Will thank you to advise Bureau officers, so that they may put themselves in communication with the depot quartermaster in New York, who will advise them as to the pier from which the vessel will sail.

The Post-Office Department has already been notified.

Respectfully,

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

PONCE, August 31, 1898.
(Received 11.03 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Cable relative to reporting sailing of troops and subsequent movement in United States received. Instructions will be fully carried out.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 30, 1898.
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

HON. R. A. ALGER, *Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:*

Citizens of our State appeal to me to intercede with you to have the sick of the Fourth Ohio Regiment now in Porto Rico sent home, and if it can be done without detriment to the service, the entire regiment. What can I say to them? Please answer.

ASA BUSHNELL, *Governor.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1898—1 p. m.

COMMANDING GENERAL, *Ponce, Porto Rico:*

The three infantry regiments, batteries, and troops ordered home, under General Wilson, should sail direct for New York. Date of sailing of each transport, number of officers and men aboard each will be reported by cable. Regiments on their arrival will be routed to their homes, where they will be given sixty days' furlough, at expiration of which time they will be mustered out of service. New York cavalry will go to their armory in New York City. Philadelphia troop to their armory in Philadelphia. Transportation will await arrival of volunteer regiments in New York to conduct them to their homes; hence importance of knowing exact number on board each ship and organizations to which they belong. Acknowledge receipt.

By order Secretary of War:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PONCE, August 30, 1898—1 p. m.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

No troops have as yet embarked. Will report by cable all departures promptly.

WILSON, *Major-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1898—11.45 p. m.

Hon. A. S. BUSHNELL, *Governor of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio:*

Your telegram addressed to the Secretary of War received. The sick of the Fourth Ohio and all other regiments in Porto Rico are being brought home as rapidly as it is advisable to subject them to travel. The services of the Fourth Ohio can not be spared at this time.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, August 30, 1898.*
COMMANDING GENERAL, UNITED STATES FORCES, *Ponce, Porto Rico.*

SIR: The War Department has been advised by the Acting Postmaster-General that Maj. James E. Stuart, Charles F. Trotter, John M. Masten, William Mooney, and M. A. MacDonald, of the Post-Office Department, have been detailed as a committee to proceed to Porto Rico for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the conditions, operations, and requirements of the postal service on that island, both within the territory occupied by the military forces and, as far as practicable, throughout the island.

The Acting Postmaster-General thinks it may possibly be necessary for this committee to have a military escort at times, and that it will certainly be necessary for them to have the assistance of the military commanders in the matter of transportation.

The Secretary of War, therefore, commends these gentlemen to your kindly offices, and directs that you cause necessary orders to be issued that will furnish them transportation and military escort, and to take such other measures as in your judgment will facilitate the carrying out of their mission.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION,

MAY 30, 1900, TO JUNE 1, 1901.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO CHINA RELIEF EXPEDITION, MAY 30, 1900, TO JUNE 1, 1901.

[A portion of this correspondence was furnished by the State and Navy Departments, and is here introduced for continuity of narrative. The most of it relates to incidents occurring before the arrival of troops of the Army.]

TONG KU, CHINA. (Received May 30, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington*:

Hundred men landed and sent to Tientsin yesterday. Fifty of these go to Peking this day. Other nations landing men.

KEMFFF.

TONG KU, CHINA. (Received June 3, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

The *Newark* has landed force to protect American interests. In deference to the understanding with the Chinese Government, 56, May 31, to Peking. The English fleet landed force. The French fleet landed force. The Russian fleet landed force. The United States fleet landed force. The Austrian Peking. The injury to American citizens or interests slight. The British Admiral, the Russian Admiral, the Chinese Admiral, 20 men-of-war here. Crops are likely to fail, thereby causing very probable trouble in the future. Our force under the charge of McCalla.

KEMFFF.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received June 5, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Situation is most critical. The Russian force has commenced engagement. I have landed force of 50 seamen more. Have requested *Helena* sent immediately, or some other vessel maximum draft 11 feet. Battalion of marines considered necessary. American gunboat useful as temporary base inside.

KEMFFF.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 5, 1900.

KEMFFF, *Taku, China*:

Cooperate Conger for protection of American interests. *Helena* has been ordered to join you.

LONG.

MANILA. (Received June 6, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Kempff reports condition of affairs are very disturbed at Tientsin and persistently asks for reinforcements. I can not supply them. Affairs in the Philippines are considered paramount. I fear he is cooperating foreign powers to an extent incompatible with interests of the American Government. I have advised him to withdraw all excepting force for protection of American interests.

REMEY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 6, 1900.

REMEY, *Cavite*:

Send *Helena* or other light-draft ship to Kempff with additional marines for landing. Keep in touch with North China situation and cooperate where necessary.

LONG.

TONGKU, CHINA. (Received June 7, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Railroad communication is interrupted between Pekin and Tientsin. Will act in concert with naval forces foreign nations for the protection of American interests should it be found necessary. A meeting was held foreign senior naval officers, British battle ship, to-day to discuss united action if necessity compels. Gunboat, marines required.

KEMPF.

TONGKU, CHINA. (Received June 8, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

June 3 landed force to protect American interests with consent China. Fifty-six Pekin, rest Tientsin. Nations sent force both cities. No injury so far. British, Russian, Chinese admirals and 20 war ships here. Crops likely to fail, causing probably more trouble in the near future. Our landing force under McCalla. June 5 situation more critical. Russian force began fighting. I landed 50 more men. Have requested *Helena* be sent immediately protect interests, or vessel like her. Consider battalion marines necessary. Need gunboat as base inside. June 6 Tientsin-Pekin railway cut. Will act concert naval forces other powers to protect interests if necessary. Meeting foreign senior naval officers to-day. Present: English, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese, and American. Arrange for combined action to protect life and property if required. Nine hundred men ashore; 25 war ships here.

KEMPF.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 8, 1900.

REMEY, *Manila*:

Send *Helena* or other suitable vessel to Kempff. Report action. *Solace* will return via Yokohama, Guam, and Honolulu, and bring back officers for retirement, sick who must return, and short-time officers and men. Acknowledge.

HACKETT.

CAVITE. (Received June 8, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

The *Helena's* machinery is not in fit condition. Propeller shaft is broken. The *Nashville* leaves to-day for Taku; 30 marines, 2 lieutenants, according to your telegram June 6. The *Newark* has 25 marines from *Oregon* and authorized to draw

upon ships Shanghai for more. Insurgents active Southern Luzon and Samar. At the request of governor I am trying to send more vessels as early as possible. Cavite peninsula as far as Dalahacan Isthmus will be returned control of Navy. The Army will be removed. Will be replaced by marines at my request.

REMEY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 9, 1900.

REMEY, Manila:

Department has ordered *Monocacy* to join Kempff. Does not wish other naval vessel withdrawn from Philippines.

HACKETT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 11, 1900.

REMEY, Manila:

Send by *Solace* immediately all dispatch to Kempff 100 marines, arranging, if practicable, that after landing *Solace* shall continue homeward voyage as previously ordered.

LONG.

TONGKU, CHINA. (Received, June 11, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, Washington:

In case all communication Pekin cut, not able to go alone. If other nations go will join to relieve Americans pending instructions. Situation serious. Battalion marines from Manila has been urgently requested. Answer.

KEMPF.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 11, 1900.

KEMPF, Taku:

Remy has been ordered to send 100 marines by *Solace*.

CROWNINSHIELD.

TONGKU, CHINA. (Received June 11, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, Washington:

Forces landed by different nations opening communication Pekin. Americans joined.

KEMPF.

TONGKU, CHINA. (Received June 13, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, Washington:

Twenty-five hundred men on road to Pekin relief legations. One hundred Americans; English and Russians large majority. All nations here represented. Viceroy Tientsin gave permission to go there; railroad being repaired as forces advance. Russians now sending soldiers from Port Arthur with artillery.

KEMPF.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 14, 1900.

MACARTHUR, Manila:

If required, how soon could you send regular regiment to Pekin?

CORBIN.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 15, 1900.

KEMPF, *Taku, China:*

Do you want more ships or men? What force is in Pekin? What communication have you with Conger?

LONG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 15, 1900.

REMEY, *Manila:*

Hold *Solace* on station until further orders.

LONG.

MANILA. (Received June 16, 1900—9.15 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Force in Philippines has been disseminated to limitation of safety; concentration slow to avoid evacuation of territory now occupied, which would be extremely unfortunate. Have not cared to emphasize this feature of situation. Loss of a regiment at this time would be a serious matter, but if critical emergency arises in China can send a regiment two days' notice.

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 16, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

The Secretary of War directs that you send a regular regiment [of] infantry to Taku, China, with tentage, wagon transportation, and thirty days' subsistence, medical stores and medical officers, and ample ammunition and such rapid-fire guns you think desirable. If you are not sure of the tact and judgment of the commanding officer with regiment, select an officer especially qualified, a general officer if it need be. Instruct the officer in command to confer with Admiral Kempff, now at Taku, and to report to American minister at Pekin, for protection of American legation and lives and property of American citizens in China. Transport should sail as soon as possible. Acknowledge receipt and report action. Eight troops Sixth Cavalry now en route to San Francisco and will sail for Manila at once.

CORBIN.

MANILA. (Received June 17, 1900—10.10 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Ninth Infantry, Liscum, ordered Taku, on *Logan*; transportation [on] *Port Albert*; probably start 24th; typhoon delays movement; importance celerity understood; will make all effort to expedite.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 17, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

Taku forts fired on foreign vessels about 12.45 a. m., June 17. Surrendered to the allied forces at 8 a. m. The British admiral at Tientsin.

TAUSSIG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 17, 1900.

YORKTOWN, *Chefoo*:

Acknowledge following message and take to Kempff without delay. Keep Department informed of situation, by frequent telegrams, by using a vessel to carry dispatches, if necessary. What force in Pekin? How many men have you on shore? Do you want more ships or men? Have you any communication with Conger, Pekin, or landing force?

LONG.

CAVITE, P. I. (Received June 18, 1900—9.40 a. m.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Taussig cables that Taku forts fired upon foreign gun vessels and then surrendered to allied forces morning of June 17. Kempff asks instructions about joining other powers who are taking united action in demanding that Taku forts be turned over to them to secure favorable termination of trouble. Will Department instruct Kempff through Taku at *Chefoo* and give me the same information?

REMEY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1900.

Admiral KEMPPF, *Taku (via Chefoo)*:

Department desires you to understand that it directs the protection of American national interests as well as of the interests of individual Americans. Whatever you do, let the Department know the plan of the concerting powers in regard to punitive or other expeditions or other measures, and keep it informed of the force that you will require, in order that this Government may properly discharge the obligations which its large interests put upon it. Inform Department also of date when any movement will take place. Remy has been ordered to prepare reinforcements and to send *Oregon* to you at once.

HACKETT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 13, 1900.

REMEY, *Manila*:

Following telegram sent to Kempff: "Department desires you to understand that it directs the protection of American national interests as well as of the interests of individual Americans. Whatever you do, let the Department know the plan of the concerting powers in regard to punitive or other expeditions or other measures, and keep it informed of the force that you will require, in order that this Government may properly discharge the obligations which its large interests put upon it. Inform Department also of date when any movement will take place. Remy has been ordered to prepare reinforcements." You will prepare two or three light-draft vessels and the *Alava* or other transport for orders to Taku, and direct *Oregon* to proceed there at once.

HACKETT.

TONGKU, CHINA. (Received June 18, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington*:

Battle yesterday between Chinese and Boxers near Tientsin. Large number of Boxers expected to reach Tientsin to-morrow.

KEMPPF.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 18, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

British admiral's whereabouts not yet confirmed. Recommends that telegraphic instructions for Taku via Chefoo.

TAUSSIG.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1900.

Senior AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER, *Chefoo*:

Act in concurrence with forces of other powers so as to protect all American interests. Acknowledge.

HACKETT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1900.

KEMPF, *Taku*:

Act in concurrence with other powers so as to protect all American interests. Acknowledge.

HACKETT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 18, 1900.

REMEY, *Manila*:

Kempff has been directed to act in concurrence with forces of other powers so as to protect all American interests.

HACKETT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 20, 1900.

KEMPF (care United States consul), *Chefoo*:

What American and what other force is there in Pekin?

HACKETT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 20, 1900.

YORKTOWN, *Chefoo*:

Unless you carry dispatches from Kempff containing full information as to situation Taku and Pekin you will, yourself, cable Department all information that you have in plain language except those parts absolutely necessary to be secret. Information particularly desired as to American and other forces in Pekin.

HACKETT.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 20, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Discovered all telegrams for north held by Chinese post here; demanded those for our officials. Telegraph (office) gave copies yours 15th for Conger, Secretary of Navy for Kempff, one 15th, two 18th; also one from Remey hold *Solace*; have sent all to Kempff by *Phoenix* to-day. There is no communication north except naval; advise Secretary of the Navy send telegrams my care; otherwise delivery doubtful. I have chartered small steamer, leaving noon for Yangchiakou, rescue American, British missionaries. French consul from northwest Shangtung, Hogan, British mission, Tsangchow, looted. Chinese general conveyed missionaries place unknown; critical interior here; governor leaving Chinan for Techow; Chinese ships left south; troops leaving; Russians continue landing Taku; nothing heard of Pekin force six days. Are you sending ships Chefoo?

FOWLER.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 20, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Taku forts captured by other foreign powers. Heavy firing heard Tientsin evening 17th. *Monocacy* fired on by Taku forts; no warning. Did not join in protocol demanding temporary possession of forts, as this was, in my judgment, not required at that time. Making common cause with foreign forces for general protection. Three hundred American troops ashore. Four hundred and thirty foreign troops Pekin May 31. About 3,000 Russian, English, German just arrived. Six thousand men ashore now; entirely inadequate. Consider one brigade necessary to properly represent our Government. State of war practically exists. Legation or relief forces not heard from one week. Request *New Orleans*, 2 surgeons, 150 extra men various ratings, complete ships' complements. Request *Castine* replace *Nashville* here; dispatch duty.

KEMPF.

 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 22, 1900.
MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

If needed, can you, without detriment to the work in hand, spare another regiment for China; and how soon could you send it? Liscum should understand that he will probably have to march from Tientsin to Pekin, and should be equipped and supplied accordingly. When will he leave for Taku? Quartermasters and commissaries going to China should be supplied with sufficient funds to meet all probable needs.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 22, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Additional to *Oregon* and army brigade, request *Monadnock* and all marines Cavite. Force 430 Pekin. No communication Conger. Two telegrams, 18th, received. Twenty thousand Russians reported coming toward Pekin from Manchuria. One thousand British due from Hongkong. Two hundred British, 1,000 Russians, go Tientsin to-day. In absence of instructions have acted in accordance with Department's wishes expressed in telegram since 17th.

KEMPF.

MANILA. (Received June 23, 1900—4.30 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Departure Ninth Infantry delayed until June 27 consequence storm, which broke railway telegraph and made approach to transports impossible.

MACARTHUR.

MANILA. (Received June 23, 1900—6.46 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Authority requested to pay troops on muster June 30, before they sail for China.

MACARTHUR.

 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1900.
MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

The President of the United States directs troops now in Manila will be paid muster June 30, before sailing China.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Is of the utmost importance Colonel Liscum should get under way as soon as possible.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1900.

General SHAFER, *San Francisco, Cal.*:

It is possible that the Sixth Cavalry will be called on for service in China. The Secretary of War directs that the transports carrying this regiment, both men and horses, touch at Nagasaki, Japan, where they will receive further orders. You are charged with the complete equipment of the regiment for the service indicated. The supplies of all kinds needed will occur to you.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1900.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Acting Secretary War directs that you designate an officer going with each detachment of the Sixth Cavalry to act as quartermaster, in order that he may be supplied with funds to meet any emergency that may be encountered en route. Necessary funds will be furnished under instructions given by Quartermaster-General.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 23, 1900.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,
San Francisco, Cal.:

Grant should take her regular stores for Manila. Officers of supply department should be instructed accordingly. At most *Grant* will probably be detained but a few days en route.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 23, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington*:

Proclamation issued 20th. The admirals and senior naval officers of the allied powers in China desire in the name of their governments to let it be known to all the viceroys and the authorities of coast and river provinces and cities in China that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and those people who oppose them in the march to Peking for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen.

KRMFFF.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 23, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington*:

Thirty Austrians, 75 French, 50 Germans, 79 British, 40 Italians, 23 Japanese, 75 Russians, 58 American troops in Peking. No news of whereabouts of Peking relief expedition reported by cablegram June 12. Have brigade soldiers report Chefoo

subject to orders. Japanese expect several thousand troops now due. No news from Tientsin or Peking since last report. All news is reported soon as practicable after receipt.

KEMPF.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 23, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington*:

Latest: Marines under Waller and 400 Russians had engagement with Chinese army near Tientsin. Could not break through line. Two thousand now ready to make another attempt. It will take a combined force of 50,000 men to go to Peking and keep communication open. This is opinion of others also.

KEMPF.

MANILA. (Received June 24, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Another regiment can not be spared for China. At this moment troops are urgently needed in Camarines, Samar, Mindanao. As a purely military proposition Ninth Infantry can not be sent as ordered without risking material interests here. As a consequence of persistently following a policy of dissemination this army now widely scattered is uniformly weak everywhere, and the strain on the troops has reached the full limit. The archipelago is overrun, but not a single province reached has been pacified. In sentiment the natives are a unit against us, but are prepared to accept our ascendancy if asserted with sufficient force. Time is operating in our favor and a pro-American party attached to us by motives of self-interest is slowly emerging from the mass. We are now on the very verge of a favorable crisis and the most inspiring events may reasonably be expected in the near future if the military pressure can be maintained, which will be impossible if troops are detached from here to China. Every able-bodied soldier who leaves this army at present weakens the military situation. The detachment of regiments jeopardizes the entire enterprise.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 24, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

In ambush near Tientsin on 21st, 4 Waller's command killed, 7 wounded; names will be furnished as soon as received. Three-inch and Colt's automatic abandoned. Force of over 2,000 go to relieve Tientsin to-day. Would suggest our force here be on basis that total allied army number 50,000.

KEMPF.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 25, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Replying to cable that no more troops can be spared the Secretary War directs that, Ninth Infantry should get under way quick. The matter of suitable clothing, rapid-fire guns, abundant ammunition, and all that relates to equipment and supplies will of course have your careful attention.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 25, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Relief force reached Tientsin 23d; loss very small. Peking relief force which left Tientsin June 10 reported 10 miles from Tientsin surrounded; force left Tientsin 24th to render assistance.

KEMPF.

CAVITE. (Received June 25, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Arranged with governor keep army Cavite peninsula until new battalion marines arrives. *Brooklyn*, with 300 marines, sails to-morrow Nagasaki, fill coal, thence Taku. *Princeton* ordered Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, thence Shanghai, install electric plant, but keep ready for immediate service. *Marietta* here accordance Department's telegram 18th. Have ordered her return to station near Cebu. Greatly needed there unless Department instructs senior officer here otherwise. Penrose ordered home immediately upon getting gunboat's accounts signed.

REMEY.

MANILA. (Received June 26, 1900—9 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Ninth Infantry sails 27th thoroughly equipped and well supplied with everything.

MACARTHUR.

CAVITE. (Received June 26, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Pigman cables McLean says viceroy requests passage to Peking on board American man-of-war. He can not trust any other. Would like to start immediately. *Brooklyn* is suggested. Trouble is feared at Canton immediately after departure viceroy. Commander McLean with *Austria* is at Canton. I proceed at once Hongkong, await there full instructions from Department. Chinese official referred to is believed to be Li Hung Chang.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1900.

Brig. Gen. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. V.

Washington, D. C.

SIR: The Secretary of War directs, as necessary for the public service, that after you shall have reported in person to the commanding general, Department of California, you proceed, accompanied by your authorized aid-de-camp, on the first available transport to Peking, China, via Nagasaki and Taku, and that you assume command of the United States troops ordered to China wherever they may be at the time of your arrival, under the instructions communicated to you by the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Grant sails July 1 via Nagasaki; carries large amount subsistence supplies. Secretary of War directs in case of emergency in China demanding retention of ship,

officer who is in charge will inform you, and subsistence supplies will be taken out at Nagasaki, with a view to their immediate transfer to Manila, for which you will arrange upon notification of retention ship.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Secretary of War directs Captain Russell and detachment of Signal Corps men, with such outfit as he thinks will be necessary, go with Ninth United States Infantry and report to General Chaffee.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

By direction of the President, Gen. Adna R. Chaffee has been assigned to command American troops in China. Instruct Colonel Liscum to report to him wherever they may encounter each other.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 26, 1900.

General SHAFER, *San Francisco, Cal.*:

General Chaffee, under instructions of the Secretary of War, sails on the *Grant* for Nagasaki and China. It is especially desirable that General Chaffee be made as comfortable as possible, and that rooms be set aside for himself and one aid.

General Chaffee leaves here to-morrow morning, making him due in San Francisco on the 1st. But in case he fails reaching there, the Secretary of War directs that the ship be held until his arrival. He will report to you en route the hour of his arrival in San Francisco, and desires that transportation meet him at the train with a view to taking him and his baggage immediately to transport.

Also have paymaster prepare mileage accounts from here to San Francisco, that he may be paid on arrival.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

MANILA. (Received June 27, 1900—3.44 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

With Liscum: Lieutenant Stamford, 10 signal men with outfit for 50 miles wire; Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, 20 engineers fully equipped. Too late to put Russell aboard.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 27, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Pekin force and ministers reported with Peking relief expedition intrrenched 8 miles from Tientsin.

KEMPF.

MANILA. (Received June 28, 1900—2.02 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Transport left Manila 8.30 morning June 27, with General Liscum's command; 39 officers, including 4 medical, 1,271 men.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 28, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

About 12,000 foreign troops now ashore. Soldiers ordered should report Taku instead of Chefoo. Substitute *Nashville* for *Yorktown* at Chefoo. *Yorktown* used dispatch boat, being more suitable.

KEMPF.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 29, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Telegram dated here 16th, receipt dated Port Arthur 7th, is belated dispatch. Peking relief expedition now in Tientsin with 200 sick and wounded. Ministers and Peking party not with them. No news from them.

KEMPF.

HONGKONG, CHINA. (Received June 29, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Brooklyn arrived yesterday. According to letter of June 28 from the viceroy to me, the latest imperial edict forbids his departure from Canton for the present. The governor Hongkong, the American consul and Commander McLean, at Canton, represent there is danger of an insurrection at Canton if he should leave. *Brooklyn* will leave Saturday for Taku via Nagasaki. Have telegraphed *Princeton* to proceed with all possible dispatch to Canton to await developments. Orders have been issued to the commander of the *Princeton* to hold *Princeton* in readiness to go should the viceroy decide upon going up later, in which event the Navy Department will be communicated with. Have given Knox copy your cipher (in regard to giving transportation to viceroy).

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, June 30, 1900.

General CHAFFEE (care transport *Grant*),
San Francisco, Cal.:

The Secretary of War directs that you proceed by the transport *Grant*, which will sail from San Francisco on or about the 1st day of July, to Nagasaki, Japan, there to receive such orders as may be telegraphed you at or about the time of your arrival, in view of the then existing conditions. In case such orders shall be to go to China, you will proceed with the transport *Grant* and the officers and men whom she carries to Taku, and will take command of the land forces of the United States in China. You will confer with the admiral in command of the naval forces of the United States on the coast of China, and it is expected that the two forces will, to the fullest possible extent, cooperate and assist each other. The forces under your command are to be used for the protection of the life and property of American citizens and American interests in China wherever the Chinese Government fails to render efficient protection. You will communicate with the American minister in China, and in general observe his wishes and answer to his demands in regard to his protection and that of the interests which he represents. You will confer freely with the representatives of other powers in China which are engaged in the protection of their citizens and interests, and wherever it shall appear to you that the American interests, which you are to protect, will be best subserved by that course, you will act with the forces under your command concurrently with the forces of other powers. You will, however, avoid entering into any joint action or undertaking with other powers tending to commit or limit this Government as to its future course of conduct, and you will avoid taking any action having any object except the protection of American interests hereinbefore charged upon you.

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received June 30, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Washington:

Ministers Peking given twenty-four hours to leave on 19th; they refused; still there. Peking relief force got halfway, attacked by imperial troops on 18th. McCalla's command 4 killed, 25 wounded. McCalla and Ensign Taussig wounded, not seriously. Now over 14,000 troops ashore. Commander Wise commands Tongku, charge of transportation, rail and river. Combined nationalities find it necessary make use of some civilians to operate railroad. To what appropriation shall our share be charged?

KEMPF.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 1, 1900.

(Received 7.43 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Leelanaw and *Conemaugh* sailed at 1.30. All on board *Grant* (i. e., Sixth Cavalry), and she is now in stream awaiting arrival of General Chaffee, who should reach here at 5 o'clock. All transports in good condition.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 1, 1900.

(Received July 2, 1900—12.35 a. m.)

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:*

General Chaffee arrived, and *Grant* sailed at 6 p. m.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 2, 1900.

Major-General CORBIN, *Washington:*

Note just received from Chaffee says that just after leaving Golden Gate break in machinery had occurred on *Grant*, making it unsafe to proceed until repair has been made, which will require from twelve to twenty-four hours. *Grant* is now in bay.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 2, 1900.

(Received 4.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Transport *Leelanaw* left 1.30 p. m., July 1, with Lieutenants Rhodes and Scales and 36 men Sixth Cavalry, 1 man Hospital Corps, 252 horses, and 3 civilian employees.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 2, 1900.

(Received 4.12 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Transport *Conemaugh* left 1.30 p. m., July 1, with Lieutenants Heiberg and Buchan, 1 acting assistant surgeon, 23 men Sixth Cavalry, 1 man Hospital Corps, 147 horses, and 94 mules.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

*Washington, July 2, 1900.*REMBY, *Nagasaki:*

The American forces will not attack central and southern Chinese provinces so long as local authorities maintain order and protect foreigners.

LONG.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 2, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington*:

Runner from Pekin reports legations are besieged; provisions nearly exhausted; situation desperate. German minister going to Tsung li Yamen murdered by Chinese soldiers. American, Italian, Dutch legations burned. Twenty thousand Chinese soldiers inside, 30,000 outside, Pekin; 3,000 reported bound Tientsin; still fighting at Tientsin. Communications Tientsin by rail and river insecure.

KEMPF.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 3, 1900.

KEMPF, *Taku, via Chefoo*:

(Care American consul.)

Confer with other commander in chief and report by telegraph proportional number American forces considered necessary for a second expeditionary force to Pekin.

HACKETT.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 3, 1900.*

Major-General CORBIN, *Washington*:

Repairs completed. *Grant* sailed 6.45 p. m.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

We are about sending to you troops as follows: Two battalions each of Fifteenth, Second, Fifth, and Eighth Infantry, two squadrons each of First and Ninth Cavalry, one squadron Third Cavalry, one company of engineers, as rapidly as transportation is possible. We require in China two regiments infantry and a light battery in addition to the Ninth Infantry and Sixth Cavalry en route. They must be taken from above-mentioned troops sent from here or from your force. Secretary War instructs me to say he regrets to reduce your force even temporarily below your judgment of requirements, but the exigency is such that he feels constrained to direct that you send forthwith to Taku by the first available transportation either Fourteenth or Twentieth Infantry and Taylor's battery, fully equipped and supplied, these to be replaced by above-mentioned troops from here. In the meantime you may find it practicable to supply the place of the regiments sent by drawing volunteer battalions from Anderson, Bullard, or Sargent.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 7, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington*:

Monocacy did not return fire on forts because Commander Wise did not interpret my written orders of 15th June as I intended them. I instructed make war in return if directly attacked. Commander Wise did not consider that he was directly attacked, as the firing was at night and wild. I take different view, and ordered make common cause protection life and property, and to use force against those opposing this purpose.

KEMPF.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 7, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington*:

Situation Tientsin critical; Japanese requested to send 13,000 troops; we should have at least a brigade of four full regular regiments of infantry, with 500 mounted

cavalry and battery of field artillery, completely organized for campaign. Now over 17,000 troops ashore; English and French troops coming. Coast guarded from Taku northeast to prevent landing contraband of war. Meeting this afternoon; will inform. *Oregon* floated; goes Kure few days.

KEMPF.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 7, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY:

SIR: Will you be good enough to cable Admiral Kempff to telegraph as to whether the transport *Logan*, with the Ninth Infantry, has arrived at Taku, and if so, to request Colonel Liscum to report by cable directly to this Department?

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 7, 1900.

KEMPF, *Taku, via Chefoo:*

(Care American consul.)

Has army transport *Logan* arrived Taku? Secretary War requests, if so, you request Colonel Liscum report by cable to War Department.

HACKETT.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., July 7, 1900.
(Received 4.55 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Lennox crossed bar mouth Columbia River to sea 7 a. m. to-day. Lieutenants Marshall and Guiney, Sixth Cavalry, 42 enlisted men Sixth Cavalry, 338 horses Sixth Cavalry, 100 pack mules.

McCain, A. A. A. G.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 7, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Secretary of War directs troops now in China or ordered there will be furnished subsistence supplies from your commissary depots. You will be informed in due time if other troops are to be sent from United States of America to China.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 8, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

A meeting was held. About 20,000 are ashore. It is found absolutely necessary this force to hold position from Taku to Tientsin. Sixty thousand in addition to the foregoing are required to march upon Peking, China. Our portion of the entire allied army should be about 10,000; in expectation of reinforcements within a month, which will make the following active force engaged middle of August: French troops, 4,300; Russian troops, 8,000; German troops, 2,500; Japanese troops, 17,000; British troops, 8,000.

KEMPF.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 9, 1900.

Gen. W. R. SHAFER,

Commanding Department of California, San Francisco, Cal.

GENERAL: Troops going to Manila via Nagasaki, Japan, may be diverted to China for service in that country. To meet this emergency the Secretary of War directs

that they be provided with forty days' rations in addition to those required by them while on shipboard, to be discharged at the ports of debarkation in China. Should the troops not be required for service in China the subsistence stores intended for use there will be turned over to the depot commissary at Manila.

Very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

MANILA. (Received July 9, 1900—10.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Daggett's regiment, Reilly's battery, leave 13th, Taku, *Indiana, Flintshire, Wyefield.* Taylor in Samar; not available. For other infantry regiment Chinese service recommend first one leaving States. Manila nicely cared for until arrival new troops without drawing on Anderson, Bullard, or Sargent, which [is] now impracticable. Department suggestion in this connection based upon misleading information regarding present conditions and distribution of troops. In addition to one month's subsistence supplies with troops, send with Daggett to establish depot three months' subsistence 5,000 men. Regiments have 500 rounds ammunition per man; Crozier carries 1,000,000 reserve and such miscellaneous ordnance supplies as can be spared from here. With view to medical supply, depot, stores three months 5,000 men go with Daggett. There will be 8 medical officers in China from Philippines. Send three months' forage 350 animals and partial supply winter clothing for Ninth Infantry. Shall keep *Indiana, Flintshire,* China waters, local service therein; order all large transports home expedite transfer troops here. Foregoing arrangements easily changed if Department's wishes cabled quickly.

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

The Secretary War is much pleased with the quick dispatch of Daggett and Reilly. Your action and recommendations set forth cable approved throughout.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 10, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Daggett should be instructed to be governed by instructions given Liscum and until Chaffee joins American troops in China, which should be very soon after Daggett arrives.

CORBIN.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 10, 1900.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the following telegram was received this morning from the consul-general of the United States at Shanghai:

"Shan Tung, governor, says legations standing 5th; outlaws dispersing. Disbelieved."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 10, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Arrived yesterday. At conference of admirals 5th instant Japanese admiral was requested, and proposition was accepted, to send 13,000 troops, then ready at Hiroshima. Conference, 8th instant, decided to send blocking force vicinity Shan-hai-kuan. Two battalions Ninth Infantry and 1 battalion marines, Colonel Meade, landed to-day, to proceed Tientsin. Allied force Tientsin engaged in maintaining their defenses; can not attack enemy before arrival of additional troops and guns. Ordered *Solace* here take sick and wounded Yokohama hospital. *Oregon* proceeds soon to dock at Kure, towed by chartered steamer and convoyed by *Nashville*. Just learned from Admiral Seymour, Tientsin, foreigners there hard pressed.

REMEY.

 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1900.
MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Secretary of War directs transport *Relief* ordered Taku, duty troops there. Acknowledge receipt.

CORBIN.

 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1900.
LISCUM, *Taku*:

(Care American consul, Chefoo.)

Cable arrival, condition, disposition, further requirements of supplies, and your view of situation.

CORBIN.

 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 11, 1900.

General SHAFER,

Commanding Department California, San Francisco, Cal.

Troops going to Manila, via Nagasaki, which may be diverted to China will be provided with 60 days' rations instead of number of rations stated in letter 9th instant.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

MANILA. (Received July 12, 1900—2.05 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Message with reference to transport *Relief* received.

MACARTHUR

 ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 12, 1900.
MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Character, number, rapid-fire guns sent China desired.

CORBIN.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received July 12, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Taku, China, July 2. Runner Pekin reports German troops burnt Tsung li Yamen; Chinese moved many field guns on wall commanding legations. Chinese subjects advised leave legations. Runner heard heavy firing in Pekin after leaving city. Waller reports artillery and a few army engineers urgently needed, also squadron cavalry for scouting. No Department telegrams received since one date. (Without signature, but undoubtedly from)

KEMPF.

(Delayed in Siberia.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 13, 1900.

LISCUM, *Taku*:

(Care American consul, Chefoo.)

Are roads and conditions such that sending artillery and siege guns desirable? Are more rapid-fire guns needed?

CORBIN.

MANILA. (Received July 13, 1900—6.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

With reference to your telegram of 12th, one Colt's automatic 6-millimeter gun, and one Gatling (10 barrels, long), caliber .45 inch (model 1877).

MACARTHUR.

MANILA. (Received July 16, 1900—3.10 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Transport *Indiana* sailed yesterday for China with 21 officers, including 2 medical, 847 men Fourteenth Infantry; 1 officer 31 men Ninth Infantry; Captain Crozier, ordnance officer, 1 ordnance sergeant, 1 chaplain, 16 Hospital Corps men; *Flintshire*, with 7 officers, 271 men Fourteenth Infantry; 3 officers, 121 men Reilly's battery, 2 medical officers, 5 Hospital Corps men, fully equipped.

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 16, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Remy's reports from China are of a serious character. Loss in Ninth Infantry reported heavy, including Liscum among those killed. It may be absolutely necessary to draw from you for considerably greater force. The Secretary War directs me to prepare you for this draft and to instruct you to have plans perfected for sending as fast as transportation can be provided a further force, not exceeding 5,000 officers and men, with full complement of staff officers, rapid-fire guns, sixty days' subsistence, and medical supplies, with sufficient funds for the quartermaster and subsistence officers. It is fully understood how undesirable this is from your point of view. At the same time we know that you will do your best when faced with this imperative and, for the moment at least, more important duty, and give us all the support we ask. Manila as a base of operations enabling us to meet this emergency in China will have a helpful effect here and in the end give you strength and needful support. We are arranging to send you further additional forces from here. How many Maxim and Hotchkiss mountain rapid-fire 6-pounders and Colt's automatic guns can you spare?

CORBIN.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 16, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of a cablegram received yesterday from the commanding officer of the *Yorktown*, at Chefoo, relative to the arrival of the *Logan* at Taku, on the 6th instant: "*Logan* arrived at Taku, 6th. Taussig."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

TOKYO, JAPAN. (Received July 17, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington:*

Requests respecting unloading and transshipment of military stores and passengers at Japanese ports granted. Every possible facility will be given.

BUCK, *United States Minister to Japan.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 17, 1900.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Secretary War desires me to communicate to you that the Japanese Government has consented for use of Nagasaki as distributing point for China. For the present transports of the regular line sailing to Manila will go via Nagasaki with mixed loads for China and Manila. China troops, passengers, and freight will be unloaded at Nagasaki. General MacArthur has informed War Department that *Indiana* and *Flintshire* will be retained at Taku to run between Taku and Nagasaki to carry troops and supplies from Manila ships to China ports. Arrangements will be made to have these ships at Nagasaki on arrival of the transports en route from San Francisco to Manila, so that troops and supplies can be loaded on them by lighters. If this is not feasible, arrangements will be made to have stores unloaded and cared for by Major Hyde in storehouses hired for that purpose. Under circumstances, troops, passengers, stores, etc., either for Manila or China, will therefore be loaded on the regular transports sailing to Manila, the transport quartermaster being instructed that all stores, troops, and passengers for China are to disembark at Nagasaki either on transports waiting for them there or to be cared for ashore until transport arrives. This does not include the freight ships loaded entirely with Manila freight. You will continue to send them via Honolulu unless other instructions are given. Acknowledge receipt and inform me if there is any difficulty in carrying out these instructions and if they are clearly understood.

H. C. CORBIN,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 17, 1900.*MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Japanese Government has consented our making Nagasaki point reshipment stores and men to and from Manila, Luzon, and China. *Grant* due Nagasaki 20th. Probable General Chaffee and Sixth Cavalry will have to go Taku. Will you have *Logan* there to take them Taku, so *Grant* may proceed with stores Manila? Plan Secretary War will be hereafter to unload all troops and supplies for China at

Nagasaki. Very anxious to know arrangement you will make to have vessels Nagasaki on arrival transports to take troops and supplies from Nagasaki to China, in order to allow transports to go Manila. Timely notice will be given you probable arrival transports.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Very important that we should know exactly ordnance and ordnance supplies Captain Crozier took. Remy reports death Liscum. Lee, Regan, Noyes, Brewster, Bookmiller, Naylor, Lawton, Hammond, Waldron, wounded.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1900.

COMMANDING OFFICER, NINTH INFANTRY:

(Care American consul, Chefoo.)

Chinese minister has delivered following message from viceroys of Nankin and Wuchang, which is transmitted for your information: "If Tientsin city should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore same in a hundred years. Request the powers to preserve it, as consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce." The President directs me to say nothing but military necessity would justify the destruction of the city, and he hopes that no such necessity may arise.

CORBIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 17, 1900.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE:

SIR: I have the honor to request that your Department telegraph to the American consul at Chefoo, China, requesting information as to the disposition of three cablegrams intended for the commanding officer, Ninth U. S. Infantry, at Tientsin, sent on the 11th, 13th, and 17th days of July, respectively, and to urge of him the necessity of prompt reply.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Is Coolidge with Ninth Infantry?

CORBIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 17, 1900.*

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

The transport *Summer* sailed at 2.30 this day with headquarters, field, staff, band, and first battalion Fifteenth Infantry, 14 officers and 533 men.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 17, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Conference admirals 13th instant, it was suggested that each government give orders forbidding trading with Chinese in arms and ammunition, and that consuls be directed scrutinize cargo invoices of steamers of their nationality.

To-day hope to get wounded from Tientsin either in hospitals at Taku or aboard *Solace*. Communication very uncertain. Following casualties apparently confirmed: Marines—Captain Davis killed; Captain Lemly, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard wounded. Army—Colonel Liscum killed; Majors Regan and Lee, Captains Noyes, Brewster, and Bookmiller, Lieutenants Naylor, Lawton, Hammond, and Waldron wounded. Total killed and wounded reported, 775; Russians and Japanese lost heavily; our total loss reported 215; about 40 were marines; but numbers believed exaggerated. Have officer on shore especially to get authentic numbers and names, which will be promptly telegraphed. City and forts now in hands of allies. Admiral Seymour returned to fleet; ranking officer ashore is Admiral Alexieff, at Tientsin.

REMEY.

 NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 17, 1900.
REMEY, *Taku, via Chefoo*:

(Care of United States consul.)

Chinese minister has delivered following message from viceroys of Nankin and Wuchang, which is transmitted for your information: "If Tientsin City should be destroyed it would be difficult to restore same in a hundred years. Request the powers to preserve it, as consequences would affect Chinese and foreign commerce." The President directs me to say that nothing but military necessity would justify the destruction of the city, and he hopes that no such necessity may arise. Acknowledge.

LONG.

 MANILA. (Received July 18, 1900.)
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Will send troops to China when so ordered by Secretary War with as much perfection and energy as though I believed in the wisdom of such policy. As preliminary to that purpose, shall detain in China waters all transports intended for United States until final action of Secretary War is communicated. If necessary, shall bring them here and make quick work of movement. Will report on machine and rapid-fire guns when compiled. As paramount situation has for time being developed in China, request permission to proceed thereto in person to command field operations until crisis has passed.

MACARTHUR.

 CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 18, 1900.)
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Casualties in attack on Tientsin July 13: Killed—Col. E. H. Liscum, 17 enlisted men. Wounded—Capt. C. R. Noyes, not serious; Maj. J. Regan, serious, not dangerous; Capt. E. V. Bookmiller, serious, not dangerous; Lieut. L. B. Lawton, not serious; Lieut. F. R. Lang, slight; 72 enlisted men. Missing—enlisted men, 2.

COOLIDGE.

MANILA. (Received July 18, 1900—10.41 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

With reference to your telegram of 17th, Colonel Coolidge with Ninth Infantry; he reports July 17 our loss in the attack on Tientsin, July 13: Killed—Col. Emerson H. Liscum, 17 enlisted men. Wounded—Capt. Charles R. Noyes, not serious; Maj. James Regan, serious, not dangerous; Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, serious, not dangerous; Lieut. Louis B. Lawton, not serious; Lieut. Frank R. Lang, slight; 72 enlisted men. Missing—2 enlisted men.

MACARTHUR.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 18, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant and to say that the following telegram has been sent to the consul of the United States at Chefoo: "What disposition have you made telegrams 11th, 13th, and 17th instant from Secretary of War, intended for commanding officer Ninth United States Infantry at Tientsin? Answer promptly."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 18, 1900.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you of the receipt on the 16th instant of a telegram from the minister of the United States to Korea reading as follows: "Gunboats run daily between Taku and Chemulpo. Myself or secretary will remain Chemulpo to receive and transmit messages. Wires down beyond Chefoo. Send telegrams for North China here."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

MANILA. (Received July 18, 1900—11.40 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Propose that Sixth Cavalry unload at Nagasaki and transport *Grant* proceed Manila; transport *Port Albert* now unloading Ninth Infantry's transportation at Taku; *Indiana* and *Flintshire* now en route there; all to be utilized in transferring Sixth Cavalry from Nagasaki. Propose keep *Indiana*, *Flintshire*, Gulf Pechili, transport troops, supplies Nagasaki to Taku. If large number troops ordered Manila to Taku, shall bring them all here for one trip. Possibly short delay with Sixth Cavalry after Fourteenth Infantry landed. Not at all difficult to make this arrangement work satisfactorily.

MACARTHUR.

MANILA. (Received July 18, 1900—12.36 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Captain Crozier took 1,000,000 ammunition for small arms, 2,000 3.2 shrapnel, 300 rifles, 100 carbines, 700 cartridge belts, 500 canteens, 500 haversacks complete, and small supply 150 items relating to infantry and cavalry equipments. Can spare following guns: 2 Colt's automatic; 3 Hotchkiss mountain, 1.65; Rich, 4; Hotchkiss 6-pounder, naval. All other rapid-fire guns with troops in important positions.

MACARTHUR.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 18, 1900. (Received 5.04 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Dispatch of yesterday in reference to orders for transports transferring troops at Nagasaki, etc., received. I have consulted with the officers in charge of the transport department, and they inform me that there will be no difficulty whatever in carrying out the instructions referred to, and they are clearly understood. I take the liberty of inviting attention of the Department to the desirability of substituting the *Sumner* for the *Logan* in the run between Manila and China on account of the limited coal and carrying capacity of the *Sumner*, which fits her better for shorter runs than it does for the long passage, she having to reduce materially her trip carrying capacity to have coal enough on board for the trip from here to Nagasaki. The *Californian*, which sailed yesterday with freight for Manila, went via Honolulu and the *Sumner* direct to Nagasaki.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1900.

General CHAFFEE:

(Care Hyde, Nagasaki.)

Secretary War directs that you proceed at once with transport *Grant*, Sixth Cavalry, and marines to Taku, China, and take command of American land forces, which will be an independent command known as the China relief expedition. You will find there the Ninth and Fourteenth Infantry, one battery of the Fifth Artillery, and one battalion of marines. *Sumner* sailed from San Francisco July 17 with Second Battalion of Fifteenth Infantry and recruits to capacity of vessel. Reinforcements will follow to make your force in the immediate future up to 5,000, and very soon to 10,000. Full supplies, including heavy clothing, are on the way. After unloading at Taku the supplies carried by *Grant* for your forces, send *Grant* immediately to Manila. Horses for Sixth Cavalry sailed as follows: *Leelanaw* from San Francisco, July 1, via Honolulu for Kobe; *Conemaugh* from San Francisco, July 1, direct to Kobe; *Lennox* from Portland, July 6, direct to Kobe. Do not wait for them, but direct that they follow you to Taku without delay. Manila will be your principal base. Arrangements have been made with Japanese Government for using Nagasaki as secondary base and transshipment of stores coming from this country when necessary. Immediately upon arrival at Taku report arrival, and as soon as practicable thereafter cable your views of situation and supplies. Under one hundred and twenty-second article of war your command will include marines on shore. Confer freely with admiral in command of fleet. Complete understanding and cooperation between the two services is enjoined by the President, and message to that effect has been sent admiral in command naval force. Reports now indicate that American minister with all the legation have been destroyed in Peking. Chinese representative here, however, insists to the contrary, and there is, therefore, a hope which you will not lose sight of until certainty is absolute. It is the desire of this Government to maintain its relations of friendship with the part of Chinese people and Chinese officials not concerned in outrages on Americans. Among these we consider Li Hung Chang, just appointed Viceroy of Chili. You will to the extent of your power aid the Government of China or any part thereof in repressing such outrages and in rescuing Americans, and in protecting American citizens and interests, and wherever Chinese Government fails to render such protection you will do all in your power to supply it. Confer freely with commanders of other national forces, act concurrently with them, and seek entire harmony of action along the lines of similar purpose and interest. There should be full and free conference as to operations before they are entered upon. You are at liberty to agree with them

from time to time as to a common official direction of the various forces in their combined operations, preserving, however, the integrity of your own American division, ready to be used as a separate and complete organization. Much must be left to your wise discretion and that of the admiral. At all times report fully and freely to this Department your wants and views. The President has to-day appointed you major-general of volunteers. Qualify and mail oath of office. Acknowledge.

CORBIN.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 19, 1900.

REMEY, *Taku, via Chefoo:*

(Care American consul.)

Confer freely with General Chaffee, who will command land forces. Complete understanding and cooperation between the two services are enjoined by President. Much must be left to your wise discretion and that of the General.

LONG.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 19, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Important General Chaffee with Sixth Cavalry reach Taku and Tientsin without delay at Nagasaki. Will be necessary under the circumstances *Grant* to coal at Nagasaki, go to Taku, discharge Sixth Cavalry, and proceed immediately Manila. She has large quantities stores for you. Transport *Hancock* will leave San Francisco July 28, and transport *Meade* August 1, with troops and stores. Both touch Nagasaki for further orders. Should condition in China prove no more troops are needed they will go direct Manila. You will be notified any change. Question transports meeting these two vessels Nagasaki will be decided by future events. It is proposed to send siege battery China. Chief of Ordnance reports 4 siege guns and 2 howitzers in Manila. Telegraph if serviceable and available.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Washington, July 19, 1900.

General CHAFFEE:

(Care Hyde, Nagasaki.)

Secretary War directs have *Grant* sufficiently coal at Nagasaki for trip Taku to Manila and back to Nagasaki. Manila stores are not to be discharged at Nagasaki as heretofore directed. Discharge your men and stores immediately on arrival Taku and put *Grant* under orders proceed immediately Manila with cargo for that point.

CORBIN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 19, 1900.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 17th instant, requesting this Department to obtain information from the consul of the United States at Chefoo, China, as to the disposition of three cablegrams intended for the commanding officer, Ninth United

States Infantry, at Tientsin, I have now the honor to apprise you of the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Fowler of the 19th instant, reading as follows:

"19th. All telegrams for north sent daily by first war ship to Remey unopened. Sent two for commanding officer Ninth hour ago; one for Liscum two days ago; dates unknown. Advise telegrams bear my address only, then name officer for whom intended."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

MANILA. (Received July 20, 1900—8.27 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Transport *Grant* ordered Taku without delay Nagasaki. Four siege guns and 2 howitzers, carriages, platform, everything is complete and serviceable, available for China; 400 shell for howitzers; 800 for siege guns.

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

The President has appointed Chaffee a major-general of volunteers and assigned him to command of the relief expedition in China, which will constitute an independent command. The troops sent from your division will be reported as on detached service and will be returned to you as soon as the work in hand will admit. Supplies for that army will devolve largely on your staff officers for the present, and you are charged with supervisory control to the end that all the wants of Chaffee's army are promptly met. Secretary War enjoins upon you that sufficient transports be assigned to meet every emergency in the way of supplies from Manila direct. Secretary War notes with pleasure your proffer of services, but is of the opinion that the importance of the work that you have in hand is so great that your presence in Manila is demanded by the best interests of the service. The following officers will be ordered to report to General Chaffee on first transports leaving Manila: Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Dickman, Twenty-sixth Infantry, and Maj. Charles H. Muir, Thirty-eighth Infantry. They will be for such staff duty as he may assign them, and will at the same time note the organization and general workings of the different forces comprising the allies. Reports of observations will be forwarded by mail direct to this office. Having reference to previous cables, you will prepare plans for forwarding additional force, but none will be put under way until further instructed. Unless conditions that are imperative demand it, none will be sent.

CORBIN.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 20, 1900.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment received from the Chinese minister a dispatch from the Tsung li Yamen forwarded by the Taotai of Shanghai on the 20th of July. The dispatch of the Tsung li Yamen is as follows:

"Your telegram of the 15th of this moon (11th of July) received. Secretary of State's telegram has been handed to Minister Conger. Herewith Minister Conger's reply to the Secretary of State. Please forward."

The following is the reply of Minister Conger:

"In British legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN HAY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

Send following cablegram to Coolidge, commanding United States forces Tientsin. Reported here extensive looting in Tientsin. Report immediately whether American troops took part. If so, punish severely; repress sternly. Absolute regard for life and property of noncombatants enjoined.

By order of Secretary of War:

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Daggett, commanding Fourteenth Infantry, Taku: Secretary War directs me to inform you that force in China constitutes separate army, under command of Major-General Chaffee, who is due Nagasaki to-day, and will push on with Sixth Cavalry as rapidly as possible. Until he arrives you will command United States land forces. Report fully directly to me. Several cablegrams have been sent to Liscum and Coolidge, asking for reports upon situation and requirements, none of which have been answered. Ascertain and report facts of engagement in which Liscum was killed, together with other matters called for in cables mentioned. Directions in to-day's cablegram to Coolidge regarding looting are enjoined upon you.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Have you any report arrival Ninth and action regiment other than casualties? Send anything you have other than this.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Siege Battery O, Seventh United States Artillery, ordered China. You will be notified date of sailing. Two 5-inch siege guns and two 7-inch siege howitzers, with carriages, platforms complete, and all ammunition, will be sent from Manila in time to meet this battery Taku.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1900.

General CHAFFEE (care Hyde, Nagasaki):

Secretary of State, July 20, received from Chinese minister here following dispatch from Tsung li Yamen, forwarded by Taotai of Shanghai, July 20: "Your telegram of the 15th of this moon (July 11) received. Secretary of State's telegram has been handed to Minister Conger. Herewith Minister Conger's reply to Secretary of State. Please forward." Following is Conger's reply: "In British legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre." William Woodville Rockhill appointed United States commissioner to China with diplomatic privileges. Sails immediately.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, (care Hyde, Nagasaki):

Immediately arriving Taku secure copies all dispatches to Liscum, Coolidge, and Daggett. We have had great difficulty in communicating. Our dispatches unanswered and unacknowledged. Make especial arrangements Taku for receipt and delivery dispatches between yourself and Department. MacArthur been instructed send boat for communication between Taku and Chefoo and dispatch officer. Instant communication may be of highest importance. General Wilson relieved Cuba to-day; ordered report you for duty. Pay particular attention instruction sent Coolidge to-day to prevent looting by our forces. Further strong assurances have come from Chinese Government safety legation Peking. Their safety is all-important object. Cooperation friendly Chinese officials much desired. Your instructions June 30 and July 19 both reaffirmed.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 21, 1900.

MACARTHUR, Manila:

Secretary of War directs you provide Chaffee with quick dispatch-boat service Taku to Chefoo. Have you one available or can provide by charter or purchase? Detail energetic, discreet officer aboard take charge dispatch service. Early action desired.

CORBIN.

TAKU, VIA CHEFOO, CHINA, July 20.
(Received July 21, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, Washington:

Tientsin quiet. Preparations making for movement on Peking about July 30, using river boats for transporting supplies. Latest report Russian sources 13th, Legations still holding out. Reliability of this information uncertain. Major Regan, Captains Noyes and Bookmiller, First Lieutenants Lawton and Schoeffel wounded, Ninth Infantry officers, and Second Lieutenant Jolly, Marine Corps, sick, now aboard *Solace*. Expect about 30 wounded men. Will then send all Yokohama hospital.

REMEY.

MANILA. (Received July 22, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

With reference to your telegram of 21st. Have received nothing but casualty list telegraphed to you on July 18.

MACARTHUR.

MANILA. (Received July 22, 1900—7.30 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Reference your telegram 21st. Have already chartered for Chaffee, (at) 15,000 Mexican per month, small steamer, now on way to Taku from Shanghai. Will make good dispatch boat. Will send officer from here to take charge unless Chaffee can furnish one. Have ordered purchased for Chaffee seagoing launch *Hongkong* and small launch *Nagasaki*.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA, *July 21, 1900.*

(Received July 22, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

Message July 7 received Taku 16th, Liscum killed 13th. Message referred for Remy's action. Taussig cabled *Logan's* arrival 13th. *Logan* arrived 6th.

KEMPF.

MANILA. (Received July 23, 1900—7.10 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

With reference to your telegram of 20th enjoining assignment, transportation, or service from Manila to Chaffee's command, propose to keep *Indiana* in Gulf Pechili as long as she can be used for service between Nagasaki and Taku. From here to Nagasaki supplies to be sent by regular transports, all of which on home trip touch thereat. This will afford abundant and absolutely secure service. If War Department desires line directly from here Taku will retain *Sumner* for that service, if there is no objection.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 3, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington:*

American forces digging up and guarding treasure in Tientsin. Going Tientsin to-day to look into matters, leaving Thomas senior officer here. *Newark* gone Nagasaki for docking.

REMEY.

CHEFOO, *July 22, 1900.*

(Received July 23, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington:*

Telegram July 7 for Kempff, signed Hackett, was received Taku 15th, and forwarded Colonel Coolidge, Ninth Infantry, Tientsin. Department's telegram against destruction Tientsin received and forwarded to Meade to be laid before allied conference in Tientsin. Taku, July 22.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 24, 1900.

CHAFFEE (care Hyde, Nagasaki):

MacArthur sent dispatch boat Taku your special use. Secretary of War desires telegraph as soon as possible your views recommendations. Remy cables Navy Department forward movement upon Pekin proposed by 30th of July. Important you arrive.

CORBIN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, July 24, 1900.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you of the receipt of a telegram from the consul of the United States at Chinkiang, China, of the 24th instant, reading as follows:

"Yangtze strong Chinese military camp; fortification increased; guns powerful; 14 Chinese fighting ships in river. Many thousand soldiers and munitions going

north by inland water. Antiforeign leadership. We consuls ready foreigners leave. Viceroy * * * oppose foreign interference. I await your orders."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 24, 1900.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Chinese minister this morning handed me a copy of the following cablegram from Director-General Sheng at Shanghai, dated July 23, 1900, retransmitted by the Chinese minister at London and received by Minister Wu on the night of the same day:

"News from Peking of 22d day of sixth moon, corresponding to July 18, says Wen Jui, by direction of the Tsung li Yamen, went to see the various foreign ministers and found not one of them harmed. Jung Lu proposes to memorialize Imperial Government to supply them with provisions at once and then devise plan to detail troops to escort them to Tientsin. Would fighting cease (on part of foreign troops) if the ministers could be escorted out of Peking?"

The information has been given to the press, but the bracketed sentence has not been made public here.

I also write this to the Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 24, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

With reference to your telegram of 23d, Secretary of War deems best that subsistence supplies, medical and other supplies, should be sent direct from Manila to Taku by transports designated for that purpose, allowing *Indiana* to take supplies unloaded at Nagasaki to Taku. You have transports *Pennsylvania*, *Flintshire*, *Wyefield*, *Westminster*, *Port Stephens*, *Port Albert*, and can retain *Sumner*. Telegraph which transports you will designate for Manila and Taku. If they can stop Nagasaki without serious delay *Indiana* need not be used between Nagasaki and Taku, provided ships designated can be Nagasaki to meet and transport troops and supplies sailing from the United States, of which timely notice probable arrival will be sent you.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 24, 1900—8.12 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Washington:*

Tientsin [July] 21. Message regarding destruction Tientsin received. Tientsin captured July 14; considerably destroyed by fire and bombardment. Meade, senior officer, will present President's instructions.

COOLIDGE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 24, 1900—11.40 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Washington:*

Tientsin, [July] 21. Roads good; no rain; crops failure; artillery eminently desirable; less than 5 inches if mounted on traveling carriages; rapid-fire guns, except Colt's, required; lighters and tugs necessary drawing less than 3 feet for advance by river; winter supplies required.

COOLIDGE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 24, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Written message, signed Conger, dated July 4, received Tientsin, 21st, says: "Been besieged two weeks in British legation; grave danger general massacre by Chinese soldiers, who are shelling legation daily; relief soon if at all; city without government except by Chinese army. Determined massacre all foreigners Peking. Entry relief force into city probably hotly contested." Taku, 23d.

THOMAS.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 25, 1900—1.10 a. m.)

CORBIN, *Washington*:

Tientsin, [July] 21. Ninth Infantry reached anchorage, Gulf Pechili, July 6; two battalions left ship under Colonel Liscum by lighter and tugs up river to Tientsin, arriving morning July 11; engaged in attack on Tientsin July 13, forming part of brigade under British general, Dorward. Third battalion disembarked July 12, arriving Tientsin July 13, too late to take active part in attack. Tientsin captured July 14; city divided among powers, the southeast quarter being assigned to American troops, under Colonel Meade, Marine Corps. For police and protection since then powers have instituted a temporary-government council under Colonel De Wayary, Russian, Lieutenant-Colonel Asks, Japanese, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bower, British, but has not as yet gone into force. The American troops are still protecting their quarter.

COOLIDGE.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received July 25, 1900—7 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Transport arrived at this port on the 24th. All are well. Transport will leave this port on the 25th, Taku.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 25, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For General Chaffee, Taku. Secretary of War authorizes if needed hire or charter such light-draft vessels for advance up river that are procurable.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 25, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Taku, 24th. Consider Chemulpo route good only when Chefoo wire down; cable company expect soon establish direct connection from Taku; my cable address sufficient.

REMEY.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 25, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Taku, 24th. Marines have found silver specie, partly melted, in ruins of mint, amounting to third or half million dollars gold. Has been transferred to headquarters in settlement for protection. I recommend it be sold to bankers Tientsin to

relieve us of incumbrance, and fund held for future disposition. Colonel Meade condemned Mar Island Hospital, rheumatism; Major Waller succeeds command First regiment. My obtainable information clears marines of any imputation burning houses or looting Tientsin.

REMEY.

MANILA. (Received July 26, 1900—8.42 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Have plenty water transportation. We can arrange easily for supply Chaffee under my direction or in accordance with any specific system preferred by Department. With reference to your telegram of 24th, will retain *Sumner* for direct service Taku via Nagasaki; she can make round trip every three weeks; will be sufficient for service, including transportation of troops and supplies from United States, provided notice will be given immediately after the departure from United States. Leave *Indiana* Pechili for the present; *Flintshire*, *Wyefield*, *Westminster*, *Port Albert*, all horse boats en route or ordered United States to expedite shipment animals much needed here. Rely upon *Thomas*, *Grant*, *Port Stephens* to take troops China if necessary.

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 26, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For General Chaffee, Taku. Secretary of War desires cabled names enlisted men killed Tientsin.

CORBIN.

MANILA. (Received July 26, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Siege guns for Taku will require from United States of America, harness and wagon transportation for platforms and ammunition; otherwise fully equipped for service.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 26, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Approximate number available troops ashore including detachments holding Taku forts and guarding railroad: Japanese troops, 13,000; Russian troops, 8,500; British troops, 2,900; French troops, 1,700; United States troops, 1,500; German troops, 720; Austrian troops, 72; Italian troops, 50.

Russian senior naval officer gives me following information: "Our allies will advance on Peking about August 15. We expect to have about 50,000 men by that time." My endeavors to urge in conference of admirals earlier advance is not encouraged. I believe the question will be decided by council army allies ashore.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 27, 1900.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Under arrangement with Japanese Government, troops can not be landed at Nagasaki under arms. This should be fully understood by officers going that way,

and you should give instructions that will insure good faith on our part. If for any reason troops have to land there, arms should be packed or some such arrangement, certainly not carried by the men as an armed force.

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 28, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For General Chaffee. How much cavalry can you use to advantage? How many batteries regular field artillery? How many rapid-fire machine guns for infantry?

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 29, 1900—7.22 a. m.)

CORBIN, *Washington*:

Tientsin, July 25. Looting by American troops, walled city Tientsin, unfounded and denied. Silver taken on burned mint under direction Meade, commanding, who was invalidated to-day. No property destroyed except under military exigency. American troops have orders to protect life and property noncombatants in American southeast quarter city assigned them. Will forward reports commanders of American guards in city.

COOLIDGE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 29, 1900—8 a. m.)

CORBIN, *Washington*:

Six companies Ninth Infantry, under Liscum, with marines, commanded by Meade, joined British forces under General Dorward, in conjunction with French and Japanese, attacked southwest part walled city, daybreak 13th; Ninth Infantry on the right, were east of south gate, protecting allied forces from flanking fire; after being under fire for fifteen hours, were withdrawn to outer mud wall at night; Ninth Infantry had 16 killed, 69 wounded, and 1 missing; 420 engaged. At this point Company A was posted at the railroad station, east Peiho River, exposed to heavy shrapnel fire, losing 2 killed, 7 wounded, addition to foregoing. Morning of 14th Japanese blew up south gate, entering walled city, allied forces entered town; assigned southeast quarter to Americans for police and protection; guards established in American quarter, which was already on fire. British commander highly praised American soldiers for arduous work and gallantry, in communication to Meade, Tientsin, July 26.

COOLIDGE.

TOKYO, JAPAN. (Received July 29, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Japanese minister for foreign affairs declares Nagasaki officials have been instructed to facilitate landing stores for reshipment duty free. Any misunderstanding will be corrected immediately.

BUCK.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 29, 1900—9.18 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Left Nagasaki daybreak July 26; arrive Taku 10 night July 28.

CHAFFEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *July 29, 1900.*

(Received 3.47 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Transport *Hancock* sailed at 8 this morning with Batteries A, D, I, and O, Third Artillery, 11 officers, 429 men; * * * 15 officers, 497 men, Marine Corps * * * .

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

MANILA. (Received July 30, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Can furnish now full casualties in action Ninth Infantry, engagement Tientsin, in case you have not received same.

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, July 30, 1900.*FOWLER, *Chefoo:*

For General Chaffee. You will probably need 27,000 tons coal winter use troops. Can you secure at Taku or Tientsin? If not, how much, and additional amount will be shipped immediately. Ample coal stoves will be sent quartermaster-general's department. Arranging six months' medical, commissary, and quartermaster supplies, including hay, oats. Can you provide shelter for them, or should lumber be sent for sheds? Pack train of 50 packs being sent with each battalion cavalry, besides some wagons and ambulances. What quantity transportation, pack, wagon, and ambulance, will be required—11,000 troops you probably will have?

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 30, 1900—11.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Have had interview with admiral. Go ashore this afternoon. Facilities for unloading not adequate; therefore discharging slowly. Informed Byron has ordered tug for towing two 70-ton lighters. If tug is obtained, discharging will improve. *Indiana* will finish discharging to-day and proceed to Nagasaki. Take two days to unload horses Reilly's battery. Week before *Grant* [is] discharged of cargo. Will see Daggett to-morrow. Reported in Taku Bay intention to make forward movement to-morrow towards Pekin; details are not known here. Arrive Tientsin too late to-morrow to cable from there. Message from Tientsin must leave Tongku 6 morning to catch dispatch boat at anchorage for Chefoo at 4 afternoon. Soon as possible to get definite information as regards conditions and purposes at Tientsin will cable my views. Have attached four recruits and one casual of Battery F, Fourth, and eight recruits Battery E, First, to Battery F, Fifth Artillery. Application for transfer of men will be forwarded.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, July 31, 1900.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

You will give instructions to commanding officers of troops sailing on the *Garonne*, *Pakling*, and *Athenian* that they go via inland sea to Japan, the *Garonne* to stop at Nagasaki for instructions from this office, and the animal ships to stop for a day or two at Kobe to rest animals and then proceed to whatever point the troops of the First and Ninth Cavalry are ordered, either to Manila or China.

By command Lieutenant-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, *Adjutant-General.*

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 31, 1900—4.22 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Washington*:

Tientsin, [July] 27. Letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Shiba, military attaché at the legation of Peking, dated July 23, arrived at Tientsin 25, at 9 o'clock in the evening: ["Pekin July 22, evening. We are all awaiting impatiently arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All legations have been blockaded since 1st last month, and since the 20th we have been attacked continually night and day by the Chinese soldiers from more than 10 encampments. By a supreme effort we are still defending. We are daily awaiting with the greatest anxiety arrival of reinforcing army, and if you can't reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer. Emperor and Empress Dowager appear to be still at Peking. Were our reinforcements to arrive, very probable that they would flee to Wan Shoshan. Killed and wounded up to date, 8 killed, one a captain of infantry, and an ambassador's attaché; 7 seriously wounded, the first secretary of the legation being one of 20 slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is 60 in all.['']]

COOLIDGE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 31, 1900—6 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Washington*:

Tientsin, [July] 30. *Flintshire* arrived 27th. Two hundred fifty-seven Ninth Infantry sick. Ten doctors, 100 Hospital Corps men, 20 Signal men needed. Unavoidable delay unloading transports. Foreign troops arriving.

DAGGETT.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 31, 1900—6.11 p. m.)

CORBIN, *Washington*:

Tientsin, [July] 27. Message just received from Conger says: ["Since 16th, by agreement, no firing. Have provisions several weeks; little ammunition. All safe, well.[''] I report allied forces soon advance. Practically no looting by Americans; no unnecessary killing. *Indiana* arrived 26th. Coolidge answered fully all telegrams. Order McCain, Sladen, both Allens, Mitchell, Brice, join regiment here.

DAGGETT.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received July 31, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Taku, July 28. Japanese military attaché, Peking, letter July 22, reports legations besieged since June 13; continually attacked from June 20 till July 17; attack then ceased and Chinese soldiers apparently diminishing; 60 Europeans killed. Telegram from Governor of Shantung addressed to consular body Chefoo says: "Imperial edict states that various ministers except German are well and provisions have been supplied."

REMEY, *Taku*.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received July 31, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Solace with sick and wounded proceeds Nagasaki, Yokohama, Guam, Honolulu, Mare Island, with 5 marines and navy officers, 5 army officers, 9 navy men, 19 marines, 65 Ninth Infantry. All men will remain aboard *Solace* unless otherwise recommended by Army medical authorities at Nagasaki and Surgeon Anderson, Yokohama. Army hospital ship *Relief* preparing at Nagasaki for Taku, Japanese hospital ship alternating here at our disposition if needed. Lieutenant Leonard's condition more favorable; recovery hopeful. Biddle's command ordered Tientsin.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 2, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For General Chaffee. Secretary War directs me to inform you Li Hung Chang has suggested delay of march on Peking as condition of free communication with Conger, which has been declined.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 2, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*.

Chaffee reports about 800 Japanese scouting toward Peitsang; lost 3 killed, 25 wounded. Enemy in trenches and loopholed houses. Day of advance yet unfixed.

REMEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 2, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: In view of the very great difficulties of landing troops, animals, and munitions of war at Taku, I beg to suggest that you should send specific instructions to the admiral commanding the fleet at that point to render all assistance possible by the use of both men and material to expedite such landing, and also in transportation as far as practicable upon the River Peiho.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 2, 1900.
(Received 3.18 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

Transport *Meade* sailed at 5 yesterday afternoon with * * * Company E, Battalion Engineers, 4 officers, 145 men; field staff, band, Troops B, G, H, and I, Third Cavalry, 10 officers, 369 men; field, staff, companies I, K, L, and M, Fifteenth Infantry, 13 officers, 512 men; * * * Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, Fifteenth Infantry, commanding troops in transport.

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

MANILA. (Received August 3, 1900—11 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Casualties, Ninth Infantry, Tientsin, July 13: Killed—Col. Emerson H. Liscum; Company A, John A. Potter, George H. Buckley; Company B, Corpl. Richard B. Slater, John McPartland, Gotfried Svenson; Company C, Barney Gonyea, Robert B. Golden; Company D, John H. Porter; Company F, Oscar Olson, John J. Drehr, Axel Skogsberg, James B. Taylor, Caspar Schwertfeger; Company G, Clyde J. Jamison, Fred. E. Rieffennacht, John P. Smith, Dewey Rogers. Wounded—Maj. James Regan; Cpts. Charles R. Noyes, Edwin V. Bookmiller; Lieuts. Louis B. Lawton, Frank R. Lang; Company A, Corpl. Arnold Peruzzy, John J. Dimond, Martin Dunphy, George F. Murphy, John Seymour; Company B, Corpl. Michael Couroy, Corpl. John Gallant, Arthur W. Ruggles, Robert Crawford, Henry E. Stillings, Harry Van Leer, Patrick Cox, Frank W. Southworth, William S. Rowley, Clarence J. McBride; Company C, Sergt. Romeo T. Perry, Sergt. Joseph A. Dory, Sergt. Adelbert Walker, Corpl. James R. Burton, Corpl. Peter Savage, Corpl. Samuel F. Whipps, Corpl. Richard W. Webb, Musician Harry K. Ellis, John D. Closson, Ulysses S. Jumper, James J. O'Neil,

Henry J. Scharer, Robert H. von Shlick; Company D, First Sergt. George Bailey, Sergt. Edward Gorman, Corpl. Silas A. Christenberry, Corpl. Sherman E. Jackson, Thomas L. Maloney, Joseph Munch, jr., Fred E. Newell, David J. Kennedy, Carrol L. Pingree, William Murphy, Joseph Ryan; Company E, William Gilbert, Joseph McMahon, Patrick J. Murphy; Company F, Corpl. Frank M. Leonard, Corpl. Gustav Bartz, David A. Murphy, Francis J. Magee, Frederick E. Shoecraft, Edward Wright, Arthur Ables, Orin C. Weston, David H. Hammons, Harry A. Norton, John P. Dimond; Company G, Corpl. Stephen O'Dea, Corpl. Thomas H. Curren, Corpl. Dennis Moriarty, Loda B. King, Philip Wubnig, Walter F. Coleman, William L. Partlon; Company H, First Sergt. Wesley Bickhart, Corpl. Albert Juhl, Corpl. Jacob Mengel, Corpl. Gerhart Heckerman, Corpl. George F. Hoar, Andrew Roden, Jesse I. Westervelt, Lewis L. Frish, John P. McSweeney, Charley P. Riley, Ralph E. Richards, David H. Morris. Missing—Company B, Myron C. Miller. Since died—Company G, Corpl. Stephen O'Dea; Company C, James J. O'Neil.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 3, 1900—2.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, 31 July. Do not believe ministers can be relieved without overthrow of Chinese troops entrenched between here and Peking. An aggressive step probable August 3. Objective, Yangtsun or crossing of railway to right bank river 25 miles from here. As now seems likely, English, Japanese, American troops march on right bank, and hope for movement on opposite side by troops of other powers. Total available force for right bank not more 10,000, about 1,600 American. Considerable guard necessary Tientsin. Assumed that defeat Chinese troops between here Yangtsun will stimulate favorable action Peking, as it has been assumed the fall of Tientsin effected cease fire on ministers. Reconnoissance by Japanese yesterday and to-day; result not disclosed. Conference probable before forward movement, but not called yet. Not to exceed 20,000 troops in this vicinity. Deduct guard for Tientsin, available for battle about 14,000, if all participate. Bay so rough yesterday and to-day little accomplished unloading. Battery and cavalry still on ship. Quartermaster started everything available working night and day. Li Hung Chang not coming their route. Ninth Infantry, 256 sick diarrhea and dysentery. Taku medical officers and hospital corps men on *Grant* for Manila for service here; also 10 female nurses, if they will come.

CHAFFEE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 3, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Replying to the letter of the War Department, dated August 2, requesting the assistance of Admiral Remy in landing troops at Taku, the Department informs you that it has this day cabled Rear-Admiral Remy in the following words:

"Render all assistance possible, with men, boats, and material to aid landing of troops, animals, ammunition at Taku and transportation as far as practicable upon the Peiho."

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

F. W. HACKETT
Acting Secretary.

MANILA. (Received August 3, 1900—6.50 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Transport *Indiana* will be held Nagasaki waiting specific orders [from] your office for shipment [to] Taku [of] men and supplies on *Sumner*.

MACARTHUR.

MANILA. (Received August 4, 1900—9.10 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Holding transports *Pennsylvania*, *Port Stephens*, possible movement troops China. Desire to send elsewhere. Information desired accordingly as soon as possible.

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

With reference to your telegram of 4th, no movement is contemplated at present [of] troops your command. Use transports to meet your requirements.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 4, 1900—1.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, August 2. The following enlisted men killed Tientsin: Ninth Infantry, Company A, Privates John A. Potter, George H. Buckley; Company B, Corpl. Richard B. Slater, Privates John McPartland, Gotfried Svenson; Company C, Privates Barney Gonyea, Robert B. Goldin; Company D, Private John H. Porter; Company E, Privates Oscar Olson, John H. Drehr, Axel Skogsberg, Casper Schwertfeger, James B. Taylor; Company G, Privates Clyde J. Jamison, Fred E. Rieffennacht, John P. Smith, Dewey Rogers. United States Marine Corps: Sergt. C. J. Kellock, Corpl. Thomas Kelly, Privates I. W. Partridge, J. E. McConkey. Stillings, Company B, on *Solace* for Nagasaki, has been slightly wounded right hand.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Chaffee. Secretary of War directs transports *Wyefield*, *Flintshire*, *Port Albert*, *Conemaugh*, *Leelanaw*, *Lennox* unloaded and returned to United States via Nagasaki for coal as soon as possible. All vessels not sent to Manila will be returned to the United States promptly to keep supplies moving.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1900.

HYDE, *Nagasaki*:

In absence further instructions, on arrival transport *Sumner* inform commanding officer Secretary of War directs troops, baggage, stores, and supplies his command to be transferred to transport *Indiana*; also medical officers, Hospital Corps men, and nurses, and sail on *Indiana* for Taku and report to General Chaffee.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 4, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Chaffee. Secretary of War directs issue forage and fuel marines, China, in quantity supplied United States troops, charging them total cost to Quartermaster's Department. Take a formal receipt. Quartermaster's Department will be reimbursed value by transfer Treasury.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 5, 1900—8.15 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Another regiment of cavalry acceptable, wanted at once; also another field battery; and with a view to a possible contingency, request commander of Philippine Islands be directed to man with artillery troops, four siege guns, and two 7-inch B. L. howitzers (model 1898), now at Manila, and send them with 30,000 rounds artillery [ammunition], harness, accessories, and such horses and mules available, by first transport Taku, and that he also send three Gatlings (10 barrels, long), caliber .45 inch (model 1877); 150,000 smokeless rounds of ammunition required for same; every organization must come with transportation; will require 100 more pack mules.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

General Chaffee telegraphs "request commander Philippine Islands be directed to man with artillery troops four siege guns and two 7-inch B. L. howitzers (model 1898), now at Manila, and send them with 30,000 rounds artillery [ammunition], harness, accessories; and such horses and mules available, by first transport Taku, and that he also send three Gatlings (10 barrels, long), caliber .45 inch (model 1877); 150,000 smokeless rounds of ammunition required for same." If guns have not yet been sent, Secretary of War directs they be dispatched as quickly as possible.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 5, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Chaffee. *Sumner*, four companies Fifteenth Infantry, due Nagasaki August 5, ordered to Taku on *Indiana*. *Hancock* left San Francisco July 29 with four batteries Third Artillery and 500 marines. Transport *Meade* left San Francisco August 1 with Company E, Battalion Engineers, four troops Third Cavalry, four companies Fifteenth Infantry. They sail for Nagasaki for further orders.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 5, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

British *Fame* reports unofficial engagement Peitsang Sunday morning, 3 to 10.30; allied loss killed, wounded, 1,200; chiefly Russians, Japanese. Chinese retreating.

TAUSSIG.

MANILA. (Received August 6, 1900—9.30 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

With reference to your telegram of 5th, will send General Chaffee immediately three Gatling guns, with ammunition requested. Siege guns and howitzers referred to in your telegram July 21 shipped Nagasaki on *Thomas*. Now there, to be manned, as understood, by Battery O, Seventh Artillery, which should bring from the United States horses, harness, and wagon transportation for platforms and ammunition; all other material battery complete; two more siege guns available here. Is it desirable they be sent China? Artillery troops here so deficient in officers impossible find any available to organize siege guns, as requested by General Chaffee. Transport *Port Stephens* will sail on reply this, Nagasaki en route United States.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 6, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Unofficial report, believed reliable, about 16,000 allies heavily engaged Chinese at Peitsang daylight 5th.

REMEY.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 6, 1900—11.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Situation not changed. No day set for advance. Chinese intrenching Peitsang, 7 miles up river. Greatly hampered for land transportation. Hundreds tons supply and property at railroad station other side river; impossible to move. *Wyefield* withholding Fourteenth's transportation, and *Lennox* just arrived in bay. Battery here to-morrow. Sixth Cavalry arrived to-day. Conference to-morrow.

CHAFFEE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 7, 1900—4 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, [August] 3d. Conference to-day decides battle Sunday. Chinese intrenched east and west through Peitsang. Left of Chinese protected by flooded ground practically unassailable. Japanese, English, American forces about 10,000 strong attack Chinese right, west of river, in flank. Other forces, Russian, French, about 4,000 strong, opposite side, between river and railroad. Chinese position apparently strong. Army reported 30,000 between Pebang and Yangtsun or crossing of road over Peiho. Yangtsun objective. Our forces 2,000 and battery. *Conemaugh* arrived. Sixth Cavalry left Tientsin for guard of city and awaiting mounts. Minister safe on 28th [July].

CHAFFEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 7, 1900.

FOWLER, *Consul, Chefoo*:

For General Chaffee. Seventh. State Department is advised by Berlin embassy that Russia is willing to put Russian troops in Chili under Field Marshal Waldersee as commander in chief, and Japan also prefers Waldersee. German Government asks views of United States as to chief command, and in which way it would be inclined to join American forces in Chili to army operating under Waldersee. Your views desired soon as possible.

ROOT, *Secretary of War*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Secretary of War directs you furnish General Chaffee engineering supplies, if needed, and cable Chief of Engineers, United States Army, for such additional material for troops in field interest of service may demand.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 7, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Chaffee. Secretary of War authorizes you call upon commanding general division of Philippines for engineering supplies if needed.

CORBIN.

TAKU, *August 6, 1900* (Received August 8, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington, D. C.:*

Taku, 6th. Chaffee reports Japanese took Peitsang morning 5th. Engagement over before Americans could arrive. Movement probably continued to Yangtsun. Inform Secretary of War.

REMEY.

CHEFOO, *August 8, 1900.*

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington:*

Taku, August 6. Conference admirals yesterday decided Chinese fleet should not be allowed to leave Yangtse River [owing to the possibility of danger to] allied transports. Will not give notice Chinese vessels until they attempt depart.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 8, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo:*

For Chaffee. Following for your information regarding field transportation. Sent July 1, *Conemaugh*, 3 escort wagons, 3 ambulances, 14 mules; July 6, *Lennox*, 2 pack trains complete. To be sent *Aztec*, sailing on or about August 10, 1 pack train complete; *Athenian*, sailing on or about August 12, 2 pack trains complete, 27 escort wagons, 6 ambulances, 132 draft mules; *Kintuck*, sailing on or about August 22, 144 escort wagons, 24 ambulances, 2 pack trains complete, 672 draft mules.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 8, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Transport *Hancock* left San Francisco on July 29 with 4 batteries Third Artillery; transport *Meade* left San Francisco on August 1, with Company E, Battalion of Engineers, United States Army; squadron Third Cavalry, battalion Fifteenth Infantry. Transports *Garrone* and *Pakling* left Seattle August 7 with two squadrons First Cavalry. All for Nagasaki for further orders.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 8, 1900—3.34 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Front, August 5. Peitsang handsomely taken early this morning by Japanese troops, supported by English and Americans. Japanese loss considerable. English slight. Americans none. Ground very limited. In morning American troops occupied rear position, which was to form turning movement, but were unable to form in the line. Peiho to left bank to-morrow morning and move on Yangtsun. Consul Chefoo furnished copy dispatch from Tsung li Yamen, dated July 30, which he has cabled.

CHAFFEE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 8, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington:*

Taku, 6th. Chaffee reports Japanese took Peitsang morning 5th. Engagement over before Americans could arrive. Movement probably continued to Yangtsun. Inform Secretary of War.

REMEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 8, 1900.

(Received 3.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Garrone sailed 5 p. m. yesterday from Seattle, carries 21 officers First Cavalry, 745 enlisted men First Cavalry. * * * *Pakling* sailed 5.35 p. m. yesterday, carrying 2 officers First Cavalry, 93 enlisted First Cavalry * * * 889 horses First Cavalry. * * *

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 8, 1900.*FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Chaffee. Transports *Garrone* and *Pakling* left Seattle on August 7 with two squadrons First Cavalry for Nagasaki for orders.

CORBIN.

SHANGHAI, CHINA. (Received August 9, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Chinese merchants petition against regular soldiery Shanghai, especially Indians. They fear repetition Tientsin loot and butchery. Landing soldiery apparently means panic. Think landing premature. Lipingheng left Peking with 5,000 soldiers for Yangtsun. Please wire me Conger's message.

GOODNOW.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 9, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Forenoon, 8th. Bandinel reports morning 4th Boxers advance on Newchwang; quickly dispersed. Otvajny fired shells over town, intermittent fight, 7 morning. Six evening, Russians demanded delivery all arms by next morning. Taotai requested foreign aid resist Boxers, but fled toward Shan-hai-kuan. Morning 5th, foreign community protesting. Russian consul assured them not intended bombard town. All foreigners, including Russian civilians, protesting against Russian consul being appointed administrator. Russian flag over custom-house. Russians complete control. Japanese gunboat took no action. Russian admiral assures that sole object of provisional Russian administration is to maintain peace, order, restore trade, no rights infringed. Consuls claimed all rights previously established.

FOWLER.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 9, 1900—2.38 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

August 6. Yangtsun occupied to-day. Wounded, Second Lieut. Frank R. Lang, Ninth Infantry, moderate, and casualties about 60 enlisted men Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, Battery F, Fifth Artillery. Nearly all from Fourteenth Infantry. Names later. Many men prostrated, heat and fatigue.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 9, 1900.*MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Chaffee in great need of land transportation. Secretary of War desires to know can you help him out. We are sending ample, but distance too far to get it China in time. What can you do? Will replace soon any you send.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 9, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Chaffee. Japanese Government has given us copy of important suggestions made through Japanese consul-general at Shanghai. It is suggested that you say this to Japanese commander, who will doubtless communicate them to you. Chinese Government announces allowance free cipher communication between foreign governments and ministers in Peking. Conger cables continued rifle firing by Imperial troops on legations. Chinese Government urging ministers to leave Peking under Chinese guard, which ministers refuse, regarding it certain death. We have taken same position with Chinese Government, and insisted upon Chinese Government communicating with relief expedition for purpose of cooperation for the liberation of legations, protection of foreigners, and restoration of order.

CORBIN.

BERLIN, August 9, 1900.

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Italy and Austria have accepted German chief command over combined forces in China. No answer yet from other powers.

JACKSON, *Chargé*.

SHANGHAI, CHINA. (Received August 10, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Tenth. Two regiments Indians ordered sail to-day from Hongkong for Shanghai. English here declare unofficially bargain made with viceroy only English allowed to land. Think this bluff; but shows feeling. Confidential.

GOODNOW.

MANILA. (Received August 10, 1900—7.30 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Can send Chaffee 25 army escort wagons complete. No available water transportation. Can order transport *Port Stephens*, now en route United States, to return from Nagasaki for this duty. Shall this be done? Answer promptly.

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Secretary of War authorizes you to call back transport *Port Stephens*; send escort wagons and teams complete to Chaffee quick, with some one in charge competent to handle train and get it to destination quickly in good condition. Transport *Stephens* should coal Nagasaki for trip back there. Send all forage possible to load within limited time; also any supplies waiting shipment, especially hospital or medical supplies.

CORBIN.

TOKYO, JAPAN. (Received August 10, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Japanese minister for foreign affairs expresses thanks for the information contained in your telegrams in respect to the ministers leaving Peking. Japanese Government takes similar position,

BUCK.

BERLIN, GERMANY. (Received August 10, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Great Britain has accepted German chief command on condition that his acceptance is general. German Emperor suggests that one or more military officers of each nationality should be attached to headquarters of Count Waldersee to maintain communication with national contingents. Early information as to views of the Government of the United States is requested.

JACKSON, *Chargé*.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Chaffee. August 10. Cable received from Conger last night says continued pressure by Chinese Government on ministers to leave Peking under Chinese escort, which they refuse to do. We have approved refusal. Conger says, "In order that we may go safely I must inform you that foreign troops only can safely escort us and they must be in sufficient force to safeguard 800 foreigners, including 200 women and children, besides 3,000 native Christians, whom we can not abandon to certain massacre. Under no circumstances can we accept Chinese escort. All my colleagues are sending the above to their Governments."

CORBIN.

SHANGHAI, CHINA. (Received August 10, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

The British admiral informs the foreign senior naval officers [that] the British Government will send from Hongkong 3,000 troops to be landed for the defense of Shanghai. A portion is expected August 14. Editorial, perhaps inspired, suggests possibility depredation troops any other nationality. Viceroy presumably has been consulted. The American consul-general had not been informed.

BOWMAN, *Commanding Officer, Castine*.

TAKU, *August 7, 1900.*

(Received midnight, August 10, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Taku, 7. Chaffee telegraphs from front: "Sixth, Yangtsun occupied; casualties about 60 my command, 2 marines wounded, many prostrated by heat and fatigue; next move yet unknown." General commanding English at front telegraphs: "Marched from Peitsang 9 miles toward Yangtsun, when formed for attack with Americans on right, Russians on left; after rapid advance of 3 miles under hot rifle and shell fire our troops carried first line of defense; casualties about 50 killed or death sunstroke."

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 10, 1900.

HYDE, *Nagasaki*:

If transport *Relief* not left for Taku, Secretary of War directs no time or expense be spared get her under way as quickly as possible. How many sick and wounded Chaffee's army can be provided with hospital accommodation in Nagasaki? Ascertain and report promptly.

CORBIN.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received August 11, 1900—7.56 a. m.).

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*.

With reference to your telegram of 10th, *Relief* left here August 4. Hospital accommodations are sufficient for 50 Nagasaki.

HYDE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For commanding officer, transport *Relief*. On arrival Taku, Secretary of War directs you place yourself in touch with General Chaffee with a view to taking aboard as many his wounded and sick as you can take care of. Surgeon-General will give you instructions with regard to their further disposition.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 11, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Chaffee. Transport *Relief* left Nagasaki on August 4 for Taku. Your wounded and worst sick should be sent aboard. We are trying to get hospital accommodations in Japan so transport *Relief* can help you frequently.

CORBIN.

MANILA. (Received August 12, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Have directed requisition for Gatling, Colt's automatic guns to meet a possible contingency when force reduced. Request careful consideration. Considerable demand already for machine gun to strengthen small garrisons. Requisition entirely precautionary; not regarded as indicating emergency.

MACARTHUR.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 12, 1900—9.21 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Poitsun, 8th. Message received to-day: "Pekin, August 4. Situation more critical. But we will hold on until your arrival. Hope it will be soon. Send such information as you can. Signed, Conger."

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 12, 1900.

HYDE, *Nagasaki*:

Secretary of War desires to know necessity for *Thomas* going via Yokohama. In the future you must first obtain authority before you change route any transport.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Chaffee. August 12. The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that Li Hung Chang, appointed by Chinese Government to negotiate with powers, requests cessation of hostilities. We have replied that we are ready to enter into agreement between powers and Chinese Government for cessation of hostilities on condition that sufficient body of the forces composing relief expedition shall be permitted to enter Peking unmolested and to escort foreign ministers and residents

back to Tientsin, this movement being provided for and secured by such arrangements and dispositions of troops as shall be considered satisfactory by generals commanding the forces composing relief expedition. We have communicated this to all the powers. Japanese Government takes same position. We have not heard from other powers.

CORBIN.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received August 12, 1900—10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Transport *Sumner* arrived this port on the 10th. No casualties occurred; health of command excellent; will proceed [to] Taku on *Indiana*.

BARRY.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 13, 1900—5 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Yangtsun, 8th. Not possible negotiate for coal this vicinity now; Kaiping mines cut off by destruction railway Tongku north. Mines 25 miles west [of] Peking supply ample coal that place, ordinary conditions prevailing; transportation by camel, but all industries cease near line of march; inhabitants flee for their lives; homes generally burned. If our troops camp about Tientsin can store six months' supplies there and Tongku, if Germany does not demand, which she probably will, buildings claimed by her, now occupied by us in Tientsin. If necessary to construct storehouses for our use will do so with native labor and material; suggested, however, than 300 large paulins be supplied to cover stores in emergency. Impossible to say where camp will be. If in Peking may be able to find storage facilities there probably, but not certain; can not answer inquiry about condition not yet developed. Can not winter Peking unless railway is rebuilt; this promised by Russian commanders; suggested Government Washington urge importance of this matter diplomatically. To all troops of powers reported as to arrive winter in this section, railway must be rebuilt at once to Peking. Will need pack train, ten wagons, one ambulance each squadron [of] cavalry; eight wagons and ambulance each battalion [of] infantry. It is probable after excitement is over many Chinese carts can be hired cheap; therefore ask that not to exceed 75 wagons be sent until further advice.

CHAFFEE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 13, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Yangtsun, [August] 8. Conference to-day decided to continue march toward Peking on bank Peiho. About 14,000 troops. Not more than 7,000 Chinese here. Have twelve days' provisions. Fifteen days' more to be sent up by boat. Report firing on ministers reopened 31st, and food supply stopped. Reported 25,000 troops around at Peking from south. Not able to——. Transport *Grant* Manila. Cavalry not mounted yet. Equipment not landed.

CHAFFEE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 13, 1900—10.07 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Yangtsun, [August] 7. Casualties in action, Yangtsun, August 6. Enlisted men killed: Fourteenth Infantry: W. E. Metzler, Company L; Robert C. Kerr, Wyatt G. Hicks, Company I; Frank Safford, corporal, Roy Bergen, Company M; Laurence M. Googins, Company G; Roland L. Perry, Company K. * * * From

heat prostration: William Webb, Company M, Ninth Infantry; Thomas Brophy, corporal, Marine Corps. Wounded, Ninth Infantry: Frank R. Lang, second lieutenant, shoulder, serious; Michael O'Brien, sergeant, F, foot, serious; Daniel O'Connor, corporal, E, leg above knee, serious; Joseph L. Fritsch, M, abdomen, serious; William J. Field, I, arm, serious; Albert W. Fitzpatrick, D, thigh, slight. Wounded, Fourteenth Infantry: Company E, Frank Knoll, sergeant, groin, serious; Harry C. Huston, shoulder, moderate; Patrick Curram, leg above knee, serious; Ismal S. Taylor, knee, serious, arm, serious; Ralph W. Adams, head, serious; Charles Johnson, leg above knee, serious; Frank R. Kiddoo, head, moderate; Louis A. Forgerel, serious; Company F: William F. Maloney, first sergeant, knee, serious; Frank C. Olbright, chest, serious; James Aikin, knee, serious; Adam Hause, leg below knee, slight; George E. Vale, thigh, slight; Ernest H. Gibson, shoulder, moderate; James H. Hurst, corporal, head, serious; Company I: Clint W. Graham, shoulder, moderate; knee, serious; Joseph E. Lenoir, testicle, thigh, serious; William Miller, I, leg below knee, serious; Company K: Lee Owens, corporal, hand, serious; Jeremiah J. Toomey, corporal, foot, knee, serious; Lafer J. Ally, neck, serious; Willse Lawrence, knee, serious; Philip M. Anderson, back, serious; James Rice, both arms, serious; Robert E. Snell, neck, serious; Ray S. Roberts, knee, serious; George D. Gardner, neck, serious; Company L: William J. Emmett, first sergeant, groin, slight; Henry J. Young, corporal, knee, serious; Benjamin N. Boyle, leg below knee, serious; Alfred M. Messer, head, serious; Ross Chamblin, leg below knee, serious; Dwight M. Fuller, thigh, slight; Frank R. Jackson, foot, serious; Company M: Oran A. Kemper, musician, head, serious; Charles E. Foster, wrist, slight; Henry H. Hurst, chest, serious; Paschal F. Smith, side, serious; James T. O'Dowd, abdomen, serious; Joseph Wellette, back, serious; John Wagner, arm, serious; John B. Hehl, foot, serious; Robert L. Tippie, thigh, serious; Patrick Shea, foot, serious; Alonzo J. Babb, leg, serious; Jacob Schwoebel, arm, serious, thigh, slight; John Mulligan, foot, serious. First Regiment Marines, Company F, Norman A. Pruitt, hand, severe. Battery F, Fifth Artillery, Andrew Bromm, leg, moderate. Killed buried Yangtsun; wounded sent to hospital Tientsin.

CHAFFEE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 13, 1900—3.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

[August] 10th. Arrived Ho-si-wu yesterday.

CHAFFEE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 13, 1900.)

TAKU, *August 10, 1900.*

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*.

Japanese troops, about 10,000 men; British, about 2,000 men; Russian, about 4,000; American, about 2,000; no other allies; advanced August 9 to Ho-si-wu. Chinese fled after firing first shots. No casualties. Chaffee received following from Conger, dated Pekin, 4: "Situation more critical, but will hold out till you arrive." Allies now expect reach Tung-chow 12th.

REMEY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 13, 1900.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: I have the honor to request that authority be obtained from the Japanese Government for the establishment of a temporary United States hospital at some desirable location on the coast of Japan, it being the desire of this Department to

remove as speedily as possible the sick and wounded of General Chaffee's army to this hospital for treatment and recuperation.

It is very desirable that we have this authority at an early date.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

STATE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 13, 1900.

BUCK, *Minister, Tokyo:*

You will request authority from the Japanese Government for establishing a temporary United States hospital at some desirable location on Japanese coast, it being desire of Secretary of War to remove speedily sick and wounded of General Chaffee's army thither for treatment and recuperation.

ADEE, *Acting.*

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received August 14, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

With reference to your telegram of 12th, refrigerating plant *Thomas* urgently required gas; impossible to procure elsewhere; prompt action is imperative here; express my regrets accuracy is questioned.

HYDE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1900

FOWLER, *Chefoo:*

For Chaffee. August 14. In anticipation of acceptance by Chinese Government of condition in our reply to them cabled you August 12. If Chinese authorities communicate willingness to deliver ministers and persons under their protection to relief column at Peking, under arrangements which you consider safe, you are authorized to make and carry out arrangement in concert with other commanders, without referring it here. From informal communications with representatives of other Governments here, we believe all to take substantially same position. Question whether you should insist upon entering Peking and going to legations or will receive delivery at gate of inner Tartar city or at outer wall, taking risk of ministers passing through city with only Chinese escort, you and the other generals must determine.

By order of Secretary of War:

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Since August 10, upon requisition your chief ordnance officer, 12 Gatling (10 barrels, long), caliber 0.30 inch (Bruce feed), complete, ordered to the Philippines. First 12 Colt's automatic on contract for 15 go Taku. Balance when delivered will be sent Manila. Contract to be completed in November.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo:*

For Chaffee. We have been advised by executive committee hospital ship *Maine*, about to arrive Chinese waters, available for our sick and wounded.

CORBIN.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN. (Received August 14, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Hospital accommodations Yokohama, 60; Kobe, 40; Nagasaki, 500. Upon application American minister, Japanese Red Cross Society will supply nurses three years' training. Naval hospital, Yokohama, can accommodate only 10 additional. War department hospitals at Siroshima, upon application American minister, will take any number, but patients must be under sole charge Japanese surgeons; our army surgeons excluded notwithstanding my request contrary.

KEY.

TAKU, *August 12, 1900.*

(Received midnight, August 14, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Just received undated from Chaffee: Matow. Yesterday opposition of no consequence, yet terrible heat; many men prostrate. Please inform Secretary of War.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1900.

HYDE, *Nagasaki*:

Secretary of War directs, after coaling, *Hancock* proceed to Taku; report to Chaffee.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 14, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Byron, quartermaster. Importance discharging freight from *Grant* and sending her Manila with stores urgent, even if she compelled return Taku. Report desired probable lightering cavalry horses.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

For Byron, Taku. Important *Indiana* be discharged immediately; proceed to Nagasaki; meet *Meade* not later than 20th with battalion Fifteenth Infantry, battalion Third Cavalry, and engineer company. Telegraph sailing of *Indiana* from Taku.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 15, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Important *Indiana* be Nagasaki; meet *Meade* 20th with battalion Fifteenth Infantry, battalion Third Cavalry, and engineer company. If *Indiana* can not carry all [to] Taku, *Sumner* should follow very soon to take remainder. Byron asked, dispatch *Indiana* from Taku in good time. If you can expedite movement *Indiana*, do so.

CORBIN.

TAKU, *August 15, 1900.*

(Received August 16, 1900—9.30 a. m.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington:*

Front unheard from since 11th. Lieutenant Latimer is on Chaffee's staff expressly to furnish me authentic information. Latest report through Japanese sources, allies occupied Tung-chow 12th; would attack Peking to-day.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 16, 1900.*FOWLER, *Chefoo:*

For General Barry aboard *Indiana*. Cable situation about Taku and Tientsin. Have horses and material been lightered? *Grant* should get to Manila soon; her cargo needed there. What do you learn about accommodations for sick Chaffee's army and other information we should have?

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received midnight, August 16, 1900.)

TAKU, *August 16, 1900.*BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington:*

Message from Peking 10th. Legations closely blockaded by Chinese. Provisions ample for three weeks. All reported well.

REMEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 16, 1900.*

(Received 4.27 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Transport *Aztec* sailed to-day at 11 a. m. for Kobe, Japan, with Lieutenants Hedin and Ordway and 52 men Third Cavalry, * * * 424 horses, 50 rounds per man carbine ball cartridges. * * *

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 16, 1900.*

(Received 11.44 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Transport *Warren* sailed at 3.15 p. m. to-day with headquarters, field staff, band, and 2 battalions Ninth Cavalry, 27 officers, 735 enlisted men, 400 rounds carbine and 50 pistol cartridges per man. * * *

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 17, 1900.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: It is respectfully requested that your Department inquire by telegraph of our American consul at Chefoo, China, if the port of Ching Wan Tao (Pei-Tai-Ho) near Shan-hai-kuan, is open during the winter months, and if the railroad from that port to Tongku is operated during that season.

This information is desired that the Department may make proper provision for supplies for our army in China, for if the port of Ching-wan-tao is not available during the winter season the supplies of the army will have to be accumulated at Taku before the freeze. It is also desired to know what docking facilities are afforded at the before-mentioned port, and what facilities the Taku Tug and Lighter Company can afford in the premises.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

TAKU, *August 17, 1900.*

(Received August 18, 1900—1 a. m.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington:*

Just received telegram from Tientsin, dated 16th, 10 p. m., Pekin was captured on August 14; foreign legations safe. Details follow shortly.

REMEY.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 18, 1900—4.25 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Taku, [August] 17th. *Indiana*, transport, arrived on the 16th. All are well; will go front. Report by cable on my return. Pekin taken 14th. Legations safe.

BARRY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.,
Washington, August 18, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo:*

For Chaffee. Ten thousand dollars placed to your credit Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, China, to be used at your discretion any contingency headquarters, including relief rescued Americans, and hospitalities deemed useful to advance interests with which you are charged. Keep duplicate receipt.

WARD.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 19, 1900—6.57 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Pekin, [August] 15th. We entered legation's grounds at 5 o'clock last night with Fourteenth [Infantry] and Light Battery. Eight wounded during day's fighting; otherwise all well.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, *August 18, 1900.*

(Received August 19, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington:*

Telegraph line to Pekin interrupted. Information Japanese sources Empress Dowager detained by Prince Yungedu inner city, which being bombarded by allies. Chaffee reports entered legation grounds evening 14th; eight wounded during day's fighting; otherwise all well.

REMEY.

TAKU, August 19, 1900.

(Received August 20, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Authentic report Pekin 15th, from Latimer. Troops moving on Imperial city; clearing out Tartar city. All Americans who remained in Pekin are well; have been no deaths among them except one child. Captain Myers has recovered from wound; has typhoid fever; crisis past, now convalescent. Assistant-Surgeon Lippett was wounded left upper leg; bone fractured, leg saved, now recovering. Following killed during siege in Pekin: Sergeant J. Fanning, Privates C. B. King, J. W. Tucker, J. Kennedy, R. E. Thomas, A. Turner, H. Fished. Wounded: Private J. Schroeder, elbow, severe and dangerously ill, fever; Seaman J. Mitchell, wound upper arm, severe, but recovering. All others wounded and sick have returned to duty. Casualties, Major Biddle's command, attack Tan Pating: First Lieutenant Butler, chest; Private Green, wrist; Private Warrell, right temple; all slight. Reported from Chinese sources royal family have escaped and en route to Sianfu.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, August 20, 1900.*HYDE, *Nagasaki*:

On arrival *Meade*, transfer troops aboard to *Indiana* and *Sumner* for Taku. In case of delay arrival those transports, disembark troops and box arms and have *Meade* proceed immediately with her supplies to Manila.

CORBIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 21, 1900.*ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

It is understood that the *Belgian King*, with the siege battery, will proceed direct to Kobe. Please inform me also the destination of the *Rosecrans*, which carries the light batteries, and whether they will touch at Nagasaki.

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 21, 1900.*

(Received August 21, 1900—8.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.*:

Transport *Sherman* sailed at noon to-day with * * * Second Battalion Second Infantry, 12 officers, 504 enlisted men, 400 rounds per man rifle-ball cartridges; Third Battalion Fifth Infantry, 10 officers, 508 enlisted men, 386 rounds per man rifle-ball cartridges; Third Battalion Eighth Infantry, 8 officers, 474 enlisted men, 400 rounds per man rifle-ball cartridges. Major Borden, Fifth Infantry, commanding troops on board. * * *

SHAFTER, *Major-General*.TAKU, *August 20, 1900.*

(Received August 21, 1900—9.40 p. m.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Dickens's command landing to-day. Pekin, 16th, all except imperial city cleared of Chinese troops. American troops first to enter Imperial city; have penetrated to

gates of palace. Captain Reily, Fifth Artillery, killed on 15th. Morning 19th, Sixth Cavalry and about 400 English and Japanese dispersed about 1,000 Boxers 8 miles outside Tientsin. About 100 Chinese killed, 5 Americans wounded. Chaffee, 16th, requests inform Secretary of War legations relieved night 14th; his losses, 6 killed, 30 wounded; two days' fighting.

REMEY.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 21, 1900—11.35 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, [August] 19th. With reference to my telegram of 16th, horses, materials, troops, promptly lightered, Taku; forwarded front; Sixth Cavalry mounted; *Grant* should be Manila now; hospitals excellent, ample for present army, well supplied, fine condition, everything satisfactory. Go Peking to-morrow. Sick and wounded doing well.

BARRY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 21, 1900.

FOWLER, *Chefoo*:

Rush for Chaffee. 21st. Report operations, present conditions, and requirements.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 22, 1900—2.45 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, August 17. Casualties in action August 14: Fourteenth Infantry: Company E—William W. Earle, wounded in hand, slight; Company G—John Hauser, sergeant, buttock, moderate; Thomas M. Higgin, foot, slight; August P. Troutman, leg below knee, moderate; Rufus Lawyer, leg below knee, slight; Company H—Henry Hopkins, first sergeant, leg above knee, slight; Company K—Frank L. Whitehead, first sergeant, leg below knee, slight; Jesse A. Foulkes, leg above knee, slight. Battery F, Fifth Artillery: Willie P. Nanney, chest, serious. Marines: Capt. Smedley D. Butler, chest, slight; Company A—George P. Farral, head, moderate; Company C—Frank W. Green, hand, moderate. Casualties in action August 15: The following officer and men were killed: Battery F, Fifth Artillery—Capt. Henry J. Reilly; Company C, Ninth Infantry—Robert E. Walsh; Company E—James O. Hall; Company E, Fourteenth Infantry—Daniel W. Simpkins; Company K—Russell T. Elliott; Company M—James C. Wiber. Wounded, Ninth Infantry: Company F—Martin A. Silk, head, serious; Company D—George Bailey, first sergeant, arm, slight; Company K—George H. Siemens, leg below knee, serious; Company M—William F. Norton, leg below knee, slight. Fourteenth Infantry: Company E—George O. Fox, sergeant, hand, slight; Harvey Baker, musician, thigh, moderate; Calvin P. Titus, musician, neck, slight; George C. Kaufmann, wounded in buttock; Company G—Henry J. Kysela, chest, serious; Company H—Charles Morgan, corporal, leg below knee, moderate; Ora F. Tyler, left leg, moderate; George King, right leg, moderate; John Lynch, thigh, slight; Company I—Carey E. Durbin, leg below knee, slight; Company L—Thomas A. Lanker, chest, serious; Thomas King, arm, serious; Company M—William B. Hoffman, cook, thigh, moderate; Henry Davies, leg below knee, serious. Battery F, Fifth Artillery: Leo Doyle, hand, slight. August 16, died of wounds received in action: Edward B. Mitchell, Company L, Fourteenth Infantry.

CHAFFEE.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 22, 1900—5.12 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, August 15. Legation relieved last night. Purpose of expedition being accomplished, what is the further wish of Government as regards the use of troops? No more will be required as a relief force. Apprehend considerable difficulty supplying large force during winter about Peking. The railway must be rebuilt if we stop here. Can not get satisfactory answer about the matter yet. Suggest withdrawal of United States troops soon as practicable from China. Under present circumstances request full instruction for my future guidance and as basis for preparation for supplies. Henry J. Reilly, captain, Fifth Artillery, killed 9 this morning.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 22, 1900.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Fall of Peking makes sailing of siege battery unnecessary, at least for present. With approval of Secretary of War you will detain it in San Francisco, assigning it to station in your command, as in your judgment may be for the best interests of the service.

Give *Rosecrans* and *Frederica* orders to sail together to Kobe, resting horses there, and report for further orders from that point.

By command Lieutenant-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., *August 22, 1900.*

(Received 7.34 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington, D. C.:*

Transport *Strathgyle* sailed to-day, carrying 2 officers, 78 enlisted Ninth Cavalry,
* * * 676 horses. * * *

SHAFTER, *Major-General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 22, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin, via Taku:*

The President joins me in congratulations to you and the officers and men of your command on the brilliant achievement in which the courage, fortitude, and skill of the American forces in China have played so honorable a part. With mourning for your fallen comrades the whole country is proud and grateful for your great success.

ROOT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 23, 1900.

HYDE, *Nagasaki:*

Order August 20, directing troops on *Meade* to Taku, revoked. On arrival transport direct proceed to Manila immediately.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 23, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Meade with troops ordered from Nagasaki to Manila. All transports will be ordered proceed to Manila.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 23, 1900—2.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Pekin, August 18. Conference to-day decided absolutely necessary to maintain troops in Pekin for winter; that railway be repaired at once; that this matter should be immediately reported to governments interested by military commanders. The Russian commander will not push the work single handed, and proposes that each nation repair a section of the road as a military measure. Could not consent to this, having no material or means to obtain any. Much trouble to keep telegraph working; cut frequently.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1900.

General CHAFFEE,

Commanding United States Forces, Pekin, via Taku:

Six afternoon, August 23. Your dispatch 18th received. You are authorized by Secretary of War to undertake repair section of railroad not exceeding one-sixth total cost. Report soon as possible character of repairs necessary, estimate of cost, and full details of material required from here.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 23, 1900.

General CHAFFEE,

Commanding United States Forces, Pekin, via Taku:

Four afternoon, August 23. Your dispatch of August 15 received. Secretary of War directs me to say no more troops will be sent you. Those under way will be ordered to Manila, leaving you about 5,000 effectives, including marines.

Following statement of American policy was communicated to all the powers by circular letter July 3:

"The purpose of the President is to act concurrently with the other powers: First, in opening up communication with Pekin and rescuing the American officials, missionaries, and other Americans who are in danger; secondly, in affording all possible protection everywhere in China to American life and property; thirdly, in guarding and protecting all legitimate American interests; and fourthly, in aiding to prevent a spread of the disorders to the other provinces of the Empire and a recurrence of such disasters. It is, of course, too early to forecast the means of attaining this last result; but the policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

We desire to withdraw all troops from China as soon as practicable, but attainment of ends specified requires that occupation of Pekin should continue for the present, and that you should with the troops under your command do your share toward maintaining the status quo and preserving order. We wish no aggressive action unless that be necessary for defensive purposes. We have no report yet of arrangements for bringing inmates of legation to the coast. It seems as if this should be done as promptly as consistent with safety to all women, children, and men not charged with official duties and in fit condition to perform them, but whether this ought to be done you and Conger can best judge. Give us timely notice to provide transportation for them from Taku to Japan or this country. Li Hung Chang, as plenipotentiary of China, now asks cessation of hostilities and appointment of envoy to conduct negotiations.

We have answered as follows:

"While the condition set forth in the memorandum delivered to the Chinese minister August 12 has not been fulfilled, and the powers have been compelled to rescue their ministers by force of arms, unaided by the Chinese Government, still this Government is ready to welcome any overtures for a truce and invite the other powers to join when security is established in the Chinese capital, and the Chinese Government shows its ability and willingness to make on its part an effective suspension of hostilities there and elsewhere in China. When this is done, and we hope it will be done promptly, the United States will be prepared to appoint a representative to join with the representatives of the other similarly interested powers and of the authoritative and responsible Government of the Chinese Empire to attain the ends declared in our circular to the powers of July 3, 1900."

Show this to Conger.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 23, 1900—11.27 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, August 21. Death occurred on August 19, Private William Brayton, Company C, Ninth Infantry, dysentery; August 20, Clint W. Graham, Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, shrapnel wounds.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA, *August 22, 1900.*

(Received August 23, 1900—11.45 p. m.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Cable open now Taku. All troops from *Hancock* landed. Marines gone Tientsin. Private Arthur A. Woods, Marine Corps, accidentally drowned, Tongku, night 21st.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 23, 1900.

COMMANDING GENERAL, DEPARTMENT CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, Cal.:

Following cable this date sent General MacArthur: "*Meade* with troops ordered from Nagasaki to Manila. All transports en route will be ordered proceed to Manila."

Secretary of War directs hereafter all transports be dispatched to Manila via Honolulu, those sailing first each month stopping at Guam.

H. A. GREENE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 23, 1900.

HYDE, *Nagasaki*:

Unload all commissary, medical, quartermaster supplies from *Meade* for Taku. Reship on *Indiana*. Fredendall, captain and quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed to Taku under his orders.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, August 24, 1900.

UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Kobe*:

On arrival transports *Athenian*, *Pakling*, *Strathgyle*, *Aztec*, direct them to proceed to Manila.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1900.

HYDE, Nagasaki:

Meade, Warren, Garrone, Sherman to proceed direct to Manila with troops after unloading officers, men, and supplies specially destined for Nagasaki or Taku. Latter to be transhipped on *Indiana* and *Sumner*.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1900.

MACARTHUR, Manila:

Shafter ordered to dispatch all transports in the future via Honolulu to Manila; those sailing first each month stopping Guam. Orders sent Kobe to divert all transports en route that port to Manila. Same orders to Nagasaki reference transports en route there, first unloading men and supplies destined that port or China, transshipping latter by *Indiana* and *Sumner*. Secretary of War directs you facilitate latter by cooperation with Hyde.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1900.

General CHAFFEE,

Commanding United States Forces, Peking, via Taku:

Secretary of War desires know what more you will require in way wagou and pack transportation to meet needs of troops now composing your command. Information concerning whereabouts and condition health widow late German minister especially desired.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 24, 1900.

CHAFFEE, Peking, via Taku:

Arrange prompt dispatch messages received Taku for your command. Your messages coming in bad shape.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 24, 1900—10.13 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, Washington:

Tientsin, August 23. Deaths to date: Tientsin Hospital—August 4, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, Charlie Organ, dysentery; Company M, Ninth Infantry, Joseph L. Fritsch, gunshot, August 7; Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, Paschal Y. Smith, gunshot, August 7; Company K, James Rice, gunshot, August 8; Company H, Fourteenth Infantry, John H. Hurst; Company G, Fourteenth Infantry, Archie J. Ranney, gunshot, August 9; Company K, Lafer J. Alley, gunshot, August 10; Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, Joseph Ouellette, gunshot, August 13; Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, Robert Horan, August 14, dysentery; Company M, Ninth Infantry, Charles Friedeck, August 16, insolation; Company C, Ninth Infantry, William Brayton, August 19, dysentery; Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, Clint W. Graham, August 20, shrapnel; Company M, Ninth Infantry, Dennis Shea, August 20, dysentery; Company B, Ninth Infantry, Ezekiel E. Hale, dysentery.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 24, 1900—12.41 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, August 18. The following casualties have occurred since last report: Yangt-sun, August 6, wounded, Fourteenth Infantry, Company E, Alfred Evans, head, serious; Company K, Charles A. Rodgers, shoulder, serious; Matow, August 16, killed by sharpshooters while foraging, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry, Claude Smith; Peking, August 16, died from wounds received in action, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, George C. Kauffman.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 24, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Conference of admirals to-day agreed that Italian admiral should write dean of the foreign legations Peking for instructions in case Li Hung Chang should arrive at Taku; was also agreed that pending reply from Peking Chinese official referred to should not be allowed to communicate with shore Chinese authorities. I have dissented from latter proposition. I find that conference considered that this proposition was agreed upon at a previous meeting, but that was not my understanding. My objection at the time is acknowledged and should have been noted with any mention of such proposition. There was no formal note nor any allusion to this matter in protocol signed. Have stated at the meeting of to-day I should inform Department of the misunderstanding. I expect they will note my disapproval to their own governments.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

On further consideration Secretary of War directs transport *Port Stephens* with wagon transportation for Chaffee be sent him at Taku.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Following en route Manila via Nagasaki: *Warren*, sailed August 16, two squadrons Ninth Cavalry; *Sherman*, August 21, one battalion each Second, Fifth, and Eighth Infantry. Via Kobe, with horses: *Athenian*, *Strathgyle*, *Aztec*, August 20, 22, 16, respectively.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Pekin via Taku*:

August 25. Secretary of War directs you keep in mind possibility of our reaching at any time a situation permitting withdrawal of troops as indicated in dispatch of 23d, and have your forces and Americans remaining under your protection in shape to be readily moved. What do you advise for safety of native converts of American missions now under our protection?

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 25, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Pekin via Taku*:

Important you send soon possible full statement situation and existing conditions. Several cables sent you are unanswered; presumably you have not received them. Make every effort to keep line open.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1900.

COMMANDING OFFICER, UNITED STATES FORCES, *Tientsin*:

Facilitate in every way delivery messages for Chaffee. Answer.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 27, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

August 27. Important sending-dates be included in body messages. Say same to Conger. Message giving account Wint's fight received to-day. Nothing from you between this and casualty list. Full statement situation very important.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 27, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Colonel Wint on 19th reports: "Marched at 4 a. m. and engaged large forces of enemy 7 miles from city. Dispersed them, killing about 100. American loss, 5 wounded." Will cable names wounded soon as ascertained.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 27, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Engagement near Tientsin, China, August 19, Sixth Cavalry; wounded, Troop A, Trumpeter Fred Corrigan, heel, severe; Privates Hale Y. McCormick, arm and chest, severe; Samuel E. Hartsfield, hand, slight; John S. Van Sickle, lance, knee and back, severe; Troop C, Trumpeter Edward E. Lyon, arm, slight; Troop D, Loss I. McAllister, thigh, severe. All but Corrigan on hospital ship *Relief*.

WINT.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 27, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

If the British Government would be induced to (construct?) wharf at Phinwang, to repair railroad to Tongku immediately and give protection to that line, it would greatly simplify problem of winter communication with Peking. Important from a military standpoint. Conditions unchanged here. No representative Chinese Government has been heard from. No message from you of later date than 14th. Headquarters and battalion Fifteenth, Tientsin.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 27, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Siege battery not needed.

CHAFFEE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 28, 1900.

The ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE.

SIR: In a dispatch received from General Chaffee last evening he states that he has received no advices since the 14th of August. The Department would be pleased if you would make inquiry by telegraph of our representative at Chefoo, China, the disposition he has made of messages to him for General Chaffee, sent from here: One on August 9, one on August 10, one on August 11, one on August 12, two on August 14, one on August 16, one on August 18, and one on August 21, in order that we may have some trace of the disposition of these messages.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant-General, for the Secretary of War.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, August 28, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your Department of the 28th instant, stating that General Chaffee informs you that he has received no advices since the 14th instant. You therefore request that a telegram be sent to the consul of the United States at Chefoo, inquiring as to the disposition of certain messages.

In accordance with the request, the following telegram has been forwarded to Mr. Fowler:

"What disposition have you made War Department messages to Chaffee, one August 9, two August 10, one 11th, one 12th, two 14th, one 16th, one 18th, one 21st?"

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALVEY A. ADEE,
Acting Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 29, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: In view of the uncertainty surrounding telegraphic communication with General Chaffee, the Department would be pleased if you would telegraph to the commander of the naval forces at Taku, making inquiry as to the disposition of messages received at that station for General Chaffee, and what facilities or arrangements are made for forwarding messages to Pekin.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received August 29, 1900—11.05 a. m.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:

Twenty-ninth. Received following messages: One dated August 9, only one 10th, one 11th, 12th, 13th, three 14th, one 16th, 18th, 19th, two 21st. Transmitted originals first war ship, via Remey, sending copy following ship; those 21st telegraphed Pekin, forwarding originals immediately. Have copies, also admiral's receipts. Chaffee telegraphed 19th acknowledgment; also that he had sent admiral many messages to me for transmission. Having received none, inquired admiral, who replied as army telegrams not addressed my care, had instructed senior officer forward.

FOWLER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1900.

The ACTING SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

SIR: As the Government has been much embarrassed by the nondelivery of dispatches between Washington and Peking, the Secretary of State, by my request, sent, on August 28, to the consul at Chefoo the following dispatch:

"What disposition have you made War Department messages to Chaffee, one August 9, two on 10th, one 11th, one 12th, two 14th, one 16th, one 18th, one 21st?"

He now sends me the consul's answer, a copy of which I inclose. It would appear by this answer that General Chaffee has sent to Admiral Remy many messages for transmission to the consul at Chefoo, which the consul has never received, and that the only response which the consul receives to his inquiry of the admiral is that, as the dispatches were not addressed to the [consul's] care, he had instructed the senior officer to forward. General Chaffee would appear to have relied upon the admiral to cause his dispatches to the War Department to be forwarded, and the admiral seems to have given instructions regarding them which have not been effective.

I should be glad if you would instruct Admiral Remy to take sufficient interest in the matter to ascertain whether this be the fact; and if so, what the difficulty is which has prevented the consul from receiving these dispatches.

Very respectfully,

ELIHU ROOT,
Secretary of War.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 30, 1900.

The Honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: I have the honor to quote below a message sent Rear-Admiral Remy at Taku:

"Have all messages transmitted by Chaffee to War Department, through you, since August 15, been placed on the wires? If so, when and by whom? Secretary of War thinks messages from Chaffee to War Department should go through consul at Chefoo. Were War Department messages to Chaffee, dated one August 9, two 10th, one 11th, one 12th, two 14th, one 16th, one 18th, one 21st, forwarded to him and by what means?"

I am, sir, with great respect,

F. W. HACKETT,
Acting Secretary.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1900.

GALLAGHER, *Commissary, Taku*:

August 30. No cables from Chaffee. Fear he is not getting ours. Number sent. Make searching inquiries Remy and consul and get cables moving both ways. Byron will help you. Acknowledge receipt.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, August 30, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

(Urgent.) August 30. Secretary of War desires you cable immediately acknowledgment stating dates of all dispatches received from this office. Existing arrangements for forwarding dispatches at Taku do not seem to work satisfactorily. Make no committal under our dispatch 23d, but send report. Observe specially our two dispatches of August 25. Acknowledge this.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received August 30, 1900—8.50 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, August 27. Following casualties occurred August 24: Private Philip M. Anderson, Company K, Fourteenth Infantry, died from effects of shrapnel wound; William H. Waldron, second lieutenant, Ninth Infantry, wounded in hand, serious.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 2, 1900—7.15 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Gen. Adna R. Chaffee has everything well in hand. His driving power materially assisted prompt relief legation. Considering arduous services, condition of troops excellent. General Chaffee —— force to be maintained here and purpose railroad in operation, Tongku, Yangtsun, Russian management, important hasten completion. Peking river transportation slow; adequate full amount has not been deposited; winter supplies must be Taku November 1, unless base established near Shan-hai-kuan, insuring railroad transportation Peking. Three regiments infantry, one cavalry, one light battery, sufficient for present purposes, unless later developments or Department desires stronger force, or purposes Chinese Government known. No representative accessible, therefore situation perplexing. General Chaffee endeavoring communicate trustworthy Chinese officials. Leave for Manila August 27.

BARRY.

MANILA. (Received September 3, 1900—3.15 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Transport *Port Stephens* sailed September 1, Seattle, via Taku, wagons, paymasters for Chaffee.

MACARTHUR.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 3, 1900—8.08 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, August 31. Have sent telegram to Chaffee.

MOALE, [*Colonel Fifteenth Infantry*].

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 4, 1900—11.07 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Written report of operations up to relief of legations will be forwarded as soon as possible. Present conditions are that hostilities have practically ceased. Only occasional shots fired from cover on small party repairing telegraph line and foraging. No considerable body Chinese troops or Boxers discovered here or along line of communication. Sir Robert Hart and other long residents here believe Chinese will gather in large force about Peking before Christmas unless Chinese Government be established soon, which will be able to check movement. We hear Li Hung Chang has full power, but he is not here. Will United States keep military force here until terms of peace are arranged? Troops now in China, about 5,000 fully effective. Sixth Cavalry, Light Battery F, Fifth Artillery, Battalions Third Artillery, Ninth Infantry, Fourteenth Infantry, 1,000 marines, I think ample force for United States unless political reason not apparent to me demands larger force. Shall take 5,000 as basis of my requirements for supplies. If troops remain must winter in tents,

and conical wall tents will be required, one tent ten men. Escort wagons, mentioned in [cablegram] of 18th, will be required immediately. Have mules for same been shipped? No more pack trains required; wagon transportation best. Water falling in river rapidly. Must soon haul supplies 40 miles. Satisfied railroad will not be required before river freezes.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 4, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

September 4. Supplies all kinds, including wagons, mules, conical wall tents, paulings, 2,500,000 feet lumber, and everything you have called for largely in excess of requirement for force 5,000 are under way. Arrange to have only such part of cargoes reaching Taku unloaded as you will require for winter, with reasonable surplus for emergency, sending remainder to Manila, except excess winter clothing, which will be returned here. Humphrey left San Francisco August 21 with complete inventories. Secretary War directs me inform you strong probability you will be withdrawn from Peking and winter at Tientsin. Entire withdrawal from China possible; can not be decided until after diplomatic consultation, now proceeding slowly. Date and number all your dispatches in cipher in body of dispatch. In event your force remains in China shall fuel be sent, or can you secure it at better advantage in China?

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 6, 1900—7.05 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Peking, [August] 28. The officers and soldiers of the China relief expedition send thanks to the President and Secretary of War for message of congratulations. Formal entry of the palace grounds made to-day at 8 o'clock; salute of 21 guns being fired at the south and north gates; troops of all nations participated, the United States by a battalion 350 strong composed of details from each organization present at taking of city; palace vacant, with exception of about three hundred servants. General Barry for Manila to-day. Danish cable, Shanghai to Taku, opened for business, connected with our wire.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 6, 1900—7.40 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, August 29. All quiet Peking. Supplies promptly unloaded; forwarded when disposition determined; all supplies received; troops comfortable winter; no communication Chinese officials to August 28. Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson goes Peking to-night; Rockhill, Shanghai. Telegraphic communication Peking, Tientsin bad; extreme heat ended; all conditions satisfactory; go Nagasaki to-morrow, take first transport Manila.

BARRY.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 6, 1900—9.05 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Peking, [August] 31. Since dispatch 18th, Russian general instructed by minister war repair railroad. Doing so slowly. Track relaid to Yangtsun. Understand material coming from Vladivostok. Where is Rockhill?

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 6, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Anchored 12 miles from Taku. Communication once daily high tide; communication with Pekin by army military line or courier; wires cut frequently. Every telegram through me to Chaffee forwarded promptly. He should be addressed direct Pekin. Telegraphed him August 25th communication open direct Washington. My telegraphic communication either Pekin or Washington, two or four days.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 7, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

In view of possible early withdrawal Chaffee's troops and their being sent to division of the Philippines, Secretary of War directs you hold transports in readiness proceed promptly to Taku for this purpose. Will not transports *Pennsylvania*, *Indiana*, *Sumner*, and *Garrone* be ample for transporting troops, and transports *Port Stephens* and *Pakling* for animals? This will not interfere with transports leaving San Francisco on regular time, which is important.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 7, 1900.

UNITED STATES CONSUL, *Kobe, Japan*:

Upon arrival transport *Kintuck*, after resting animals she will proceed Taku, unload wagon transportation and supplies destined for troops in China, and proceed thence to Manila.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 7, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Americans reported in Shansi Province on May 10 last: Shouyang, Ernestine and Mary Atwater; Taiku, Clapp and wife, Miss Bird, Williams and Davis, Miss Partridge; Fenchoufu, Price, wife and daughter, Atwater and two children. All missionaries. Can you obtain any information whereabouts and condition, or relieve them under existing conditions?

CORBIN, *Adjutant-General*.

MANILA. (Received September 8, 1900—8.02 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

With reference to your telegram of 7th, four passenger transports will remove personnel, two trips each ship; transports *Port Stephens*, *Pakling* will remove animals, one trip each. Transport *Port Stephens* should arrive Taku to-day with transportation, order your message August 10; if desired, immediate order might prevent unloading. Intended sending transport *Pennsylvania* south for sick, wounded. Can *Relief* be ordered here immediately this purpose? Departments here making extensive preparation supply command China. Is it to be discontinued?

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 8, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

It is most probable land transportation on transport *Port Stephens* will be needed by Chaffee in getting his command to the coast when ordered. Time of leaving not determined. Matter under consideration by State Department. We hope for early action. You will be informed immediately. Secretary of War desires Chaffee's army be held by you ready to return to China in case of emergency. Secretary of War suggests you cause healthy, suitable camp grounds be selected and put in readiness for their reception.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 9, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

With reference to your telegram of 8th, *Relief* can not be ordered to Manila at present for the purpose mentioned. Supplies should be gotten in readiness for Taku and forwarded even if not unloaded there.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 9, 1900—3.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Urgent. Tientsin, [September] 5th. Yours of 30th received September 4. Chaffee, [in] Pekin. American-British line Tongku to Pekin will hereafter be cleared for Chaffee message; has been used by all nations since August 9. Messages dated Washington, August 10, 11, 13, 13, 14, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 20, 21, 24, 24, 25, 25, 27, 27, 28, 30, have passed here; saw consul, sent message to Remey; will follow matter; if you receive replies in ten days from sending will be doing well under present overburdened conditions.

GALLAGHER,

[*Captain, Third Cavalry, and Major of Subsistence, Volunteers.*]

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 9, 1900—8 p. m.),

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, September 2. Four siege guns, two howitzers shipped from Manila will not be required; ordered back Manila.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 9, 1900—9.15 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Two afternoon, [September] 4th. Evidence accumulates diplomatic relations will not be resumed here for long time. Russian legation leave very soon for Tientsin. Appears to me certain Chinese Government will not return here whilst foreign army remains, and if this true our legation transact no business. My opinion Pekin to be merely camp foreign army pending settlement by powers at other points.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 9, 1900—11.22 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Noon, September 4. Since arrival Pekin cabled you on some subject every day, except August 17, 19, 22, 27, 30, and September 3. Received your August 23 late yesterday. Have 375 conical wall tents; require 250 more. Require 150 grates, per

1,000 men, that will fit into bottom of Sibley stoves to burn coal. Send 750 soon as possible. Have 34 mule wagons. Require in addition 30 per 1,000. Need no more pack trains. Require forage for 1,100 horses, 250 mules. Have sent 41 Americans; remaining here 54 Americans, including minister and family. These can be sent to Tientsin short notice. Situation about as reported in cable August 28 and 29. Probable that Russian, German, French forces remain full strength; perhaps Japanese also. Taku to Pekin, Japanese, 22,000 Russian, English, German, 15th; here and to arrive, French 10, British 5, American 5. Native converts should be moved to other points, Shanghai perhaps. If all American and English troops withdrawn our missionaries seem unwilling converts remain under other circumstances; about 1,200 converts this vicinity. Must advance supplies rapidly as possible while river can be used, therefore difficult to be ready to withdraw on short notice and same time prepare to stay here. Shall order to Pekin supplies end October, also tents and clothing. Nights growing cool for men on ground. Baroness von Ketteler leaves two days, escorted by Germans; she is well. Shall construct new telegraph line. Probable that amount business at cable office Taku is cause of delay messages. Prince Ching arrived yesterday. Mail report military operations forwarded to-day.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 10, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Your telegram 30th received to-day. Telegrams formerly forwarded through me by Chaffee sent every afternoon to Chefoo and wired by commanding officer of vessel stationed there for that purpose. Since through communication open from Taku Chaffee presumably cables direct. August 11th two sealed telegrams for Chaffee were received and sent unopened to office military telegraph Tongku for transmission. No other telegrams received for Chaffee until 23d, when two came from Corbin, dated 21st, through Fowler, who transmitted them to me. These were immediately sent to military telegraph office through Captain Wise, who has been indefatigable in expediting every telegram for army by every possible means in power of navy. If contrary reports have been received I request official information.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 12, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

September 12. Secretary War directs that no supplies in excess of present requirements be taken beyond Tientsin. It is probable that instructions to withdraw will be sent you at an early day. It is thought a month's supply at Pekin will meet all requirements.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 12, 1900—10.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

September 7. James H. Wilson (brigadier-general volunteers) [arrived]. General situation quiet. Better order in city. Troop L, Sixth Cavalry, First Lieut. B. B. Hyer, affair 3d; killed, 25; our force sustained no casualties. Filed cable office 8.10 a. m.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 13, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Prince Ching expected in Pekin, confer with foreign representatives. Should additional marines arrive here, shall divert them Manila. Chaffee telegraphs he does not need any more, and may be able dispense with half present force within two weeks.

REMEY.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 13, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, September 12. Reported by messenger that 10 foreigners, including 4 women, 3 children, were shot August 17 by Chinese escort, 10 miles from Fenchow, in Shansi, about 400 miles from Pekin; persons referred to in your dispatch thought to be of this party; full particulars expected in few days.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 14, 1900—2.15 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, September 10. Your cable September 4 received yesterday. Have received here about 300 tons coal. If needed, troops at Tientsin must be supplied via Tongku. Have 1,000 tons there now. Byron has ordered from Nagasaki 2,200 tons, and 2,500 cords wood. Think certain mines North Tongku will be opened to supply armies about Tientsin this winter. To be prepared have ordered Byron to obtain from some source at once three months' supply for 5,000 troops. Hope to obtain remainder needed from China mines. — Part of Russian troops ordered Tientsin. Have fear this movement, if made, will suspend repair railroad to Pekin. Inquiring of Russian commander regarding this. — Yet have one month's supplies here now. Tents and equipage coming forward. Early notice location of troops for winter important. If Pekin is held, probably 10,000 troops sufficient — to my troops Tientsin. Now generally quiet; this time Boxers reported nearly all 10 miles away. Not aggressive, but fire on scouting and foraging parties. Frequently trouble to — 5,000 to guard communication — railroad. Completion repair road from Yangtsun Pekin imperative, and should be pressed if my troops remain here. About 2,000 force met with. Filed cable office 3.30 p. m., September 11.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 17, 1900—4.15 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, September 14. Expedition Tientsin to Tu-liu, 30 miles southward, two companies Fifteenth Infantry participating, returned Tientsin; no opposition; town destroyed by British troops; no casualties. Filed cable office, 6.20 p. m., 15th.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 17, 1900—7.30 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

September 13. Russian commander assures me he has ordered repair material from Port Arthur, Vladivostok, and United States, and that he feels sure railways will be repaired in two months. Need 50 storm flags and 5,000 more small flags. Latter required for Chinese houses to show our protection. Goodnow telegraphs, 7th, at request Li Hung Chang, latter leaves Shanghai in week or so.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 17, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Transport *Port Stephens* at Nagasaki; transport *Aztec* should be Manila; *Athenian* left Kobe for Manila; *Strathgyle* at Kobe. In view of this can *Stephens* be ordered to San Francisco? Reference cable to you September 7.

CORBIN.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received September 17, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Seventeenth. Cable communication Taku, Port Arthur, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo, Shanghai, established.

FOWLER.

CHEFOO, CHINA. (Received September 17, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

Seventeenth. Urge military expedition Pao-ting-fu, capital Chili, ascertain fate American foreigners.

FOWLER.

MANILA. (Received September 18, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

With reference to your telegram of 17th, transport *Port Stephens* ordered San Francisco to-day.

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 18, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

September 18. Give size small flags desired. May have them Manila. If so, will send from there. Pending decision this Government as to policy to be pursued, matter negotiations with Earl Li and Ching, no instructions other than you already have can be given. Concerning supplies Taku or arriving there soon, suggested you have only those required immediate use discharged until your remaining or withdrawal determined. Keep us advised situation, giving views, recommendations. Order Secretary of War.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 18, 1890.

General CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Detail board consider recommend brevets medals Chinese campaign.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 19, 1900—12.17 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, September 16. My base of supplies is at Tongku, not Tientsin; Tongku 4 miles inland from Taku, north of river and beginning of railway; this in connection with your cable September 12 and mine 19th, and in order that the Department may fully understand where my reserve supply is located.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 19, 1900—11.40 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, September 16. Have now at Pekin one month's supply, and in consequence of your cable September 12 have suspended movement of supplies here pending your further advice. This suspension can not stand long [if] remain here more than a month. Water in river will gradually fail from now to end of October, rendering passage more difficult and slow and reducing carrying capacity. Do not understand from your message that it is probable we withdraw from China, but from Pekin only; therefore, if all troops now in China remain, it seems impossible to avoid occupation Pekin because of the necessity for cover, the facilities for which are greater at Pekin [than] elsewhere. To avoid further crowding Pekin, have had in mind a division of my force between Pekin, Yangtsun, Tientsin; at the latter place leaving one battalion only, because ground Tientsin low, damp, [and] unsuitable. Other commanders no instructions, but they assume — some at least of their troops remain Pekin during winter. I state this as indicating what is to be ascertained here, not knowing of course the action being taken by the Powers and the United States. Only one regiment Russian troops retired toward Tientsin yet moved. (Have troops of other powers done so?) Condition of Chinese some better; gardeners entering the city freely, relieving the distress prevailing some days ago. Slight resumption trade, other [conditions] very fair, rendering the situation quiet. Expedition to-day, Wilson commanding, expel Boxers to the westward in order free the country for coal supply mine Pekin. Headquarters one squadron Sixth Cavalry, Yangtsun for camp. Telegraphed you 30th, railroad to be repaired. Li Hung Chang left Shanghai 14th. Remy reports Rockhill expected Taku 14th.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA, *September 19, 1900.*

(Received September 20, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

I have called upon Li Hung Chang officially. Arrived September 18 in a merchant vessel. He will proceed at once to Pekin. He desires that I tender his sincere thanks for the consideration he has received from the United States Government.

REMEY.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 20, 1900—10.55 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, September 19. Rockhill [arrived]. Wilson expedition returned; object successfully accomplished; no casualties our troops. Forsyth's squadron scouted northeast 40 miles to relieve native Christians; returned bringing in 14. Surrounding country daily growing less hostile and more peaceful, so far as my expedition can determine this question.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 20, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, September 17. Further reply to your dispatch September 7, following accepted here as reliable: Two daughters of Atwater, 26 others, murdered at Tayuan, July 9; Clapp and wife, four others, murdered Taiku, July 31; Atwater, wife and two children, 6 others, murdered by their escort near Fenchow-fu, August 15, and in Shansi Province same message reports six persons, Dixon and wife, Occurren and wife, single gentleman and single lady, as having escaped into the mountains from a mission 30 miles north of Takuan; they escaped on horseback and possibly may have evaded their pursuers.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 21, 1900.)

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington*:

Force of Russians, Germans, and Austrians advanced on Petang forts last night; fire opened by Chinese and kept up all night at intervals. Forts evacuated at 9 this morning; Europeans hoisted their colors over forts at 11. Twenty-five Russians and Germans reported blown up by mines; information from Commander Wise, who followed troops into forts; only 5 Chinese killed.

REMEY.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 22, 1900—8.30 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, September 20. The following casualties have occurred since last report, September 13: September 3, on board *Relief*, Taku Bay, Second Assistant Engineer Hugh McWilliams, United States Army, transport *Pechili*, dysentery; September 6, Andrew Hansen, seaman, transport *Relief*, drowned; September 11, at Pekin, Sergt. N. P. Nelson, Company I, First Regiment Marines, diarrhea; September 12, at Tientsin, Corpl. John Hughes, Battery D, Third Artillery, gunshot wound chest, not in line of duty; September 13, at Pekin, Alfred Power, Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, dysentery; September 14, at Tientsin, William H. Conner, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry, dysentery; September 15, at Pekin, John J. Knitter, Company D, Ninth Infantry, intestinal hemorrhage; at Peitsang, William Kelly, Company G, Ninth Infantry, gunshot wound head, suicide.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 22, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Instructions will be soon telegraphed General Chaffee retain legation guard, one infantry regiment, squadron of cavalry, and light battery; remainder his command to be sent to you. Order should be anticipated and transports move accordingly.

CORBIN.

MANILA. (Received September 24, 1900—8.20 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

With reference to your telegram of 22d, will send transport *Warren*, transport *Garrone*, China, which, with transport *Indiana*, transport *Port Stevens*, now there, will bring troops here. Intend sending China supplies 1,700 men to include April.

MACARTHUR.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 25, 1900—12.12 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

September 21. Acknowledge your cable September 18. Leave for Tientsin this afternoon; will be absent twelve days; General Wilson remains here. Li Hung Chang at Tientsin; understand starts here soon; have offered him escort; declined. Surrounding country very quiet; very good order in Pekin.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 25, 1900—1.55 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

September 21. Size flags foot, hoist.

CHAFFEE.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received September 25, 1900—4.15 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Deaths during past week: Dysentery—September 20, Irving Dunn, A, Sixth Cavalry; September 22, Corpl. John A. Conway, C, Ninth Infantry. Pneumonia—September 23, William Whitely, civilian employee, transport *Relief*.

PERLEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 25, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Tientsin or Peking*:

September 25. Pending negotiations for settlement, the Secretary of War directs that a legation guard of a regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry with rapid-fire guns, and light battery with complete equipment and reserve supply of ammunition adequate for any emergency be retained in Peking under your command, and that you send the remainder of your force in China to Manila to report to MacArthur. The guard should be amply provisioned, etc., until navigation opens next spring. Retain such officers for staff duty as you deem necessary; all others of whatever corps or department will be sent to MacArthur for duty as soon as possible. All stores, transportation, and materials not required for the legation guard will be sent to Manila. Place yourself in close relations with our minister, acting with him on lines that will best subserve our interests, keeping this Department fully advised. It is important that you have the confidence of generals of other powers. General Wilson with his aids will remain in Peking for the present. Special instructions may be sent him. Cable MacArthur concerning requirements to carry these instructions into effect. Inform generals commanding forces of other powers of our intention to withdraw part of forces. Show this to Conger upon its receipt.

By command Lieutenant-General Miles:

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 25, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Tientsin or Peking*:

September 25. Having reference our cable September 25, if desirable you can retain as part legation guard as many officers and men Signal Corps and civil employees as may be necessary.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 25, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

General Chaffee was cabled to-day to retain legation guard, one regiment infantry, squadron of cavalry with rapid-fire guns, and light battery with complete equipments in Peking under his command. Remainder force to be sent you together with such staff officers, stores, and transportation not required. General Chaffee to telegraph you concerning requirements.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 26, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Peking*:

September 26. Secretary of War directs you afford all possible proper protection Swedish, Norwegian missionaries China under direction American missionary boards.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 27, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

September 27. Direct Comegys ship Manila medical supplies not required; then report person MacArthur, assignment medical supply officer, Manila.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 28, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Tientsin*:

September 28. Send sick by transports to Manila or to transport *Relief* at Nagasaki. Transport *Relief* will not return Taku.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 28, 1900—1 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, 26. In arsenal here, guarded by our troops, are 600 new Mannlicher rifles, Krupp siege gun, one field mortar, and Chinese machine gun; also large amount of ammunition. Is it the wish of Government that this property be sent to the United States?

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 29, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

September 29. The Government does not wish the property referred to by you in your dispatch of the 26th instant to be sent to the United States.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 29, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Tientsin, 26. Called on Li Hung Chang yesterday. He thought might go to Peking soon, but mentioned no date. Asked if I did not think negotiations for settlement of differences should begin soon and expressed hope United States would use its good offices to that end; also to bring about cessation hostilities. Have inspected preparations under way at Tongku for storage of supplies. When completed will have sufficient and good for winter supplies 5,000 men at expense about \$16,000. All complete by middle of November. Am anxious regarding preparations for winter and getting winter clothing to Peking for men. Time left to accomplish all that must be done extremely short to be * * * supplies of all kinds for troops to winter at Peking should be delivered there before end October in quantity to last all winter if possible to do it. Can deliver supplies by river to Tientsin up to middle November. On examination of ground at Yangtsun, conclude to camp Second Brigade near Tientsin. Will have to buy steam pump tank with heater and about two miles of pipe to supply water for camps. Probable expense water \$1,000. Japanese moving large quantity stores to Peking. Seeming more than needed for one month. Russian legation leaves for Tientsin 27th. Reported Russian troops withdrew from there except about 1,000, beginning 27th. Only recommendation can make is that our troops camp here and at Peking if remain in China. Would keep at Peking all there now if supplies can be started at once. French, German, and British troops continue to arrive. In consequence assume interests of United States require our troops remain until negotiations completed. Seems probable this can not be done for some months. Shall continue preparations for winter.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 30, 1900—3.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Health command good. Have accepted invitation hospital ship *Maine* to transfer some convalescents to hospital ship *Relief*, now repairing Nagasaki.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received September 30, 1900—10.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

September 29. Received your cables September 25. The Ninth Infantry, third squadron Sixth Cavalry, and light battery will constitute legation guard. Shall endeavor to get all supplies to Tung-chow before water falls. Count Walderssee says Li Hung Chang has determined not to go Peking; also stated negotiations with Russia begin soon. This contrary to statement to me, but likely true.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA, *September 28, 1900.*

(Received September 30, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Allied admirals have decided their communications should be maintained for the winter in the neighborhood Shallow Bay, China, and that Ching-wan-tao must be taken by the allied naval forces. The Russian Admiral expects instructions 30th instant, when proposition will be decided for the reduction of the Chinese forts Shanghai-kuan. Shall cooperate accordance former instructions unless otherwise directed.

REMEY.

TAKU, *September 29, 1900.*

(Received September 30, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Received to-day cable about withdrawal of troops. Shall arrange with Chaffee about marines; under those circumstances I shall not cooperate in expedition as cabled yesterday without order.

REMEY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 30, 1900.

REMEY, *Taku*:

Do not join in any attack on Chinese forts without further instructions.

LONG.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, October 1, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Can you spare Maj. James B. Aleshire or Maj. Joseph C. Byron to send Gen. Arthur MacArthur?

CORBIN.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received October 1, 1900—9.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Following deaths have occurred since last report: Sergt. James V. Forden, band, Fourteenth Infantry, abscess liver, September 26.

PERLEY.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 2, 1900—2.25 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

September 30. Return Peking to-morrow. General Linivitch informed me to-day Russia would not repair railroad, Yangtsun to Peking, having withdrawn nearly all his troops. Shall endeavor to interest other nations, and will share expense repairs, as heretofore authorized; if possible, concert action and restore management to old superintendent, who would repair quickly; so informed. Germans, Austrians, Italians, French, possibly English, not disposed to negotiate until certain parties are delivered up; have this from Count Waldersee; informed Count, United States hoped for early proceedings and diplomatic settlement. Reported Shan-hai-kuan occupied by Russian troops without opposition Friday; probably true. Troops will be forwarded Manila rapidly as possible. Marines leave Peking Thursday. Heavy draft men guard junks up and down river, moving winter stores; impossible Ninth Infantry do it alone and patrol our section Peking, hence Fifteenth [Infantry] may not get away before 20th October. Have no orders report my force Count Waldersee. Shall I attach officer his staff as have some others?

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 2, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Shan-hai-kuan evacuated last night; British guards occupied undamaged railway. Information brought by British gunboat *Pigmy*, sent on September 29 by allied admirals, except United States admiral, to demand unconditional surrender. Expedition against these forts would have started to-night had they not surrendered.

REMBY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 2, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Peking*:

With reference to your telegram of 13th August, September 22, deaths Safford and Connox; does it refer to Frank Safford, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, and William N. Conner, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry?

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 3, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington*:

Marines leave Peking to-day, proceed Manila on flagship and transport *Indiana*. Upon arrival here all sick proceed hospital Yokohama on hospital ship *Maine*. Nineteen allied war vessels, 3 transports, 1 torpedo boat, proceeded Shan-hai-kuan yesterday; object unknown. Telegram 13th received. Had anticipated Department's action.

REMBY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 3, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Peking*:

October 3. Secretary of War does not think that there is now any occasion for an officer to be assigned to the staff of Count Waldersee.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 5, 1900—7.45 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, [October] 3. Minister Conger honored salute review our troops Pekin to-day. If situation Manila permits ask Fourteenth Infantry [be] allowed remain here [in] addition force specified my cable September 29 from Tientsin. This will give about 2,800 men to offer in comparison with large commands other powers, except Russian, which understand winter here. Would like very much our force to be of size mentioned, for this and further special reasons, that if Fourteenth leaves must surrender control section Tartar City, now held by us, which exclude United States from most important section official city with consequent loss of prestige. If water holds in river till end October can land supply Tung-chow [to] last 2,800 men to end of February, possibly longer, by which time hope railway repaired. No difficulty wagon transportation from Tung-chow; any event, feel confident can care for 2,800 men this winter.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 5, 1900—2.44 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 5. The following casualties have occurred since last report: September 14, on hospital ship *Relief*, Albert Henig, K, Ninth Infantry, dysentery; September 21, at Pekin, Daniel Reasoner, K, Ninth Infantry, typhoid fever; September 23, at Tientsin, George Paul Farrell, Marine Corps, cause not known; September 27, at Pekin, Ambrose J. Melonson, M, Ninth Infantry, dysentery; September 30, at Pekin, John H. Ring, Hospital Corps, dysentery.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 5, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 5. With reference to your telegram of 2d, Corp. Frank Shanford, Company M, Fourteenth Infantry, formerly Company D, Fourteenth Infantry, killed Yangtsun, August 6, 1900.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 6, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 5. With reference to your telegram 18th August, to what appropriation does the \$10,000 belong? Will paymaster be stationed Pekin this winter? He should have plenty American small silver.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 6, 1900.

General CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

October 6. In absence President and Secretary War, question Fourteenth Infantry being held in abeyance until Tuesday next, when you will be advised. Ten thousand dollars contingent fund; one paymaster with funds suggested.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 8, 1900—8.24 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 6. Humphrey desires Aleshire, depot quartermaster, Pekin; I approve. In this event can spare Byron and Fredendall and Barnhardt to Manila by end of

October, and Wood, if possible, before bay freezes, but may not get all stores away from Tongku by that time. Consider inadvisable surrender advantage water frontage gained by great contention and cost, Tongku and Tientsin, until final withdrawal from China.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 8, 1900—12.40 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 6. Provisional government Tientsin requests return of silver or equivalent amount, \$375,000, as previously reported, for municipal expenses and permanent improvement city; understood fund pertained to Imperial Government. Reported that England, Russia, and Japan have each advanced £5,000 for temporary use, to be returned from revenue provisional government; is doubtful if loan would ever be paid. Have turned over to provisional government Tientsin nearly 500,000 pounds of rice, which it is authorized to dispose of for support of city government and relieve distress. Have yet in my possession addition 500,000 pounds, which will eventually be of same purpose; consider this ample support use make that government. All rice belonged to Chinese Mercantiles Company and Jeroneme S. Grovens; seizure been donated by that company to provisional government Tientsin. I make it appear that rice is donated by the United States, it having been seized. Do not recommend United States turn over to provisional government all or any part of silver seized by its forces. Have informed British Government that question has been referred to Washington.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 9, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Disposition staff officers as you suggest in cable satisfactory.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 9, 1900—9.21 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, October 8. Current report Russia has transferred control railroad from Tientsin to Yangtsun to Germans yesterday to make repairs, assisted by other powers. Was unable to consult Count Waldersee [until] eight days ago, when called expressly to do so. He is in Tientsin. The most certain, effectual, and soonest service to Pekin would be obtained if whole road—material and machinery—were put into hands of old management. Service to the military more equitable than now, or possible, when managed by one or more military directors. Have joined Japanese and English commanders in telegram to Count Waldersee favoring restoration of road from Shan-hai-kuan to Pekin to old management, represented by Kinder, superintendent, and ask diplomatic assistance. Minister Conger has cabled. Any arrangement which will result in a business proposition, Kinder would soon have his old men at work; large quantity buried material would be removed. Rolling stock toward Shan-hai-kuan and repair machinery would be made available for use at important points where needed. Am not disposed to incur any expense for repair unless assured of fair treatment regarding service to be rendered as a right, instead of courtesy, as heretofore. Do not know what purpose in view by others in holding contract of road, but action is detrimental to efficient service and obstacle to quick repair. Kinder is backed financially by Hongkong bank and Jorelin, Patterson & Co.

CHAFFEE.

SHANGHAI. (Received October 9, 1900.)

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington*:

9th. Lu Kan Yi and Chang Chih Tung have telegraphed to all consuls. They have heard foreign soldiers will be sent into Shan-tung, and they say that Yuon Shi Kai protected foreign lives and fought Boxers. They hope you will, therefore, consider Shan-tung as exempt from military operations, and to be treated as though in viceroy agreement. I answered them have telegraphed you. My opinion is that it is very advisable as much as possible to treat Yuon Shi Kai kindly.

GOODNOW.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 9, 1900—4.41 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Pekin, October 8. Battery F, Fifth Artillery, wants 30 horses. MacArthur can not furnish them without dismounting troops.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, October 10, 1900.*MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Chaffee cables Battery F, Fifth Artillery, wants 30 horses. *Federica*, with horses Battery C, Seventh Artillery; Battery M, Seventh Artillery, is expected to arrive in a few days. Send on *Argyll* 30 these to Taku. If it does not arrive in time send 30 horses from island, to be replaced from *Federica*, which will be replaced as soon as possible from the United States. You are authorized to fit stalls *Argyll* for the purpose. Report any action that may be taken.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 11, 1900—8.07 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 11. Half regiment marines left on *Brooklyn* October 8; half on *Indiana* October 10.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 12, 1900.)

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, *Washington*:

Marines embarked on *Brooklyn*, *Zafiro*, and transport *Indiana*. *Zafiro* Cavite; *Brooklyn* Chefoo and Nagasaki—give crew liberty. *Indiana* sails shortly. Some sick sent Yokohama; others be removed soon as possible and hospital Tientsin closed. *New Orleans* remains Taku; *Monocacy* winters in Peiho River.

REMEY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
*Washington, October 12, 1900.*CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

October 12. Secretary of War does not deem it expedient to keep more troops in China than are required to adequately guard our legation. You can retain Fourteenth Infantry until the last of troops ordered to Manila, but not longer, unless they are required for purposes not yet stated.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 14, 1900—2.10 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 12. Expedition about 4,000 strong leaves here for Pao-ting-fu to-day; cooperating force about 7,000 from Tientsin; ordered by Field Marshal Waldersee; purpose movement not apparent; certainly not defensive proposition in my opinion. United States troops will not participate in movement; Japanese troops from here probably move with Tientsin column, as Japanese minister is opposed to movement as being contrary instructions his government. Result is likely to postpone, for considerable time, arriving at condition for negotiation with Chinese representatives. My opinion to cause delay of negotiation is real object of expedition to Pao-ting-fu, although it is reported that there are three Belgian engineers in danger at Cheng-ting-fu, which is 50 miles south of Pao-ting-fu. Two American officers accompany expedition. There is unconfirmed report that Li Hung Chang has ordered Chinese troops to withdraw Pao-ting-fu if any foreign troops approach place. Have not heard of any hostile Chinese movement or force of any consequence for a month. All such reported have been found on examination to amount to practically nothing. Occasional shots are fired, if not at, to frighten foraging parties of two or three men by villagers. Do not hear of soldiers being killed or wounded by these real or supposed Boxers. Order has gradually improved along our line communication since indiscriminate firing by troops has been stopped. In Peking Chinese are very orderly; returning to business where protected, notably in Japanese and American section.

Under my instructions, August 23, I can not take part in any movement which, in my judgment, has tendency to promote rather than allay hostilities and unquiet in surrounding country. Have not placed my force under orders of field marshal for reason that from my instructions United States does not wish its troops to engage in offensive work. Li Hung Chang arrived Peking yesterday; he calls on me this afternoon. Have ordered Humphrey to Shan-hai-kuan to effect arrangements for landing stores there during winter if necessary. Our winter stores, arrangements for quartering and sheltering troops promptly arriving in Tung-chow.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 14, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

October 14. Secretary of War fully approves course action outlined in your cable October 12.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 14, 1900—5.55 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 13. The following casualties have occurred since last report: October 6, at Peking, Harry B. Shupard, Troop M, Sixth Cavalry, dysentery. No decision regarding Fourteenth. Are anxious to know. Count Waldersee replies to telegram he believes better to have railway under flanking operations; opinion opposed.

CHAFFEE.

MANILA. (Received, October 15, 1900—12.35 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

With reference to your telegram of 10th, General Chaffee answers will select horses from Sixth Cavalry squadron coming Manila.

MACARTHUR.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received October 15, 1900—9.05 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery, October 12, hospital ship *Maine*, William Augustus Andrews, soldier Marine Corps; October 14, transport *Relief*, Edson Work, Company A, Ninth Infantry.

PERLEY.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 16, 1900—8.14 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 16. Your cable received. Fourteenth, with other troops, will leave as soon as transportation available.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 17, 1900—1.25 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 16. No special orders yet for Gen. James H. Wilson, brigadier-general volunteers; when may we expect them? Waldersee arrives to-morrow. Have no news Pao-ting-fu expedition. Stores are now arriving. Nothing special to report.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 21, 1900—9.35 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 20. The following casualties have occurred since last report: September 19, at Maho, Hugo C. Krafft, G, Fourteenth Infantry, dysentery; October 11, at Pekin, Joseph Lyons, band, Fourteenth Infantry, dysentery; October 19, at Pekin, Henry Kirkland, B, Ninth Infantry, dysentery.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 21, 1900—2.20 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 20. Have unconfirmed report that French troops, about 500, arrived Pao-ting-fu on 15th, two or three days in advance expedition ordered by field marshal; no opposition. This confirms my belief that Chinese hostilities disappearing rapidly. French troops marched from Tientsin. Humphrey reports the great bridge over Pei-tang Ho river entirely destroyed. Can not be repaired in several months' time. This probably defeat through rail communication Shan-hai-kuan, Pekin this winter. Fourteenth Infantry from here 21st. Conger probably report substance of his communication from Li Hung Chang; good order in city, also in country so far as heard from. Quartermaster necessary Tientsin this winter, Captain Wood relieved.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 26, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 26. Request as many as possible officers organization legation guard be ordered join.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 27, 1900—7.03 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 27. The following casualties have occurred since last report: At Tientsin camp, October 3, Rasmus M. Johnson, Battery O, Third Artillery, cause unknown; at Pekin, October 23, general prisoner James A. Friel, late private Company F, Ninth Infantry, gunshot wound, abdomen.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 29, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 28. Hutcheson at Pao-ting-fu reports Americans murdered there, namely: Mr. Pitkins, Mr. and Mrs. Simcox and three children, G. Y. Taylor, Miss Morrell, Miss Gould, Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, and one lady, name as yet unknown. Reports ten Americans at Ching-ting-fu, eight adults and two children. Five English, five French, safe, protected by local mandarin, returned. Situation quiet.

CHAFFEE.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received October 29, 1900—11.18 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Following deaths have occurred since last report: October 25, nephritis, Nathan Hoffmaster, Company H, Fourteenth Infantry; October 26, myelitis, Charles Chrisler, Company G, Fourteenth Infantry.

PERLEY.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received October 29, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

October 29. Later from Hutcheson, no Americans at Ching-ting-fu.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 29, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Secretary of War directs James H. Wilson with aids relieved and ordered to San Francisco, reporting by telegraph to the Adjutant-General of the Army on arrival. Order William F. Lewis report in person to MacArthur for assignment duty. Order Samuel M. Mills join regiment Philippine Islands.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 30, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Suggestion for transportation mail during winter desired. Post-Office Department sending it to Nagasaki; can you utilize your dispatch boat take it Nagasaki to nearest open port, or should another boat be sent?

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 30, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

With reference to my telegram of 8th ultimo, troops from China for your command may be used to meet your requirements. They will not be needed in China.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 1, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

November 1. Telegraph date of departure last of your troops going Manila.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 3, 1900—2.37 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 2. Humphrey reports no dispatch boat suitable carry mail to and from Nagasaki; Mortingdraw, customs service, asserts positively to Humphrey, mail will be carried by Chinese post Shan-hai-kuan [to] Tientsin this winter, using railroad as far as possible, otherwise Chinese cart; feel pretty certain arrangements will be effective [to] have mail delivered from Shan-hai-kuan; important matter is to arrange for its delivery at Shan-hai-kuan; can not do it here without chartering vessel. Why can not *New Orleans*, now in bay, act as our dispatch boat this winter? Waldersee informs me Russians have turned matter repair railway Shan-hai-kuan-Tongku over to Germans, who expect finished end December. Fourteenth Infantry sailed for Manila, transport *Warren*, afternoon November 1. Reference your cable November 1, battalion Third Artillery and squadron Sixth Cavalry will sail last of week; battalion Fifteenth Infantry, last to depart, will leave about November 15.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 3, 1900—5.30 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 2. Germans leave about 2,000 the French 1,200 men Pao-ting-fu winter. French repairing railroad to Peking from that place. Troops from Peking returned in three columns; one column German troops, west and northerly of direct road, encountered some Imperial troops and report loss, 1 killed, 1 officer and 6 men wounded; killed 50 Chinese, captured 3 machine guns. Occasional reports firing on junks on river followed by shooting of Chinese. No American, English, or Japanese junks fired on since operations on river began. Hutcheson's final report of murder of missionaries at Pao-ting-fu, as heretofore sent you, 11. Unknown lady referred to, not killed, Miss Mackay, who was here on our arrival. Three officers, adjudged accomplices in murders at Pao-ting-fu, sentenced by commission; 4 officers, 1 civilian to be executed. Approval Waldersee necessary. Occupation Pao-ting-fu may be viewed from diplomatic standpoint, I think. French interests in Belgian railroad concession may partly account for presence in that section, but rumor that Germany may seek to hold Pechili and Ching-ting-fu believed induced French to forestall by prior occupation at Pao-ting-fu and other points. Not improbable expedition to Thai Yuan, Shansi Province, before very cold weather.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 5, 1900—3.32 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 5. Paymaster bring at least three-fourths funds Mexican silver, remainder American gold; otherwise leave us in hands money changers.

CHAFFEE.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received November 6, 1900—10.29 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery, October 31, Charles Fromherz, L, Fourteenth Infantry.

PERLEY.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 9, 1900—1.53 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 8. Headquarters, two troops Sixth Cavalry, battalion Third Artillery, on *Sumner*. One troop, all horses, *Pakling*, sailed November 7. Wilson on *Sumner*. which goes via Nagasaki, *Indiana*. Desire [to] call attention to necessity Mexican

silver payment troops China. This very important protect officers, men, against extortion money changers; \$300,000 Mexican silver enable us control situation, far as our interests extend; rate should be about two Mexican for one gold.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 11, 1900—6.40 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 10. The following casualties have occurred since last report: November 5, Walter Allen, Company E, Ninth Infantry, dysentery.

CHAFFEE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 12, 1900.

[Memorandum for the Adjutant-General.]

The Acting Secretary of War directs that the following cablegram be sent Major-General Chaffee, commanding United States troops in China: "Report the names of field officers and letters of troops of Sixth Cavalry that remain in China."

THOMAS WARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 12, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Name field officers and letters troops Sixth Cavalry that remain China.

CORBIN.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received November 12, 1900.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Transport *Thomas* left Nagasaki on November 11; ordered to San Francisco. Remains of Col. Emerson H. Liscum were shipped; widow and Gen. James H. Wilson are passengers.

HYDE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 14, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

With reference to your telegrams, statutes require payment troops must be in legal coin United States. Agent Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, *Pekin*, cabled assist supplying you with Mexicans. Confer with him.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 14, 1900—11.12 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 14. Sixth United States Cavalry remaining China, [command of] Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Wint, Troops I, K, L, and M. Brevet and medal board report was forwarded.

CHAFFEE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 14, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to the communication of November 10 of the Adjutant-General of the War Department to this Department, inclosing a copy of a cable message received from General Chaffee concerning the use of the *New Orleans* for mail boat during the winter, this Department finds it practicable to order the *New Orleans* to carry the mails between Shan-hai-kuan and Chefoo until other arrangements be made, and deems that arrangement more satisfactory and economical than to have her go to Nagasaki for a similar purpose. It is understood that mails are received at Chefoo with sufficient frequency to make this arrangement as satisfactory as if the *New Orleans* were to proceed to Nagasaki, for in case she were to proceed to Nagasaki the length of the trip to go and return would prevent a very frequent service.

If the War Department accepts this suggestion the Department will issue the necessary orders.

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 15, 1900—1.14 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

November 14. Force about 1,200 strong (German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese, French, English) marched, November 12, north, direction Ming Tombs; purpose stated to be disperse robbers that section. Minister Conger informed me he has information from American citizen vicinity Neuchwang, bands robbers infest that section; American asked us send 300 cavalry to punish robbers, and states Russian troops that section decline interfere with robbers. Informed Conger would not send cavalry. Situation city about as has been past six weeks; population quiet and orderly, requiring little interference by soldiers; in surrounding country no disorders far as am informed. Progress ministers somewhat slow, but some progress being made. Have heard Dowager becoming impatient with her commissioners, accusing them of responsibility for delay in negotiations. Prospect favorable our winter supply will all reach Tung-chow by November 20. Health troops remains good and think gradually improves.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 15, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

Asserted our light artillery guns did not meet all requirements service compared with arms other armies. What are the facts?

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 17, 1900—3.30 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

November 16. Replying your cable, our battery better than battery any other army in campaign; German battery, recently arrived, some features superior to ours; powder charge in case fired with trigger like pistol; more rapid fire result; brake arrangement also better; caliber gun not quite so large. Our battery highly praised, particularly so by General Linivitch, who said he felt like taking off his hat whenever he saw it. No battery so effective as ours in attacks on Pekin.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 17, 1900—6.10 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 17. The following casualties have occurred since last report: November 3, at Tientsin, Clifford R. Bedford, E, Fourteenth Infantry, typhoid fever; November 14, at Pekin, Edward J. Jennings, civilian teamster, chronic leptomeningitis.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 18, 1900—11.45 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 18. Reference your cable November 14. We are absolutely at mercy Hongkong Bank; especially desire avoid its extortion; my opinion one way to accomplish it, import our own Mexican silver. Have talked with agent; he demands 50 cents gold for Mexican dollar now, and will not guarantee rate, nor obligate himself to supply sums required. His plan evident corner coined silver, all of which must be imported. Chief surgeon recently lost 10½ per cent, and rate constantly raising. Paymaster should be prepared to pay in gold to meet requirements law, and as protection to officers and men against extortion, exchange at once for Mexican two for one, which understand is value now in Manila, thus making same gold available for next and subsequent payments. Fifty thousand gold and two hundred fifty thousand Mexican, with plenty Mexican fractional currency, required to protect interests. Paymaster should be prepared to issue check also, if desired. Unless above method be adopted I fear our gold will be forced nearly to value of Mexican silver before spring. Demands other nations quite as great as ours, and bank hoards Mexican to enhance value. Paymaster should be en route immediately.

CHAFFEE.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received November 19, 1900—7.05 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery, November 15, Corpl. Victor J. Linderman, Battery A, Third Artillery.

PERLEY.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 23, 1900—4.30 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 21. Humphrey returned from Shan-hai-kuan and Ching-wan-tao, reports as follows: At former place consulted General Reid, who states British would build pier for their own use that place, but other troops could use it, and stated some 16 miles railroad each side Peitang River and bridge crossing same thoroughly destroyed. No doubt of putting railroad, excepting bridge, in order if were in hands of English. Was informed by Reid international pier costing \$200,000 to be built Ching-wan-tao; intention to build pier by Christmas, extending it to 14 feet water; my opinion pier will not be built by that time, and fear pier will not stand unless built and protected in substantial manner; not possible this season year. Informed General Reid we desired to share due proportion expense construction pier for reception mails, etc. Shan-hai-kuan not even roadstead, and Ching-wan-tao little better, but ice at latter place has not, in past season, prevented landing Chinese mails, whence it is carted to railroad 6 miles distance for dispatch Tientsin, Pekin. Mr. Drew, chief customs and imperial posts Tientsin, informed me will be impossible for him to land our mail Ching-wan-tao, but he will establish station there and maintain surfboat for landing mails and Chinese cart transfer [it] to railroad and over break

in same. Mail, American force, China, should be sent Shanghai for Chinese imperial mail, to be transferred from Shanghai to Chefoo. Imperial posts intend send two mail per week Chefoo, Ching-wan-tao; other nations will look after transportation their own mail to latter point, and better United States charter vessel for that purpose and other necessary work between Ching-wan-tao, Nagasaki, in which case, necessary construct station Ching-wan-tao with six months' supply, post-office and quartermaster agent and supply surfboat with crew, and messenger transporting mails to railroad. Recommends that chartered vessel run between Nagasaki, Ching-wan-tao; vessel 14 feet draft, loaded 8 or 9 feet, light, 11.012 or 12 knots speed, with accommodations few first-class passengers. Informed such vessel can be secured Shanghai or Hongkong. If we could get mails with regularity to Chefoo think steamer would carry them from there Ching-wan-tao, but can not estimate cost now, in which case we still obliged maintain postal station Ching-wan-tao with facilities landing and caring for our own mails. Reported Russians leaving and British to have control railroad; if this be fact, problem delivery mail after landed easily solved. End report. Wish our mail sent Nagasaki and semimonthly service, by our own vessel there, to Ching-wan-tao. Upon receipt information proper vessel chartered, will make arrangements delivery mail Ching-wan-tao to American garrison in China.

CHAFFEE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 28, 1900.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIR: Referring to your letter of November 20, the Department has this day sent the following cable to Rear-Admiral Remy:

"Direct *New Orleans* carry mails Chefoo to Shan-hai-kuan weekly or when mails arrive."

Very respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received November 25, 1900—5.40 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

November 24. Cabell [De Rosey C., captain, Sixth Cavalry] made clean job small band robbers and house burglars, 18 miles south; marching at midnight, guided by villagers, surrounded compound at daylight; killed band of 8, but saved the women, 5, and children, 3. German, Italian and Austrian column, 1,200 strong, sent northwest eight days ago, supposed to have arrived Kalgan to-day. No opposition last reports from Suanhua.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 28, 1900.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Your chief quartermaster reported to Quartermaster-General, transport *Grant* sails via Taku. Chaffee states Taku closed, ice. If true must make other disposition Mexicans and ordnance and ordnance stores and transport *Grant* sail via Hongkong, Nagasaki. It is desirable to have her San Francisco as quickly as possible to make needed repairs so as to permit her return in due time. Suggest that you correspond with General Chaffee concerning Mexicans and ordnance.

CORBIN.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received December 1, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

December 1. The following casualties have occurred since last report: November 26, at Tientsin, Albert Carter, Company C, Fifteenth Infantry, dysentery.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received December 3, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

December 3. Following letter, in substance, addressed Walderee to-day: "Having heard that astronomical instruments are being removed from observatory, an officer my staff went there yesterday and, on return, confirms report. Have honor inform Your Excellency my Government would vehemently denounce any officer of its service who might enter upon spoliation of this sort, and it will sincerely regret to learn that any nation with which it cooperated to relieve besieged legations Peking authorizes or permits its troops to injure or remove any instruments or other part of observatory. As commander of one of the four cooperating columns which relieved legations August 14, I make to you respectful protest in this matter and shall inform my Government of the fact."

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received December 4, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

December 3. Recommend Conger be instructed demand concession Temple of Agriculture grounds to United States and if this suggestion meets approval no time be lost in filing notification. Russia will do so, but better we forestall her, if possible. Good place to quarter legation guard probably left here after peace articles signed. In time of threatened trouble, 5,000 troops could be camped inside wall temporarily. It is reservation about 2,075 acres for ceremonial some sort, not practically useful to Chinese, in my opinion, and seldom used for any purpose from appearance when we took possession; mile and half from minister's residence, but this would not affect decision to secure the ground for use in case of need. My experience has shown great mistake made when American concession Tientsin was given up; we found ourselves at mercy of other powers for place to pitch tent or house to cover stores. If influence United States in China is to be pushed along any particular line Chili Province and westward seem to me offer fairest field remaining uninfluenced by other powers. Satisfied that Germany is working to influence Pechili as well as Shanghai. Soil of country probably not so rich as farther south; products for exchange few; climate healthy. If desirable to obtain concession of park, recommend that, if necessary to do so, it be considered as part indemnity for losses sustained by Americans. Have no doubt English will hold Temple of Heaven and demand it as concession.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

December 5. Confer with Conger on subject message December 3, and ask him to cable Secretary of State his recommendation.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 5, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

December 5. Referring to your dispatch giving substance of communication to Count Waldersee regarding taking of instruments from observatory, the President regrets the severity of the language which appears to have been used.

CORBIN.

NAGASAKI, JAPAN. (Received December 5, 1900.)

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Transport *Rosecrans* arrived Nagasaki on December 4; one batallion Fifteenth Infantry ordered to the Philippines.

HYDE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received December 5, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

December 5. Regimental headquarters and First Battalion Fifteenth Regiment U. S. Infantry sailed for Manila on *Rosecrans* December 2.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received December 10, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE:

December 10. Matters so shaped have decided keep Joseph C. Byron here, sending James B. Aleshire Manila instead. So ordered some time ago, but it has been impossible to spare Aleshire from Tientsin in connection with forwarding supplies before bay closed. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey reports great discrepancies property responsibility, receiving, shipping, and shift of stores at Tongku and Tientsin, and that James B. Aleshire should stay until affairs are straightened out. I have authorized this, directing make all possible haste in the matter. First railroad repair train arrived yesterday. Temperature at daybreak ten degrees; troops in tents comfortable. Paymaster arrives to-morrow. Mail arrangements unsettled; no boat obtained yet, but Gen. Charles F. Humphrey trying charter one. City and surrounding country quiet.

CHAFFEE.

MANILA, P. I. (Received December 14, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

* * * * *

Rosecrans arrived December 13.

MACARTHUR.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received December 15, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

December 15. The following casualties have occurred since last report: At Pekin, December 8, Sergt. John M. O'Connor, L, Ninth Infantry, pneumonia; December 11, Samuel Womack, H, Ninth Infantry, œdema of the glottis; December 14, Joseph Knox, K, Ninth Infantry, pneumonia.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received December 18, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

December 18. Humphrey reports Secretary of War disapproves quartermaster furnishing mail boat. Have requested Hyde contract if possible with Japanese transports carry our mail each way semimonthly. Cabled regarding this subject November 2, and now without settled mail arrangements.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU, CHINA. (Received December 22, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

December 22. The following casualties have occurred since last report: December 19, at Pekin, Charles L. Solomon, civilian employee, quartermaster's department, pneumonia.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received December 22, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

December 22. Hyde informs can not contract Japan transport carry mail; says all mail landed by Japanese and forwarded promptly. Have just received first mail in three weeks landed by Japanese on coast, carted to railroad, thence Tongku. Very kind Japanese and appreciated by us, but can not afford accept such courtesy when unable to reciprocate as possible. When our transports came China very pleasant feel we receiving extraordinary unremunerated service from Japan, and am not informed that Japanese will continue it. As matter now appears unless furnished naval or other dispatch boat will be without mail communication.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received December 28, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

December 28. Reported company French troops met 2,500 Chinese troops near Tssotshon, place probably south Pao-ting-fu, defeated them, capturing flags, 4 guns, 20 caissons. Consul Ragsdale reports Japanese were attacked by Chinese near Taku, December 26, Japanese loss, 2 killed, several wounded. Information Chinese sources that 21 native Christians killed and burned in villages west Sanho, December 21. Force of German troops left Tientsin December 19, marched Fongtai, Yuthien, Sanho, thence Yangtsun, Tientsin; two companies German troops march to-day Pekin to Sanho. Theodore J. Wint [lieutenant-colonel Sixth Cavalry], to-day, 2 guns, 150 cavalry, 100 infantry, to Matow, cross Peiho to Hianago, thence northward. Several reports two weeks ago Catholic Christians were annoying villagers opposite Ho-si-wu and Matow snipping. William W. Forsyth [captain, Sixth Cavalry] was sent to investigate; some foundation for complaint; warned all desist.

CHAFFEE.

TIENTSIN, CHINA. (Received December 29, 1900.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

December 29. The following casualties have occurred since last report: December 22, at Pekin, George S. Bell, I, Ninth Infantry, pneumonia; December 23, Corpl. Charley Cooper, K, Sixth Cavalry, gunshot wound left thorax; December 25, Frank Clapin, C, Ninth Infantry, phthisis pulmonalis.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

December 31. While Secretary of War assumes that movement reported in your dispatch December 28, under Colonel Wint, is purely defensive, it is important to avoid any action which may be misconstrued as being offensive beyond the necessities of protection.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 31, 1900.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

December 31. Chinese Government, having accepted demands, asks that military excursions into interior cease. This is in accord with our instructions, dispatch 4, afternoon August 23, which are reaffirmed by Secretary of War.

CORBIN.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received January 1, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

January 1. Theodore J. Wint's command returns to-day. German column from Tientsin had sent troops Meaofingshen, where 4 Christians were murdered December 21, and to Tingling, where 16 Christians were murdered December 21. The leaders and two other murderers were arrested. The Germans gave Christian burial remains murdered persons. German troops which left Peking for Sanho December 28 turned north at Tung-chow to march on Miyum.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 2, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

It is deemed of sufficient importance that the Department be informed by cable definitely the object of Wint expedition.

CORBIN.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received January 2, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

January 2. Theodore J. Wint returned. Movement simply to verify report Christians had been murdered and secure arrest guilty parties if allegations found true. Scouting party Germans from Tientsin had been in country. Take no part in offensive operations; patrol country between Peking, Ho-si-wu, and Ching-kia-wan occasionally for the purpose of order.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 4, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

Postmaster-General has made confidential arrangement Japanese post-office department carry mail to and from your command. Arrangement gratuitous, subject future adjustment. Your dispatch 2d instant satisfactory.

CORBIN.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received January 4, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

January 4. With reference to your telegram of 2d, see mine December 28, January 1, and January 2. December 26 Conger furnished copy of letter from Missionary Kille, setting forth Chinese information murder Christian Chinese at Mafang and neighboring villages. December 27 sent copy correspondence field marshal, informing him Theodore J. Wint would march December 28. Walderssee replied he had been informed other sources and was sending troops Sanho, not far from Mafang; also said troops left Tientsin December 19 for Sanho; requested Theodore J. Wint's column go by Hiango, try to intercept guilty parties moving in that direction; so ordered; when Wint met German troops and therefrom learned facts about murderers at Mafang he returned via Tung-chow.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received January 7, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

January 6. The following casualties have occurred since last report: December 29, at Pekin, Frank D. Thompson, M, Sixth Cavalry, pneumonia; December 30, at Tung-chow, Michael Nevins, I, Ninth Infantry, pneumonia; December 31, on expedition Hiango, William Owens, civilian teamster, quartermaster's department. Less than 0.06 respiratory, malarial, venereal prevailing, order named.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received January 11, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

January 11. Col. Charles F. Humphrey reports James B. Aleshire [captain, quartermaster's department] not yet able get receipts his property; heavy responsibility unsettled; endeavor Aleshire depart February 1. Warn Department, however, if command remains and requires much shipment stores in spring, will require quartermaster replace James B. Aleshire, if relieved.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, January 16, 1901.*CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Retain James B. Aleshire if required. Report any action that may be taken.

CORBIN.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received January 19, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

January 19. The following casualties have occurred since last report: January 17, at Pekin, Jake H. Ammerman, B, Ninth Infantry, pulmonary tuberculosis. Send three months' supply.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

*Washington, January 25, 1901.*CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

With reference to your telegram 19th, what kind supplies?

CORBIN.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received January 28, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

January 28. Reported President seriously ill; advise by cable. With reference to your telegram 25th adjutant-general blank forms, especially detachment and muster rolls.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received January 31, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

January 31. Other governments constructing barracks for legation guards; propose leave here; no quarters for ours if left without constructing; we have no ground; seize and settle matter later. Recommendations, with maps, mailed January 25. Believe 50,000 gold vocers cost ground and building one company.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received February 2, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

The following casualties have occurred since last report: January 26, at Tung-chow, Ira F. Davidson, civilian teamster, quartermaster's department, senile syncope, accident.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 5, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

With reference to your telegram of 30th December and your private letter December 7, you will continue until further notice to occupy Temple of Agriculture grounds and inclosure and such other points as you now hold at Pekin, Tientsin, and Taku. When your plans for barracks are received, further instructions will be sent you. You will probably be ordered elsewhere, leaving Wint in command with two troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry. You were to-day nominated for major-general, Regular Army

CORBIN.

TIENTSIN, CHINA. (Received February 7, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

* * * Yours 5th received. Wish to thank you for your congratulations. Barracks plan has not been submitted [owing] to intending conform local methods construct suitable oblong buildings on solid foundations about yard high harmonizing Chinese architecture brick walls tile roof. Will forward immediately.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received February 16, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

February 15. Following received field marshal who requests expression my opinion whether our troops will cooperate. Have answered can not according to instructions, but question will be submitted to Washington and advise him reply.

Understand object is to hasten compliance with joint note. March of tooops direction Sian Fu to alarm courts. "Although peace negotiations still continued, their present course gives me cause allude possibility being obliged to resume very soon active military operations on large scale. As favorable season is approaching,

request soon as possible arrangements and preparations be made, which are necessary to assure readiness all forces toward end this month. First of all will be necessary provide sufficient transportation enable troops take along supply ammunition and provisions for about eight days, over difficult mountain roads. Although great part provisions will probably be taken from districts where operations are conducted, conditions not sufficiently known to rely upon this. To forward most necessary provisions, will be necessary equip transport columns able to overcome considerable difficulty of task. Waldersee."

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 18, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

Replying yours 16th, it is not deemed expedient to change your instructions. Your course declining to take part in expedition is approved.

CORBIN.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received February 17, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

What is the present status of canteen new law?

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 22, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

Secretary of War desires recommendation regarding reduction legation guard. How soon? To what number?

CORBIN.

TIENTSIN, CHINA. (Received February 25, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

February 24. Answering yours 22d, one company infantry will be sufficient legation guard when Peking evacuated. This also opinion Conger. English, French, Germans, Japanese, Russians, contemplated leaving double or more than this number. Impossible give date when reduction can be made, as condition imposed by last clause article 12, joint note, beyond my knowledge. See no reason prolong occupation Peking longer than specified. Reported part compliance with first clause article 2 will occur to-day. Probably several thousand troops remain in province until indemnity completely arranged, but whether United States assist, and to what extent, question of policy; what extent Chinese Government able to preserve order to be [considered (?)] Believe disposition to maintain order will be made manifest, but machinery disorganized now. Emperor ready to return when Peking evacuated. Have grain to May 15, hay to April 10, subsistence supplies May 1. Considerable quantity of winter supplies. Supplies not required should go aboard transports direct from here (if possible) before troops withdraw. Suggest transport at Taku end of March to April 10 to take stores, and that as early as possible notice will be given intended change. May paragraph 2, General Orders, War Department, A. G. O., series of 1900, No. 85, apply China as Philippines?

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 26, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

The Secretary of War expresses the hope that circumstances will permit reduction your force to ordinary legation guard of about two companies before May 1. You will be ordered to Philippines then or before.

CORBIN.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received March 2, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

February 28. The following casualties have occurred since last report: At Tungchow, February 28, Private Eugene L. Tyon, Company I, Ninth United States Infantry.

Authority requested sell stoves, lamps, shovels, oil, some other property think unuseful Philippines; also 100,000 feet lumber unless barracks for guard authorized constructed here; probably get more than purchase price, 500 paulins and 100 new tents; large quantity on hand winter clothing; 1,200 new mattresses; where shall we send? Have no khaki clothing; important to know how much to order; if you notify before transports leave Manila will cable the list of clothing required for command remaining in China. Bay and mouth river open. Have 50 China mules, captured last summer; make good packs for Philippines. Recommend shipment there and credit allowed when settlement China made at \$30 each, price here. Shall dismantle lines next week. Good commerce line operation. About 50 bodies, deceased soldiers, should go to San Francisco soon.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 6, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

Secretary of War authorizes you dispose all surplus stores as may in your judgment meet best interests of the service. Barracks for guard two companies infantry probably will be authorized.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 7, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

Paragraph 2, General Orders, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, series of 1900, No. 85, applies China.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 8, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

Send as soon as possible detachment of Signal Corps Manila. If it is absolutely necessary retain until further orders several enlisted men.

CORBIN.

TIENTSIN, CHINA. (Received March 9, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

March 9. * * * Request that I be granted authority to buy Government horses.

CHAFFEE.

TIENTSIN, CHINA. (Received March 9, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

March 9. Capt. Richard B. Paddock, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, died to-day 4.45, croupous pneumonia. Wife Chicago.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 11, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Authority purchase horses and all similar authority vested in you by Secretary of War.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 11, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Secretary of War desires to know from what port and how soon can you arrange to have your force, save small legation guard, ready to ship to Manila, Luzon. Rockhill cables one infantry company sufficient. Do you agree?

CORBIN.

TIENTSIN, CHINA. (Received March 13, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

March 12. Waldersee informs that stations troops for summer as follows in case they should stay until then: England, 1,000 men, summer palace 7 miles west Peking, small detachment Hunting Park 7 miles south Peking, 1,500 to 2,000 men Luthai and Peitaho on Shan-hai-kuan railway; Germany, village in mountains northwest summer palace for troops now Peking, troops now Pao-ting-fu Mountains northwest that city; Italy, summer palace; Japan and Austria, inside Peking. Have notified Waldersee selection ground near Peitaho for use Tuckerton as summer camp in case of policy Government demands retention in China more than legation guard.

Agree with Rockhill one infantry company sufficient legation guard. See my letter January 25 and cable of February 24. Taku only port available to ship troops for Manila; now moving winter clothing for shipment San Francisco, follow with supply medical supplies, 3,000,000 ammunition for Manila. Can complete arrangements ship force by end April. Rockhill secured verbal permission Li Hung Chang our troops occupy Agricultural park time necessary construct barracks for guard, but not later October. Quartermaster charge should begin construction as soon as possible. Important know number companies remain for guard in order to regulate supplies that will be left.

CHAFFEE.

TIENTSIN, CHINA. (Received March 14, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

March 13. Correct first sentence my telegram 13th to read: "Waldersee informs stations troops for summer as follows in case they should stay until then."

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

In reply to your telegram 13th, Secretary of War directs you complete arrangements sail for Manila with your command and staff officers by end April, leaving as

legation guard infantry company composed of 150 men having at least one year to serve or those intending reenlist, with full complement officers, medical officer, sufficient hospital corps men, and, if you think best, field officer especially qualified to command guard. Retain and instruct officer quartermaster's department proceed to erect the necessary buildings for guard according to plan and estimates you approve. Col. Charles F. Humphrey on arrival make an inspection quartermaster's department Philippine Islands until July 1, when he will be assigned to duty as chief quartermaster at Manila and Miller ordered to the United States. All stores, supplies not required for legation guard, to be disposed of in your best judgment; of course serviceable supplies needed Philippine Islands will be sent Manila. Division Philippines will furnish supplies for legation guard. MacArthur notified.

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 15, 1901.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

Chaffee directed arrange sail for Manila with command and serviceable supplies by end April, leaving infantry company, 150 men, as legation guard, for which supplies will be furnished from Division of the Philippines.

CORBIN.

PEKIN, CHINA. (Received March 17, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Confidential. March 16. Information deem reliable to effect more than thirty million treasure gold in Forbidden City. If court does not return soon one or more powers will take possession. This treasure believe, when our guard withdrawn, place will be immediately searched and treasure found. Gates now guarded by Japanese and our troops, and city regarded of international interest by all. This condition presents difficulty my taking possession to secure our indemnity, with view to accounting to China for surplus, if any. Japanese would regard seizure without their consent as breach faith, and by other powers as violation trust. Satisfied other combination of guard will not secure this treasure great time and that very soon after withdrawing our troops it will be seized. Fear complications if I take it, but think we, if anyone, should have some. My informant an American, who has his information from Chinese man who superintended removal treasure from Winter Palace to present site in Forbidden City and who is head watchman now. He is connection of the * * * of my information. Other circumstances have pointed to treasure in palace. Prince Ching is responsible to court. My informant claims percentage, and is liable to deal with other powers when our troops withdrawn. Threat to pilage palace is lever yet to work to force return of court, but it will not be so used by any but the United States, as I believe chief care is to get hold of everything changeable into money—China to pay full indemnity besides. If Japanese troops relieve our troops at south gate, as they desire in event our withdrawing first, have no doubt Japanese will seize treasure. Doubt, however, if Japanese will be permitted to guard all gates. Ask instructions. Mark reply confidential.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 21, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Confidential. Secretary of War directs that you consult Rockhill in regard to treasure. President has directed him to lay information before representatives of all powers so that, if taken, treasure may be held by China or in trust of China, and to apply on indemnity.

When force is withdrawn Heistand will repair to San Francisco and report for orders.

Again you are given plenary authority to act in the name of Secretary of War in disposition of all Government stores in China. All staff departments here so informed and your staff officers should be instructed accordingly. Cable used too much already. Secretary of War directs all cable matter from your officers be sent by you addressed to this office. Stoves, water wagons, etc., in Humphrey's cable, met by this. Stoves not required here.

CORBIN.

PEKIN. (Received March 22, 1901—4.27 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Company B, Ninth Infantry, Capt. André W. Brewster selected legation guard.

* * * * *

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 26, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin:*

Humphrey reports 74 officers, 1,757 enlisted men, 200 civilian employees, 1,175 animals to be shipped Taku, Manila. MacArthur instructed to send *Sumner*, capacity 57 officers, 780 enlisted men; *Indiana*, 67 officers, 750 enlisted men, Taku as near as possible, April 30, also *Pakling* or *Kintuck*, capacity 775 animals, and *Lennox*, 740 animals. Capacity for men animal transports, 184. Will these four vessels suffice move command? *Egbert* sailed for United States, via Taku, March 20. Dispatch promptly in order to arrive San Francisco May 10. Cable MacArthur regarding details movement.

* * * * *

CORBIN.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 26, 1901.

MACARTHUR, *Manila:*

Seventy-four officers, 1,757 enlisted men, 200 civilian employees, 1,175 animals to be shipped Taku, Manila. Capacity *Indiana*, *Sumner*, *Lennox*, *Pakling*, or *Kintuck* insufficient carry all troops. Could *Sheridan* be substituted for *Indiana*, and she, *Sumner*, *Lennox*, reach Taku April 25, *Pakling* or *Kintuck* to follow later if required by Chaffee? He has been asked. Confer with Chaffee by cable.

* * * * *

CORBIN.

PEKIN. (Received March 27, 1901.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Four ships named your telegram will probably transfer command to Manila. Have chartered ship for two months enabled us load transport. It can go Manila if necessary and carry 300 men within time covered by charter. Will load *Egbert* promptly.

CHAFFEE.

MANILA. (Received March 27, 1901—10 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

With reference to your telegram of 26th. Impracticable to substitute transport *Sheridan* without seriously interrupting movement volunteers already somewhat embarrassed by using transport *Sumner*, transport *Indiana* for China troops.

* * * * *

Can handle China troops with transport *Sumner*, transport *Indiana*, and animal transports, making two trips *Indiana* if necessary. Transport *Sumner*, transport *Indiana* will not be available to leave here before May 1.

* * * * *

MACARTHUR.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 1, 1901.

MACARTHUR, *Manila*:

With reference to your telegram of 27th use *Indiana*, *Sumner*, handle China troops.

* * * * *

CORBIN.

PEKIN. (Received April 2, 1901—6.38 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Conference April 6 to decide for ministers questions under articles 8 and 9 of joint note. Telegraph the position I should take.

[Capt.] Joseph C. Byron [quartermaster's department] requires \$25,000 barracks and quarters funds immediately.

* * * * *

The following casualties have occurred since last report: March 18, at Pekin, Private David McDaniel, Company B, Ninth Infantry, croupous pneumonia; March 26, at Tung-chow, C. A. Britt, civilian teamster, quartermaster's department, fractured vertebra, accident; March 27, at Pekin, Private Morton Stalmaker, Company B, Ninth Infantry, croupous pneumonia.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN. (Received April 2, 1901—1.50 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

The estimated cost barracks, quarters, and other necessary buildings for 150 men, including clearing and walling ground, \$45,000 gold, exclusive cost land, value unknown. Joseph C. Byron [captain, quartermaster's department] will need \$25,000 immediately, remainder in three months. Funds to be cabled. Tientsin exchange.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 4, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Pekin*:

Following instructions Secretary of War, replying yours 138, March 31: Under article 8, joint note, dismantling forts, all this Government desires insist upon. Under article 9—right military occupation in order maintain communication established—do not desire to exercise that right at this time. If any question arises regarding exercise such right by other powers, upon which your vote called for, report for instructions.

CORBIN.

PEKIN. (Received April 7, 1901—9.41 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Conference recommended raze Taku and all forts and camps within 2,000 meters line communication. Selected under article 9 following places: Huangtsang, Langfang, Yangbun, Tientsin, Kinyensing, Tongku, Luthai, Tangshan, Lun, Tchangli,

Shan-hai-kuan, permanent garrisons. Small posts, 250 to 300 men each; at Tientsin 2,000, at Shan-hai-kuan 1,500, total 6,000. Undetermined when withdrawal forces beginning.

* * * * *

The following casualties have occurred since last report: April 4, at Peking, Private James H. Burke, Company E, Ninth Infantry, croupous pneumonia.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN. (Received April 13, 1901—1.23 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

* * * * *

Egbert sailed April 9 for San Francisco cargo of miscellaneous stores and quartermasters [First Lieut.] William K. Naylor and guards with 31 general prisoners, 22 civilian employees, 5 discharged soldiers, [Major] Francis J. Ives en route Chicago, [First Lieut.] Herbert A. White and [Chaplain] Walter Marvin on leave. Deceased remains of [Capt.] Henry J. Reilly, [Capt.] Richard B. Paddock, and 57 enlisted men and civilian employees were shipped.

* * * * *

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 13, 1901.

CHAFFEE, *Manila*:

* * * * *

Call upon Manila if you can not obtain the proper material Peking erect the necessary buildings legation guard; also six months' forage, quartermaster supplies. What can not be obtained Manila will be sent from the United States. Reference letter Joseph C. Byron, February 14.

CORBIN.

PEKIN. (Received April 19, 1901—1.54 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Winter palace, Walderssee's headquarters, burned last night; General Schwarzhoff, chief staff, lost in flames. Fire accidental and terribly rapid. The marshal barely saved—taken from his room through the window.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN. (Received April 20, 1901—5 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

* * * * *

The following casualties have occurred since last report: At Peking, April 7, Michael Bowler, private, Troop K, Sixth Regiment United States Cavalry, fractured skull, accident.

CHAFFEE.

PEKIN. (Received May 9, 1901—11.42 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington*:

Indiana quarantined Nagasaki smallpox due Taku about May 20, *Sumner* there about same date. Cavalry, artillery train Taku to-morrow. Departure troops from Taku about May 25 provided not a further delay transport.

CHAFFEE.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, May 9, 1901.

HYDE, *Nagasaki:*

Recommendation Surgeon-General of the Army, Secretary of War directs land smallpox patient from *Indiana*, vaccinate crew, thoroughly disinfect ship, and release as soon as possible.

CORBIN.

TAKU. (Received May 23, 1901—4.42 p. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Pakling sailed on May 17. *Lennox* and *Sumner* will sail within a week; loading slow and difficult.

CHAFFEE.

TAKU. (Received May 26, 1901—11.45 a. m.)

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, *Washington:*

Transports *Sumner*, *Lennox* sail on May 27; all off.

CHAFFEE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY
DURING THE
WAR WITH SPAIN,
1898.

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY DURING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

By section 9 of the act approved April 22, 1898 (General Orders, No. 30, 1898), it was provided "That in time of war, or when war is imminent, the troops in the service of the United States, whether belonging to the Regular or Volunteer Army or to the militia, shall be organized, as far as practicable, into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments; and whenever three or more divisions are assembled in the same army the President is authorized to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions."

Under date of May 7, 1898, by direction of the President (General Orders, No. 36, 1898), seven army corps, comprising both the regular and volunteer branches of the Army, were constituted, to be numbered successively from one to seven; their several headquarters and the location thereof, as well as the generals appointed to command them, to be announced in orders thereafter.

On April 15, 1898, the regiments of the Regular Army, with few exceptions, were ordered to proceed to designated points in the South—namely, Chickamauga, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Mobile, Ala., and Tampa, Fla.

On April 23, 1898, the troops assembled in the Chickamauga National Park, which had been designated Camp George H. Thomas, were constituted a provisional army corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army.

Under date of May 16, 1898 (General Orders, No. 46, 1898), and agreeably with the orders of the President of May 7, the troops in the Department of the Gulf were constituted the First Army Corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army; Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to the command of the Second Corps, with headquarters at Falls Church, Va.; Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. Volunteers, to the Third Corps, with headquarters at Chickamauga, Ga; Maj. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. Volunteers, to the Fourth Corps, Mobile, Ala.; Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. Volunteers, to the Fifth Corps, Tampa, Fla.; Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, to the Sixth Corps, at Chickamauga, Ga; Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. Volunteers, to the Seventh Corps, at Tampa, Fla. On June 21, 1898 (General Orders, No. 73, 1898), the forces comprising the Philippine expedition, under the command of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Army, were constituted the Eighth Corps.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

This corps was made up of the troops assembled in the provisional army at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., and Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, assigned to command by orders of May 1, 1898, assuming command May 16. He was relieved by Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. Volunteers, July 23, 1898, and the latter by Brig. Gen. R. T. Frank, U. S. Volunteers, who retained command until the arrival of Maj. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. Volunteers, August 2, 1898.

In July, 1898, the First Division, under Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. Volunteers, was detailed for duty in Porto Rico, and on August 21 and 22 the Second Division was sent to Lexington, Ky., and the Third to Knoxville, Tenn., General Breckinridge establishing his headquarters at Lexington.

On October 20, 1898, Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson relieved General Breckinridge of the command of reorganized First Corps (see General Orders, No. 163, 1898), and the troops were moved to camps in the South, General Wilson making his headquarters at Macon, Ga., the distribution being as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Headquarters at Macon, Ga.

First Brigade, Atlanta, Ga.: Thirty-first Michigan, Fourth Tennessee, and Sixth Ohio.

Second Brigade, Macon, Ga.: Third U. S. Volunteer Engineers, Second Ohio, and Sixth Virginia.

Third Brigade, Macon, Ga.: Tenth U. S. Volunteer Infantry and Seventh U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Headquarters at Columbus, Ga.

First Brigade, Columbus, Ga.: First West Virginia, One hundred and sixtieth Indiana, and Third Kentucky.

Second Brigade, Americus, Ga.: Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Third North Carolina.

Third Brigade, Albany, Ga.: Second Missouri, Third Mississippi, and First Territorial U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

By orders of the War Department dated December 30, 1898, General Wilson was ordered to prepare certain of his command, including his headquarters, for service in Cuba. He sailed from Savannah January 7, 1899, arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, January 10, and the remainder of the corps, with the exception of those regiments mustered out of service, were, during the latter part of December, 1898, and January, 1899, distributed in the provinces of Matanzas and Santa Clara.

By General Orders, No. 8, January 16, 1899, the First Corps was discontinued, and the few troops remaining in the United States belonging to that corps were assigned as separate brigades of the Second Army Corps.

The following was the organization at the end of each month:

May 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Assumed command May 17, 1898; relinquished command July 23, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES B. HUNT, 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. FRED BENNETT, 3d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

3d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIS J. HULINGS, 16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
 157th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. POLAND, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. CORNELIUS GARDENER, 31st Michigan
 Volunteer Infantry.

31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. HARRY B. SMITH, 158th Indiana Vol-
 unteer Infantry.

158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES A. VAN DUZEE, 14th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 14th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SIMON SNYDER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH BOBLETER, 12th Minnesota
 Volunteer Infantry.

1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 12th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.
 5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM A. PEW, 8th Massachusetts
 Volunteer Infantry.

8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
 12th New York Volunteer Infantry.
 21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES B. DOUGHERTY, 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 1st New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

June 30, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. OSWALD H. ERNST, U. S. Vol-
 unteers.

1st Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
 5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PETER C. HAINS, U. S. Volun-
 teers.

4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIS J. HULINGS, 16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. POLAND, U. S. Volunteers.

*First Brigade.*Col. CORNELIUS GARDENER, 31st Michigan
Volunteer Infantry.

31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry.
 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. MCKEE, U. S. Vol-
unteers.

6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. ROSSER, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 14th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH P. SANGER, U. S. Volunteers.

*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WILEY, U. S. Volun-
teers.

1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
 12th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.
 5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. JAMES R. WATIES, U. S. Vol-
unteers.

8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
 21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry.
 12th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN N. ANDREWS, U. S. Volunteers.

9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 1st New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. MELVIN GRIGSBY, 3d U. S. Volunteer Cavalry

3d U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.
 1st Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.
 1st Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.
 Troops A and B, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.

July 31, 1898.

General Brooke was relieved by Maj. Gen. James F. Wade July 23, and the latter by Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. Volunteers, who retained command until arrival of Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. Volunteers, August 2, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. OSWALD H. ERNST, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. PETER C. HAINS, U. S. Volunteers.
2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.	4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.	3d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.	4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.

- 1st Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
- 3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
- 5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. POLAND, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. CHARLES F. ROE, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. MCKEE, U. S. Volunteers.
31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.	6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry.	1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. ROSSER, U. S. Volunteers.

- 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
- 14th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH P. SANGER, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WILEY, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. JAMES R. WATIES, U. S. Volunteers.
1st South Dakota Volunteer Infantry.	8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
12th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.	21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry.
5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.	12th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN N. ANDREWS, U. S. Volunteers.

9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

1st New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

August 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. OSWALD H. ERNST, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PETER C. HAINS, U. S. Volunteers.

4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

3d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. JAMES S. S. CULVER, 5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

5th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. MCKEE, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES F. ROE, U. S. Volunteers.

31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

1st Georgia Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. HARRY B. SMITH, 158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

158th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES A. VAN DUZEE, 14th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

2nd Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

1st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

14th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH P. SANGER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WILEY, U. S. Volunteers.

12th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

5th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. WATIES, U. S. Volunteers.

8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

12th New York Volunteer Infantry.

21st Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN N. ANDREWS, U. S. Volunteers.

- 9th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
- 2nd Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.
- 4th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st Kentucky Cavalry Squadron.

September 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

- Brig. Gen. OSWALD H. ERNST, U. S. Volunteers.
- 2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
- 3d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
- 16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

- Brig. Gen. PETER C. HAINS, U. S. Volunteers.
- 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
- 3d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
- 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. EDWARD A. GODWIN, 7th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

- 7th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.
- 10th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. MCKEE, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

- Col. CORNELIUS GARDENER, 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
- 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
- 4th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

- Col. WILLIAM V. McMAKEN, 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
- 6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. JULIUS A. KUERT, 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

- 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
- 3d North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
- 6th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH P. SANGER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

- Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WILEY, U. S. Volunteers.
- 160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
- 3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

- Brig. Gen. JAMES R. WATIES, U. S. Volunteers.
- 8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
- 12th New York Volunteer Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN N. ANDREWS, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

3d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

1st Territorial Volunteer Infantry.

3d U. S. Volunteer Engineers (not brigaded).

12th Company Volunteer Signal Corps.

October 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SIMON SNYDER, U. S. Volunteers.

31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

4th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. COMPTON, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

6th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. MCKEE, U. S. Volunteers.

7th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

10th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WILEY, U. S. Volunteers.

160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH P. SANGER, U. S. Volunteers.

8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

12th New York Volunteer Infantry.

3d North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN N. ANDREWS, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

3d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

1st Territorial Volunteer Infantry.

12th Company Volunteer Signal Corps.

November 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SIMON SNYDER, U. S. Volunteers.

31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
4th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. GORDON, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.
2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
6th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. MCKEE, U. S. Volunteers.

7th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.
10th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WILEY, U. S. Volunteers.

160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH P. SANGER, U. S. Volunteers.

8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
12th New York Volunteer Infantry.
3d North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN N. ANDREWS, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
3d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.
1st Territorial Volunteer Infantry.
12th Company Volunteer Signal Corps.
7th U. S. Cavalry.

December 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SIMON SNYDER, U. S. Volunteers.

31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
4th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. GORDON, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.
2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
6th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. McKEE, U. S. Volunteers.

7th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

10th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WILEY, U. S. Volunteers.

*First Brigade.*Col. GEORGE W. GUNDER, 160th Indiana
Volunteer Infantry.

160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. JOSEPH P. SANGER, U. S.
Volunteers.

8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

12th New York Volunteer Infantry.

3d North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM K. CAFFEE, 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

3d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

1st Territorial Volunteer Infantry.

12th and 16th Companies Volunteer Signal Corps.

January 16, 1899.

(Date of discontinuance of First Army Corps.)

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers (troops in Cuba).

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. McKEE, U. S. Volunteers (troops in United States).

First Brigade.

31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

4th Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

6th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

3d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

6th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

7th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

10th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN A. WILEY, U. S. Volunteers.

*First Brigade.*Col. BALDWIN D. SPILMAN, 1st West Vir-
ginia Infantry.

160th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

3d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. JOSEPH P. SANGER, U. S. Volun-
teers.

8th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

12th New York Volunteer Infantry.

3d North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM K. CAFFEE, 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

- 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
- 3d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st Territorial Volunteer Infantry.

The strength of the First Army Corps from organization to disbandment was as follows:

Month.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
May, 1898	1, 294	23, 349
June, 1898	1, 435	34, 394
July, 1898 (20th)	1, 449	35, 140
August, 1898	1, 030	26, 432
September, 1898	824	19, 519
October, 1898	862	20, 083
November, 1898	837	19, 536
December, 1898	812	19, 220

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

This corps was made up of the troops assembled at Falls Church, Va., to which Maj. Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned by orders of May 16, 1898 (General Orders, No. 46, 1898), assuming command May 23, 1898, and announcing the official designation of the camp as Camp Russell A. Alger (General Orders, No. 1, Second Army Corps, May 23, 1898).

By orders of the following day the troops on duty at this point were organized into a First Division composed of three brigades, as hereinafter described; three remaining regiments remained unattached and reported to corps headquarters.

By orders of May 29, 1898 (General Orders, No. 7, Second Army Corps), the Second Division was organized, composed of three brigades of three regiments each, and by orders of June 9, 1898 (General Orders, No. 17, Second Army Corps), the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry were constituted a separate brigade.

The Third Division was never fully organized. On June 7, 1898, Brig. Gen. Francis L. Guenther, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to command, but never exercised it.

On June 9 the separate brigade was assigned as the First Brigade, Third Division, and on August 2, 1898, a Second Brigade was organized composed of the First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry and the Third Virginia Volunteer Infantry. The First Brigade left Camp Alger for Santiago de Cuba, June 22 and 24, and the troops of the Second Brigade were returned to their states for muster out September 7 and 8.

It having been determined in the latter part of July to discontinue Camp Alger, a new site for a camp was selected near Middletown, Pa., which was designated Camp George Gordon Meade. The Second Division of the corps commenced to move about August 2, and early in September the remainder of the corps had left Camp Alger and were located at Middletown.

General Graham was relieved November 2, 1898, by Maj. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. Volunteers, and the troops were moved to camps in the South, General Young making his headquarters at Augusta, Ga., the distribution being as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Headquarters at Augusta, Ga.

First Brigade, Augusta, Ga.: Tenth Ohio, First Maryland, and Thirty-fifth Michigan.

Second Brigade, Summerville, S. C.: Fourteenth Pennsylvania, Third Connecticut, and Ninth Ohio (battalion).

Third Brigade, Augusta, Ga.: Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Eighth Pennsylvania, and Fifteenth Minnesota.

SECOND DIVISION.

Headquarters at Greenville, S. C.

First Brigade: Two hundred and third New York, Second West Virginia, and Fourth New Jersey.

Second Brigade, Spartanburg, S. C.: Fourth Missouri, Fifth Massachusetts, and Two hundred and first New York.

Third Brigade, Columbia, S. C.: First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee, and First Delaware.

THIRD DIVISION.

Headquarters at Athens, Ga.

First Brigade, Athens, Ga.: Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Third New Jersey, and Two hundred and second New York.

Second Brigade, Athens, Ga.: Third Georgia and Twenty-second New York.

By orders of the War Department dated November 4, 1898 (General Orders, No. 176, 1898), the Second Army Corps was directed to hold itself in readiness to proceed to the island of Cuba, with headquarters at Habana; First and Second Divisions at Habana; Third Division at Mariel.

This order for service in Cuba was not carried out, and by General Orders, No. 8, January 16, 1899, the troops at Macon, Ga., and the troops at Albany, Ga., were made a separate brigade of the Second Corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. William J. McKee, U. S. Volunteers; and the Second U. S. Infantry, Third Alabama, Second Arkansas, and Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, a separate brigade of the Second Army Corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. Volunteers.

By General Orders, No. 21, February 1, 1899, the Second Army Corps was ordered to be reorganized and consolidated into two camps, one at Augusta, Ga., and one at Greenville, S. C., the corps to consist of three separate brigades.

General Young remained in command until May 3, 1899, when, by General Orders, No. 87, of that date, the Second Corps was discontinued, all of its subdivisions having been disbanded.

The following was the organization at the end of each month:

May 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

Assumed command May 23, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWARD A. CAMPBELL, 1st New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

1st New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

65th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. D. JACK FOSTER, 6th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

6th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

6th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. COURSEN, 13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN T. BARNETT, 159th Indiana
Volunteer Infantry.

159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

22d Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

3d New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. SCHALL, 6th Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry.

6th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES W. ABBOTT, Jr., 1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.

1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.

3d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

June 30, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. MATTHEW C. BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWARD A. CAMPBELL, 1st New Jer-
sey Volunteer Infantry.

1st New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

65th New York Volunteer Infantry.

9th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. GARRETSON, U. S.
Volunteers.

6th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

6th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. S. GOBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARK W. SHEAFE, U. S. Vol-
unteers.

159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

22d Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

3d New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. SCHALL, 6th Pennsylvania
Volunteer Infantry.

6th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NELSON COLE, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY M. DUFFIELD, U. S. Volunteers.

9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
 33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
 34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

July 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. MATTHEW C. BUTLER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH W. PLUME, U. S. Volunteers.

1st New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 65th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. GARRETSON, U. S. Volunteers.

6th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. S. GOBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARK W. SHEAFE, U. S. Volunteers.

159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
 22d Kansas Volunteer Infantry.
 3d New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. SCHALL, 6th Pennsylvania, Volunteer Infantry.

6th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NELSON COLE, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY M. DUFFIELD, U. S. Volunteers.

9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

August 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH W. PLUME, U. S. Volunteers.

1st New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
85th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE A. GARRETSON, U. S. Volunteers.

6th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
6th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. S. GOBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MARK W. SHEAFE, U. S. Volunteers.

159th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
22d Kansas Volunteer Infantry.
3d New York Volunteer Infantry.
18th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN W. SCHALL, 6th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

6th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
7th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Battalion 16th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NELSON COLE, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.
3d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
1st Delaware Volunteer Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY M. DUFFIELD, U. S. Volunteers.

9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES L. BURDETT, 1st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.

1st Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.
3d Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

September 30, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
1st Maryland Volunteer Infantry.
35th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM C. OATES, U. S. Volunteers.

14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
202d New York Volunteer Infantry.
3d Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. S. GOBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. WALTER S. SCHUYLER, 203d New York Volunteer Infantry.

203d New York Volunteer Infantry.
2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH A. CORBY, 4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
201st New York Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NELSON COLE, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.
1st Delaware Volunteer Infantry.
2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

October 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
1st Maryland Volunteer Infantry.
35th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES, U. S. Volunteers.

14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
3d Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.
9th Ohio Battalion.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. S. GOBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. DELPHEY T. E. CASTEEL, 2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

203d New York Volunteer Infantry.
2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. LINCOLN, U. S. Volunteers.

4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
201st New York Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NELSON COLE, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.
2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
1st Delaware (3d Battalion).

THIRD DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM C. OATES, U. S. Volunteers.

15th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
202d New York Volunteer Infantry.

November 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. S. GOBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. AXLINE, 10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
1st Maryland Volunteer Infantry.
35th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.*Second Brigade.*

Col. WILLIAM J. GLENN, 14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
3d Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.
9th Ohio Battalion.*Third Brigade.*

Col. THEO. F. HOFFMAN, 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB KLINE, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. DELPHEY T. E. CASTEEL, 2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

203d New York Volunteer Infantry.
2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. LINCOLN, U. S. Volunteers.

4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
201st New York Volunteer Infantry.*Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. NELSON COLE, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.
2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE M. RANDALL, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM C. OATES, U. S. Volunteers.

15th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
3d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
202d New York Volunteer Infantry.

December 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL S. SUMNER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
1st Maryland Volunteer Infantry.
35th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. WATIES, U. S. Volunteers.

14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
3d Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.
9th Ohio Battalion.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. S. GOBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB KLINE, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. WALTER S. SCHUYLER, 203d New York Volunteer Infantry.

203d New York Volunteer Infantry.
2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. LINCOLN, U. S. Volunteers.

4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
201st New York Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NELSON COLE, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.
2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE M. RANDALL, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM C. OATES, U. S. Volunteers.

15th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
3d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
202d New York Volunteer Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

January 31, 1899.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL S. SUMNER, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
1st Maryland Volunteer Infantry.
35th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. WATIES, U. S. Volunteers.

14th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
3d Connecticut Volunteer Infantry.*Third Brigade.*

Col. THEO. F. HOFFMAN, 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB KLINE, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. WALTER S. SCHUYLER, 203d New York Volunteer Infantry.

203d New York Volunteer Infantry.
2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. LINCOLN, U. S. Volunteers.

4th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
201st New York Volunteer Infantry.*Third Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. NELSON COLE, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry.
2d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Discontinued January 21, 1899.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN A. LEE, 3d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

3d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
202d New York Volunteer Infantry.*First Separate Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK, U. S. Volunteers.

2d U. S. Infantry.
2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
3d Alabama Volunteer Infantry.*Second Separate Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM J. MCKEE, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.
7th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.
10th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.
3d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.
2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

February 28, 1899.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL S. SUMNER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, U. S. Volunteers.
10th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
35th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. THEO. F. HOFFMAN, 8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
8th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
13th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
15th Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE M. RANDALL, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. WALTER S. SCHUYLER, 203d New York Volunteer Infantry.
203d New York Volunteer Infantry.
2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOPHANUS H. WHITNEY, 5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
5th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
201st New York Volunteer Infantry.

First Separate Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK, U. S. Volunteers.

2d U. S. Infantry.
3d Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

March 31, 1899.

FIRST DIVISION.

Discontinued March 4, 1899.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE M. RANDALL, U. S. Volunteers

4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.
2d West Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
201st New York Volunteer Infantry.

The strength of the Second Army Corps from organization to disbandment was as follows:

Month.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
May, 1898.....	922	17,467
June, 1898.....	1,103	26,002
July, 1898.....	1,183	29,747
August, 1898.....	1,347	33,765
September, 1898.....	879	21,436
October, 1898.....	887	21,567
November, 1898.....	976	22,646
December, 1898.....	973	22,185
January, 1899.....	1,304	29,446
February, 1899.....	814	17,972
March, 1899.....	242	4,954
April, 1899.....	49	795

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

This corps was made up of the troops assembled in the provisional army at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and by General Orders, No. 46, May 16, 1898, Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to its command, which he assumed May 26, 1898.

The corps consisted of two divisions, the First under the command of Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. Volunteers, and the Second under the command of Brig. Gen. Charles E. Compton, U. S. Volunteers.

The First Division consisted of three brigades; the First under the command of Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. Volunteers; the Second, Col. Charles S. Bills, Second Nebraska Volunteer Infantry; and the Third, Col. Osmond D. Clark, First Vermont Volunteer Infantry.

The Second Division also had three brigades; the First, under the command of Col. Elias Chandler, First Arkansas Volunteer Infantry; the Second, Col. Milton Moore, Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; and the Third, Col. Lucius Kendall, First Maine Volunteer Infantry.

On June 1, 1898, the First and Second brigades of the First Division, and the Second Brigade of the Second Division, were disintegrated by the departure of the greater portion of their strength for Tampa, Fla., to join the Santiago expedition, then under course of organization.

July 30, 1898, the Sixth U. S. Volunteer Infantry reported for duty with the First Division, and was assigned to the Second Brigade.

July 31, General Wade relinquished command of the troops assembled at Camp Thomas to Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. Volunteers, who, upon the arrival of Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, U. S. Volunteers, August 2, assumed command of the Third Corps, to which he was assigned, by direction of the President, September 4, 1898.

The operations of this corps during its two and one-half months' service at Chickamauga Park were limited to completing its equipment, instruction, drill, and training.

By orders of August 28, 1898, the corps was ordered to move its camp from Chickamauga Park to Anniston, Ala., but by the time it was fully under way for its new camp it had been reduced to a very few regiments, the rest having been ordered home for muster out, and those remaining were consolidated into a first division.

The Third Army Corps was discontinued by General Orders, No. 163, October 7, 1898, and such of its regiments as had not been mustered out were transferred to the Fourth Corps.

The following was the organization at the end of each month:

May 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JAMES F. WADE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.
Assumed command May 26, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS H. CARPENTER, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.	Col. CHARLES J. BILLS, 2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
14th New York Volunteer Infantry.	2d New York Volunteer Infantry.
1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry.	2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
5th Maryland Volunteer Infantry.	1st District Columbia Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. OSMOND D. CLARK, 1st Vermont Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Vermont Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
 8th New York Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. COMPTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. ELIAS CHANDLER, 1st Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
 9th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. MILTON MOORE, 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
 69th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. LUCIUS KENDALL, 1st Maine Volunteer Infantry.

1st Maine Volunteer Infantry.
 52d Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

June 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JAMES F. WADE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWIN BATDORF, 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 14th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES J. BILLS, 2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEONARD W. COLBY, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Vermont Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
 8th New York Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. COMPTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. ELIAS CHANDLER, 1st Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
 9th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. MILTON MOORE, 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
 69th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. MATTOCKS, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Maine Volunteer Infantry.
 52d Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

July 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWIN BATDORF, 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 14th New York Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES J. BILLS, 2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry
 6th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEONARD W. COLBY, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Vermont Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
 8th New York Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. COMPTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRED D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.
 1st Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
 9th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. MILTON MOORE, 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
 69th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. MATTOCKS, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Maine Volunteer Infantry.
 52nd Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

August 31, 1898.

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWIN BATDORF, 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 14th New York Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES J. BILLS, 2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
 6th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEONARD W. COLBY, U. S. Volunteers.

- 1st Vermont Volunteer Infantry.
- 3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
- 8th New York Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. COMPTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.

- 1st Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
- 9th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. MILTON MOORE, 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

- 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
- 69th New York Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. MATTOCKS, U. S. Volunteers.

- 1st Maine Volunteer Infantry.
- 52d Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

September 30, 1898.

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

Col. EDWIN BATDORF, 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

- 14th New York Volunteer Infantry.
- 1st Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES J. BILLS, 2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

- 2d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
- 6th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEONARD W. COLBY, U. S. Volunteers.

- 1st Vermont Volunteer Infantry.
- 3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
- 8th New York Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES E. COMPTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.

- 1st Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
- 9th New York Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. MILTON MOORE, 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

- 5th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
- 69th New York Volunteer Infantry.
- 2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. MATTOCKS, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Maine Volunteer Infantry.
 52d Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

The strength of the Third Army Corps from organization to disbandment was as follows:

Mouth.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
May, 1898.....	811	16, 223
June, 1898.....	699	16, 159
July, 1898.....	739	18, 736
August, 1898.....	530	11, 007

FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

This corps was made up of the troops assembled at Mobile, Ala., under telegraphic instructions of April 15, 1898, and which, by General Orders, No. 25, April 23, 1898, had been designated the First Independent Division under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. Coppinger, U. S. Army, who arrived at Mobile, April 19, 1898, where the organization of the corps was begun. By General Orders, No. 46, May 16, 1898, General Coppinger had been appointed major-general, U. S. Volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the Fourth Corps; and there was but one division, to which Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to command, composed of two brigades, each of two regiments of U. S. Infantry, a third brigade, composed of the First and Second Texas and the First Alabama, and a cavalry brigade, composed of regular cavalry, under the command of Maj. Henry E. Noyes, Second U. S. Cavalry.

During the month of June the corps was moved from Mobile to Tampa, Fla.; on June 20 the First Division changed station from Mobile to Miami, Fla., and on the 27th of that month it was transferred to the Seventh Army Corps, and a Second and Third Division were formed; the Second under the command of Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder, U. S. Volunteers, the First Brigade being composed of the Eleventh and Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, the Second Brigade of the Second New York, First District of Columbia, and Fifth Maryland, and the Third Brigade of the First Ohio, Third Pennsylvania, One hundred and fifty-seventh Indiana, and First Illinois; the Third under the command of Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U. S. Volunteers, composed of two brigades, the First comprising the First Florida, Fifth Ohio, and Thirty-second Michigan, and the Second of the Second Georgia, Third Ohio, and Sixty-ninth New York.

During the month of July the Second Division was increased by the Fifth U. S. Infantry to the First Brigade, the First Florida and Second Georgia to the Second Brigade; the Second New York being transferred to the Third Division. During this month the regular regiments of the corps assembled at Tampa were embarked with General Shafter's expedition, and the troops remaining were moved to Fernandina, Fla., commencing July 20.

On August 11 the corps was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., and General Coppinger having been retired from the Army, Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. Volunteers, was designated to command the corps, October 13, 1898, serving with it until December 3, 1898.

On the 21st of October, 1898, the corps was reorganized under the command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. Volunteers, there being two divisions; the First

under the command of Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. Volunteers, composed of the First, Eighth, Tenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, Sixty-ninth New York, and First Florida; the Second under the command of Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. Volunteers, composed of the Second U. S. Infantry, Third Alabama, Second Arkansas, Fourth Kentucky, Third Tennessee, and Fourth Wisconsin.

In November Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee relieved General Hall from the command of the First Division, and on December 14, 1898, General Wheeler was relieved by Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, U. S. Volunteers, who, on the 20th of that month, was relieved by Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, who retained command until December 29, when the command devolved upon Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. Volunteers, the senior officer present, and the headquarters were moved to Anniston, Ala.

By General Orders, No. 8, January 16, 1899, the Fourth Corps was discontinued; the Second U. S. Infantry, Third Alabama, Second Arkansas, and Fourth Wisconsin being constituted a separate brigade of the Second Army Corps under the command of General Frank.

May 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN J. COPPINGER, U. S. Volunteers commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY, 11th Infantry.
11th U. S. Infantry.
20th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN H. PAGE, 3d Infantry.
3d U. S. Infantry.
19th U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. MABRY, 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.

1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.
2d Texas Volunteer Infantry.
1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Cavalry Brigade.

Lieut. Col. HENRY E. NOYES, 2d Cavalry.

2d U. S. Cavalry.
5th U. S. Cavalry.

June 30, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Transferred to Seventh Army Corps, June 27, 1898.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SIMON SNYDER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY, 11th Infantry.
11th U. S. Infantry.
9th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS H. CARPENTER, U. S. Volunteers.
2d New York Volunteer Infantry.
1st District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.
5th Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 157th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB KLINE, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. CORTLAND L. KENNAN, 5th Ohio
 Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry.
 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 32d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. LINCOLN, U. S.
 Volunteers.
 2d Georgia Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 69th New York Volunteer Infantry.

July 31, 1898.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SIMON SNYDER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THEODORE SCHWAN, U. S. Vol-
 unteers.
 5th U. S. Infantry.
 11th U. S. Infantry.
 19th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH K. HUDSON, U. S.
 Volunteers.
 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Georgia Volunteer Infantry.
 5th Maryland Volunteer Infantry.
 1st District of Columbia Volunteer In-
 fantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.
 157th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS H. CARPENTER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JACOB KLINE, U. S. Volun-
 teers.
 2d New York Volunteer Infantry.
 5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 32d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. LINCOLN, U. S.
 Volunteers.
 3d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 69th New York Volunteer Infantry.

August 31, 1898.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SIMON SNYDER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THEODORE SCHWAN, U. S. Volunteers.

11th U. S. Infantry.

19th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH K. HUDSON, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Florida Volunteer Infantry.

2d Georgia Volunteer Infantry.

5th Maryland Volunteer Infantry.

1st District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

3d Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS H. CARPENTER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JACOB KLINE, U. S. Volunteers.

5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

32d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. LINCOLN, U. S. Volunteers.

3d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

69th New York Volunteer Infantry

September 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOHN J. COPPINGER, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES K. HUDSON, U. S. Volunteers.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES K. HUDSON, U. S. Volunteers.

1st Florida Volunteer Infantry.

1st District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. THOMAS M. K. SMITH, 10th Infantry.

8th U. S. Infantry.

10th U. S. Infantry.

16th U. S. Infantry.

1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS H. CARPENTER, U. S. Volunteers.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. LINCOLN, U. S. Volunteers.

69th New York Volunteer Infantry.

October 31, 1898.

(Reorganized October 21, 1898.)

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S.
Volunteers.

1st U. S. Infantry.
8th U. S. Infantry.
10th U. S. Infantry.
Battalion 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD COMBA, U. S.
Volunteers.

15th U. S. Infantry.
16th U. S. Infantry.
69th New York Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GILBERT S. CARPENTER, U. S.
Volunteers.

2d U. S. Infantry.
4th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
3d Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEONARD W. COLBY, U. S.
Volunteers.

2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

November 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S.
Volunteers.

8th U. S. Infantry.
10th U. S. Infantry.
16th U. S. Infantry.
Battalion 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD COMBA, U. S.
Volunteers.

1st U. S. Infantry.
69th New York Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GILBERT S. CARPENTER, U. S.
Volunteers.

2d U. S. Infantry.
4th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
3d Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEONARD W. COLBY, U. S. Vol-
unteers.

2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

December 31, 1898.

Brig. Gen. ROYAL T. FRANK, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Corps.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD COMBA, U. S. Volunteers.

16th U. S. Infantry.
69th New York Volunteer Infantry.
3d Battalion, 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. LEONARD W. COLBY, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Arkansas Volunteer Infantry.
3d Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
4th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. GILBERT S. CARPENTER, U. S. Volunteers.

2d U. S. Infantry.
4th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
3d Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, U. S. Volunteers.

2d U. S. Cavalry.
Det. 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Det. 8th U. S. Cavalry.
10th U. S. Cavalry.

The strength of the Fourth Army Corps from organization to disbandment was as follows:

Month.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
1898.		
May.....	442	7,689
June.....	969	21,759
July.....	625	14,019
August.....	584	12,009
September.....	329	6,616
October.....	733	16,797
November.....	689	16,470
December.....	545	13,337

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

By telegraphic orders of April 15, 1898, for the assembling on the Gulf coast of all available regular troops, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first regiments of infantry were ordered to proceed to Tampa, Fla., and Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. Army, assigned to their command. Subsequently (April 29) Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. Army, who had been assigned to command of the troops at New Orleans, was directed to proceed to Tampa and assume command of all troops at that point.

By telegraphic orders of May 10, 1898, General Brooke was directed to send from Chickamauga to Tampa the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, and Sixteenth regiments of infantry.

On May 15 the Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts Infantry were ordered to join the troops at Tampa, and by General Orders, No. 46, of the following day (May 16) the troops at Tampa were constituted the Fifth Army Corps and Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. Volunteers, assigned to command. Between that date and the 25th of that month the troops at Tampa had been increased by the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth regiments of cavalry, 10 batteries of light artillery, 4 batteries of heavy artillery, 2 companies of engineers, and the following volunteers: Second Illinois, Second Wisconsin, First North Carolina, Fifth Iowa, Thirty-second Michigan, Third Ohio, Second Georgia, and Fifth Ohio; a total strength of approximately 1,061 officers and 16,482 enlisted men. On the afternoon of June 7 the command was reinforced by the Fifth Cavalry and Eleventh and Nineteenth Infantry.

By telegraphic orders of May 31 General Shafter was directed to proceed with his command on transports to the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba, and on June 8, preparatory to departure, the transports were loaded with the following troops: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry, two dismounted squadrons of four troops each from the First, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth U. S. Cavalry, and First U. S. Volunteer Cavalry, one squadron Second Cavalry, light batteries E and K, First Artillery; A and F, Second Artillery; heavy batteries G and H, Fourth Artillery; Companies C and E, Engineers; Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts, making a grand total of 773 officers and 14,564 enlisted men, but it was not until June 14 that the movement commenced, at which time the strength of the command had been increased to 815 officers and 16,072 enlisted men.

On the morning of the 22d of June the Army commenced to disembark at Daiquiri, province of Santiago, Cuba; it was continued during the day and night of the 23d, and by the evening of the 24th the disembarkation of the command was practically completed.

On June 23 the Thirty-third Michigan and one battalion of the Thirty-fourth Michigan sailed from Newport News, followed on the 26th by the other two battalions of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Ninth Massachusetts. On June 30 the First Illinois Infantry sailed from Tampa to join the command at Santiago, followed on July 3 by the First District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry; and the Sixth Massachusetts and Sixth Illinois sailed from Charleston, S. C., on the 8th and 10th, respectively

The command participated in engagements at Las Guasimas, June 24, El Caney July 1, San Juan, July 1-3, Santiago, July 3; after which it moved forward to the city of Santiago, which surrendered on July 17.

Owing to the prevalence of disease, which affected the whole Army, it was decided to withdraw the troops to the United States; and Montauk Point, Long Island, having been decided upon as a rendezvous, the return was commenced August 7 and completed by August 24, when General Shafter with his staff sailed for the United States.

The Fifth Army Corps was discontinued by General Orders, No. 163, October 7, 1898.

May 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM M. SHAFER, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

Assumed command May 25, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB F. KENT, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Col. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN, 6th Infantry.	Col. EDWARD P. PEARSON, 10th Infantry.
6th U. S. Infantry.	10th U. S. Infantry.
16th U. S. Infantry.	21st U. S. Infantry.
71st New York Volunteer Infantry.	3d U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. ALFRED T. SMITH, 13th U. S. Infantry.

13th U. S. Infantry.

9th U. S. Infantry.

24th U. S. Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES J. VAN HORN, 8th Infantry.
 8th U. S. Infantry.
 22d U. S. Infantry.
 2d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT H. HALL, 4th Infantry.
 4th U. S. Infantry.
 1st U. S. Infantry.
 25th U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN N. ANDREWS, 12th U. S. Infantry.
 12th U. S. Infantry.
 7th U. S. Infantry.
 17th U. S. Infantry.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers.

Assigned to command May 17, 1898.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL S. SUMNER, U. S. Volunteers.
 3d U. S. Cavalry.
 6th U. S. Cavalry.
 9th U. S. Cavalry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.
 1st U. S. Cavalry.
 10th U. S. Cavalry.

Light Artillery Brigade.

Lieut. Col. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, 3d U. S. Artillery.
 1st U. S. Art., Batteries K and E.
 2d U. S. Art., Batteries F and A.
 3d U. S. Art., Batteries F and C.
 4th U. S. Art., Batteries B and F.
 5th U. S. Art., Batteries F and D.

Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. GRAHAM D. FITCH, Corps of Engineers.
 Company C, Battalion of Engineers.
 Company E, Battalion of Engineers.

Battalion of Siege Artillery.

Maj. SAMUEL M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery.
 4th U. S. Art., Batteries G and H.
 5th U. S. Art., Batteries M and K.

Signal Corps.

First Lieut. FRANK GREENE, Signal Corps.
 Detachment Signal Corps.

June 30, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JACOB F. KENT, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, U. S. Volunteers.
 6th U. S. Infantry.
 16th U. S. Infantry.
 71st New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD P. PEARSON, 10th Infantry.
 10th U. S. Infantry.
 21st U. S. Infantry.
 2d U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. CHARLES A. WIKOFF, 22d U. S. Infantry.

13th U. S. Infantry.

9th U. S. Infantry.

24th U. S. Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers

*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S.
Volunteers.

8th U. S. Infantry.

22d U. S. Infantry.

2d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. EVAN MILES, 1st U. S. Infantry.

1st U. S. Infantry.

4th U. S. Infantry.

25th U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. Volunteers.

7th U. S. Infantry.

12th U. S. Infantry.

17th U. S. Infantry.

Independent Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Infantry.

20th U. S. Infantry.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers.

*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. SAMUEL S. SUMNER, U. S. Vol-
unteers.

3d U. S. Cavalry.

6th U. S. Cavalry.

9th U. S. Cavalry.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S.
Volunteers.

1st U. S. Cavalry.

10th U. S. Cavalry.

1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

Squadron 2d Cavalry.

Lient. Col. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY, 2d U. S. Cavalry.

Troops A, C, D, and F, 2d Cavalry.

Light Artillery Brigade.

Maj. JOHN W. DILLENBACK, 2d U. S. Artillery.

1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries E and K.
2d U. S. Artillery, Batteries A and F.

Battalion of Siege Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM ENNIS, 4th U. S. Artillery.

4th U. S. Artillery, Batteries G and H.

Signal Corps.

Maj. FRANK GREENE, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

Detachment Signal Corps.

Balloon Detachment.

Maj. JOSEPH E. MAXFIELD, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. EDWARD BURR, Corps of Engineers.

Companies C and E, Battalion of Engineers.

July 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JACOB F. KENT, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. HUGH A. THEAKER, 16th U. S. Infantry.

6th U. S. Infantry.
16th U. S. Infantry.
71st New York Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD P. PEARSON, U. S. Volunteers.

2d U. S. Infantry.
10th U. S. Infantry.
21st U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES, U. S. Volunteers.

9th U. S. Infantry.
13th U. S. Infantry.
24th U. S. Infantry.
34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry (6 companies).

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. Volunteers.

8th U. S. Infantry.
22d U. S. Infantry.
2d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, U. S. Volunteers.

1st U. S. Infantry.
4th U. S. Infantry.
25th U. S. Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Third Brigade.

Maj. Gen. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. Volunteers.

7th U. S. Infantry.
 12th U. S. Infantry.
 17th U. S. Infantry.

PROVISIONAL DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ABRAM A. HARBACH, 3d U. S.
 Infantry.

 3d U. S. Infantry.
 20th U. S. Infantry.
 (Attached.)
 33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY L. TURNER, 1st Illinois Vol-
 unteer Infantry.

 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 1st District of Columbia Volunteer In-
 fantry.
 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
 (Attached.)
 34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
 8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL S. SUMNER, U. S.
 Volunteers.

 5d U. S. Cavalry.
 6th U. S. Cavalry.
 9th U. S. Cavalry.

Second Brigade.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, 1st
 U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

 1st U. S. Cavalry.
 10th U. S. Cavalry.
 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

Squadron Second Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY, 2d Cavalry.

Troops A, B, D, and F, 2d Cavalry.

Light Artillery Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, U. S.
 Volunteers.

 1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries E and K.
 2d U. S. Artillery, Batteries A and F.
 4th U. S. Artillery, Battery F.
 5th U. S. Artillery, Battery F

Battalion Siege Artillery.

Capt. ALBERT S. CUMMINGS, 4th Artillery.
 4th U. S. Artillery, Batteries G and H.

Battalion of Engineers.

Capt. EDWARD BURR, Corps of Engineers.
 Companies C and E, Battalion of Engi-
 neers.

Signal Corps.

Lieut. Col. FRANK GREENE, U. S. Volunteers.

Company of Signal Corps.

August 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ADELBERT AMES, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Lieut. Col. CHARLES W. MINER, 6th U. S. Infantry.	Brig. Gen. EDWARD P. PEARSON, U. S. Volunteers.
6th U. S. Infantry.	2d U. S. Infantry.
16th U. S. Infantry.	10th U. S. Infantry.
71st New York Volunteer Infantry.	21st U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. ALFRED T. SMITH, 13th U. S. Infantry.

9th U. S. Infantry.
13th U. S. Infantry.
24th U. S. Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN, U. S. Volunteers.
8th U. S. Infantry.	1st U. S. Infantry.
22d U. S. Infantry.	4th U. S. Infantry.
2d Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.	25th U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. GILBERT S. CARPENTER, 7th U. S. Infantry.

7th U. S. Infantry.
12th U. S. Infantry.
17th U. S. Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Lieut. Col. ABRAM A. HARBACH, 3d U. S. Infantry.	Col. HENRY L. TURNER, 1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
3d U. S. Infantry.	1st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
20th U. S. Infantry.	1st District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry.
	8th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN P. PETERMAN, 34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

34th Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
 9th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.
 33d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL S. SUMNER, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

3d U. S. Cavalry.
 6th U. S. Cavalry.
 9th U. S. Cavalry.

Light Artillery Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH, U. S. Volunteers.

1st U. S. Artillery, Batteries E and K.
 2d U. S. Artillery, Batteries A and F.
 4th U. S. Artillery, Battery F.
 5th U. S. Artillery, Battery F

Second Brigade.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.

1st U. S. Cavalry.
 10th U. S. Cavalry.
 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.
 2d U. S. Cavalry (attached).

Battalion Siege Artillery.

Capt. ALBERT S. CUMMINS, 4th Artillery.

4th U. S. Artillery, Batteries G and H.

Engineers.

Col. WILLARD YOUNG, 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

Detachment Signal Corps.

Lieut. Col. FRANK GREENE, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

Company Signal Corps.

September 30, 1898.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. THEODORE A. BALDWIN, 10th U. S. Cavalry.

2d U. S. Cavalry.
 6th U. S. Cavalry.
 10th U. S. Cavalry.

Infantry.

Maj. AUGUSTUS W. CORLISS, 7th Infantry.

7th U. S. Infantry.

Engineers.

Col. WILLARD YOUNG, 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

Signal Corps.

Lieut. Col. FRANK GREENE, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

Company B, U. S. Signal Corps.

15th Company U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

The strength of the Fifth Army Corps from organization to disbandment was as follows:

Month.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
May, 1898.....	1,061	16,482
June, 1898.....	1,107	17,041
July, 1898.....	1,272	22,610
August, 1898.....	1,109	20,761
September, 1898.....	218	5,136

[NOTE.—The Sixth Army Corps was never organized.]

SEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

The Seventh Army Corps was organized May 27, 1898, at Tampa, Fla., from the Third and Fifth Ohio, Second Georgia, First Florida, and Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers, then in camp at Palmetto Beach, Tampa, Fla., and the First North Carolina, Second and Fourth Illinois, First Wisconsin, and Fiftieth Iowa Volunteers, then in camp at Jacksonville, Fla., Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. Volunteers, having assumed command on the preceding day, and in accordance with General Orders, No. 46, A. G. O., 1898, the troops at Tampa were constituted the First Division, under the command of Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. Volunteers, with two brigades; the troops at Jacksonville were made the Second Division, under the command of Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, U. S. Volunteers, also of two brigades. General Lee having been authorized to establish his headquarters at Jacksonville, the corps removed to that place May 21, with the exception of the First Division, which remained at Tampa.

During the month of June, 1898, the corps was increased by the arrival of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, which was assigned to the First Brigade of the Second Division, and by the Second and Fourth Virginia, and Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteers, which were made a Third Brigade of the Second Division, under the command of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck, U. S. Volunteers. At the same time the First Division was transferred to the Fourth Army Corps and its place taken by the First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. Volunteers, then at Miami, Fla., composed of the First Alabama, First Louisiana, First Texas, forming the First Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. Volunteers; the Second Alabama, Second Louisiana, and Second Texas, the Second Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, U. S. Volunteers. This division was later (July 31) transferred from Miami to Jacksonville. The Third Division was organized under the command of Brig. Gen. Lucius F. Hubbard, U. S. Volunteers, composed of the Second Mississippi, Third Nebraska, First South Dakota, and Second U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

During the month of August, 1898, the corps was increased by the assignment of the Fourth U. S. Volunteer Infantry, and Second New Jersey Volunteers, the former

to the First Division and the latter to the Second Division, and the One hundred and sixty-first Indiana, First South Carolina, and Sixth Missouri to the Third Division.

On October 8, 1898, orders were issued to move the corps to Savannah after suitable camps had been prepared, and subsequently by General Orders, No. 171, October 21, 1898, the corps was reorganized: The First Division, Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. Volunteers, made up of the First Texas, Second Louisiana, and Third Nebraska (First Brigade); Ninth Illinois, Second South Carolina, and Fourth Illinois (Second Brigade). The Second Division, Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. Volunteers, One hundred and sixty-first Indiana, Second Illinois, and First North Carolina (First Brigade); the Fourth Virginia, Forty-ninth Iowa, and Sixth Missouri (Second Brigade), and the Seventh and Eighth U. S. Cavalry, forming a cavalry brigade.

By General Orders, No. 184, December 13, 1898, General Lee, with the Seventh Corps, was assigned to the immediate command of all troops in the province of Habana. General Lee arrived at Habana December 14, and during the months of December and January all of the Seventh Corps, as above constituted, was embarked from Savannah on transports for Cuba and distributed in the province of Habana; the first division under the command of Maj. Gen. J. Warren Keifer, U. S. Volunteers, and the second under the command of Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, U. S. Volunteers.

The volunteer troops having been mustered out of service by General Orders, No. 87, May 3, 1899, and all the divisions thereof having been disbanded, the Seventh Army Corps was discontinued.

May 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

Assumed command May 20, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GUY V. HENRY, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, U. S. Volunteers.	Col. WILLIAM T. MCGURRIN, 32d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
3d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	1st Florida Volunteer Infantry.
5th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.	32d Michigan Volunteer Infantry.
2d Georgia Volunteer Infantry.	

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. ANDREW S. BURT, U. S. Volunteers.	Col. DOUGLAS V. JACKSON, 50th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.	1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.	50th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
	4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

June 30, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THEODORE SCHWAN, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.
 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. GORDON, U. S. Volunteers.
 2d Texas Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW S. BURT, U. S. Volunteers.
 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 2d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT, U. S. Volunteers.
 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
 50th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
 4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

July 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.
 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. GORDON, U. S. Volunteers.
 2d Texas Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW S. BURT, U. S. Volunteers.
 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 2d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. BANCROFT, U. S. Volunteers.
 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
 50th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
 4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.
 2d U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.
 3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
 1st South Dakota Volunteer Infantry.

August 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Vol-
 unteers.
 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. LOUIS M. OPENHEIMER, 2d Texas
 Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Texas Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Alabama Volunteer Infantry.
 1st Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
 4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW S. BURT, U. S. Vol-
 unteers.
 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 2d New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY T. DOUGLAS, U. S.
 Volunteers.
 1st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 50th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, U. S. Volunteers.

2d Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM A. MONTGOMERY, 2d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

2d Mississippi Volunteer Infantry.

3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. BARKLEY, U. S. Volunteers.

4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

1st South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Second U. S. Volunteer Cavalry.

Col. JAY L. TORREY, U. S. Volunteers.

Signal Corps Battalion.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH E. MAXFIELD, commanding.

September 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. MABRY, 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.

4th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.

1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.

1st Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW S. BURT, U. S. Volunteers.

1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY T. DOUGLAS, U. S. Volunteers.

9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, U. S. Volunteers.

4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LUCIUS F. HUBBARD, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. WINFIELD T. DURBIN, 161st Indiana
Volunteer Infantry.
161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES H. BARKLEY, U. S.
Volunteers.
4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

October 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. MABRY, 1st Texas Vol-
unteer Infantry.
1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.
2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY T. DOUGLAS, U. S.
Volunteers.
4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, U. S.
Volunteers.
1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOUIS H. CARPENTER, U. S.
Volunteers.
7th U. S. Cavalry.
8th U. S. Cavalry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, U. S.
Volunteers.
4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Signal Corps Battalion.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH E. MAXFIELD, U. S.
Volunteers.

Division hospital.

Maj. and Surg. JOHN R. McDILL, U. S.
Volunteers.

November 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volun-
teers.
1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.
2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY T. DOUGLAS, U. S.
Volunteers.
4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, U. S. Volunteers. 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry. 2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry. 161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	Brig. Gen. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, U. S. Volunteers. 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry. 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. 6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Signal Corps Battalion.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH E. MAXFIELD, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

- 1st Maine Artillery Battalion.
- 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers (battalion).

December 31, 1898.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers. 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry. 2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry. 3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.	Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE, U. S. Volunteers. 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. 2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. 4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Col. JOSEPH F. ARMFIELD, 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry. 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry. 2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry. 161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.	Brig. Gen. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, U. S. Volunteers. 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry. 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. 6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

Signal Corps Battalion.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH E. MAXFIELD, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

- 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

January 31, 1899.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. ELMER E. WOOD, 2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.

1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.
2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. HENRY T. DOUGLAS, U. S. Volunteers.

9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, U. S. Volunteers.

161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, U. S. Volunteers.

4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers Battalion.
7th U. S. Cavalry (First Squadron).
1st Maine Volunteer Artillery Battalion.
2d U. S. Artillery Battalion.*Signal Corps Battalion.*

Capt. GEORGE R. GYGER, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

February 28, 1899.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. J. WARREN KEIFER, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. ELMER E. WOOD, 2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.

1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.
2d Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.
3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. HENRY T. DOUGLAS, U. S. Volunteers.

9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
2d South Carolina Volunteer Infantry.
4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, U. S. Volunteers.
 161st Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
 2d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 1st North Carolina Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HENRY C. HASBROUCK, U. S. Volunteers.
 4th Virginia Volunteer Infantry.
 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
 6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.

2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers Battalion.
 7th U. S. Cavalry (First Squadron).
 1st Maine Artillery Battalion.
 2d U. S. Artillery Battalion.

Signal Corps Battalion.

Capt. GEORGE R. GYGER, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps.

March 31, 1899.

FIRST DIVISION.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES CAMPBELL, 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 9th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
 4th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD, U. S. Volunteers.

Second Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM G. DAVIS, 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
 49th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
 6th Missouri Volunteer Infantry.
 3d Nebraska Volunteer Infantry.
 2d U. S. Volunteer Engineers.

The strength of the Seventh Army Corps from organization to disbandment was as follows:

Month.	Officers.	Enlisted men.
May, 1898	501	8,904
June, 1898	873	18,778
July, 1898	978	23,704
August, 1898	1,226	29,940
September, 1898	779	17,514
October, 1898	724	16,365
November, 1898	674	14,421
December, 1898	651	15,693
January, 1899	678	14,806
February, 1899	672	14,300
March, 1899	275	5,342

EIGHTH ARMY CORPS.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila, P. I., having created in that quarter of the globe unforeseen conditions consequent upon the war with Spain, and the inability of the naval commander to hold the city of Manila, were possession to be at once secured, the most available troops then on the Pacific coast were ordered to Manila.

On May 25, 1898, the First California, Second Oregon, battery of California Artillery, and five companies of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, all under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. Volunteers, sailed on the *Australia*, *City of Peking*, and *City of Sydney*, followed on June 15 by the Tenth Pennsylvania, First Colorado, First Nebraska, four companies Eighteenth and four companies Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, and Batteries A and B, Utah Artillery, on the *China*, *Zealandia*, *Colon*, and *Senator*, under the command of Brig. Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. Volunteers; and by General Orders, No. 73, June 21, 1898, all of the troops comprising the Philippine expedition were constituted the Eighth Army Corps, under the command of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. Volunteers, who sailed on June 29 on the *Newport* and arrived at Manila July 25, 1898. With the expedition under the command of General Merritt was sent the First North Dakota, Thirteenth Minnesota, First Iowa, First Wyoming, Astor Battery, four companies Eighteenth and four companies Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, and four batteries Third U. S. Artillery, also Company A, Engineer Battalion.

On the arrival of General Merritt these troops were organized into two divisions; the first under the command of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. Volunteers, and the second under Brig. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, and although the corps was increased in strength by subsequent accessions, it remained with two divisions during its existence.

Major-General Merritt sailed for the United States on August 30, 1898, and was relieved by Maj. Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. Volunteers, and on the return to the United States of General Anderson he was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton, U. S. Volunteers, in command of the First Division, and on the death of the latter in action at San Mateo, P. I., December 19, 1899, by Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. Volunteers, and the latter in January, 1900, by Maj. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. Volunteers.

The two divisions of the Eighth Army Corps, as a rule, consisted of two brigades each; a third brigade was made for both divisions in March, 1899, and in January, 1900, a fourth brigade was added to the Second Division.

By General Orders, No. 49, April 13, 1900, the Eighth Army Corps was discontinued.

The following was the organization at the end of each month:

August 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRISON G. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.

Unassigned.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I, K, and L.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Col. SAMUEL OVENSINE, 23d U. S. Infantry.	Col. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH, 18th U. S. Infantry.
23d U. S. Infantry, Headquarters, band, and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.	18th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H.
14th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters, band, and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M.	3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.
6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D. Astor Battery.	Co. A, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army.

September 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRISON G. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I, K, and L.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSINE, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. IRVING HALE, U. S. Volunteers.
14th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters, band, and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M.	18th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H.
6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D. Astor Battery.	3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.
	Attached.
	Company A, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army.

Provost Guard.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

23d U. S. Infantry, Headquarters, band, and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.

October 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES F. SMITH, 1st California Volunteer Infantry.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I, K, and L.

14th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters, band and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSINE, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Batteries D and G.

Astor Battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRISON G. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.

Not brigaded.

First Lieut. William G. Haan, 3d U. S. Artillery. Company A, Battalion of Engineers.

Provost Guard.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

23d U. S. Infantry, Headquarters, band, and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.

Garrison at Cavite, P. I.

Col. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH, 18th U. S. Infantry.

18th U. S. Infantry, headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H.

November 30, 1898.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES F. SMITH, 1st California Volunteer Infantry.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I, K, and L.

14th U. S. Infantry, headquarters, band and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSINE, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Batteries D and G.

Astor Battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Garrison at Cavite, P. I.</i>
Brig. Gen. HARRISON G. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers.	Col. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH, 18th U. S. Infantry.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.	18th U. S. Infantry, headquarters, band, and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H.
<i>Not brigaded.</i>	
First Lieut. WILLIAM G. HAAN, 3d U. S. Artillery.	
Co. A, Battalion Engineers, U. S. Army.	

December 31, 1898.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. CHARLES KING, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSINE, U. S. Volunteers.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I, K, and L.	6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.
14th U. S. Infantry, headquarters, band and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M.	

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>First Separate Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. HARRISON G. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. MARCUS P. MILLER, U. S. Volunteers.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.	6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G. 18th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
<i>Provost Guard.</i>	<i>Not brigaded.</i>
Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.	First Lieut. WILLIAM G. HAAN, 3d U. S. Artillery.
23d U. S. Infantry (12 companies).	Company A, Battalion Engineers, U. S. Army.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

January 31, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. Volunteers.

*Not brigaded.*Capt. ALEXANDER B. DYER, 6th U. S.
Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE, U. S. Vol-
unteers.4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I, K,
and L.14th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and
Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I,
K, L, and M.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. HARRISON G. OTIS, U. S. Vol-
unteers.3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K,
and L.*First Separate Brigade.*Brig. Gen. MARCUS P. MILLER, U. S. Vol-
unteers.6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
18th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).*Provost Guard.*

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

23d U. S. Infantry (12 companies).

February 28, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS M. ANDERSON, U. S. Volunteers.

*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volun-
teers.

23d U. S. Infantry, Companies E and L.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE, U. S. Vol-
unteers.4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I,
K, and L.14th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and
Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K,
L, and M.*Not brigaded.*

Capt. ALEXANDER B. DYER, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Not brigaded.</i>
Brig. Gen. HARRISON G. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers.	Capt. HERBERT S. FOSTER, 20th U. S. Infantry.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.	20th U. S. Infantry, Companies C, F, G, and L.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. MARCUS P. MILLER, U. S. Army.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
 18th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
 23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.

Provost Guard.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

20th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies A, B, D, E, H, I, K, and M.
 23d U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies B, C, D, F, G, and H.

Not brigaded.

First Lieut. WILLIAM G. HAAN, 3d U. S. Artillery.

Company A, Battalion Engineers.

March 31, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>Second Brigade.</i>	<i>Third Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I, K, and L.	3d U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
14th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M.	22d U. S. Infantry (12 companies).

Not brigaded.

Capt. ALEXANDER B. DYER, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

*First Brigade.*Brig. Gen. HARRISON G. OTIS, U. S.
Volunteers.3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K,
and L.*Third Brigade.*Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Vol-
unteers.4th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
17th U. S. Infantry, Companies B, D, G,
H, I, K, L, and M.*Visayan Military District.*

Brig. Gen. MARCUS P. MILLER, U. S. Army.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
18th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.*Provost guard.*Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S.
Volunteers.20th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
23d U. S. Infantry, headquarters and
Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
and L.*Not brigaded.*Capt. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Corps of Engi-
neers, U. S. Army.Company A, Battalion of Engineers, U. S.
Army.

April 30, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

*Second Brigade.*Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE, U. S.
Volunteers.4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I,
K, and L.
14th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and
Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K,
L, and M.*Third Brigade.*Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volun-
unteers.3d U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
22d U. S. Infantry (12 companies).*Not brigaded.*

Capt. ALEXANDER B. DYER, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTEUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

4th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
17th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).

Visayan Military District.

Col. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH, 18th U. S. Infantry.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
18th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.

Provost Guard.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

20th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
23d U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.

Not brigaded.

Capt. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

Company A, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A.

Lieut. Col. JACOB H. SMITH, 12th U. S. Infantry

12th U. S. Infantry. (12 companies.)

Major JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Infantry.

9th U. S. Infantry. (12 companies).

May 31, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSCHINE, U. S. Volunteers.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, E, G, I, K, and L.

14th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
17th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).

22d U. S. Infantry (12 companies).

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Not brigaded.

Capt. ALEXANDER B. DYER, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK FUNSTON, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

14th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
21st U. S. Infantry (12 companies)*Visayan Military District.*

Brig. Gen. JAMES F. SMITH, U. S. Volunteers

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
18th U. S. Infantry (12 companies).
23d U. S. Infantry (12 companies).*Provost Guard.*

Brig. Gen. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, U. S. Volunteers.

20th U. S. Infantry.

Not brigaded.

Lieut. Col. JACOB H. SMITH, 12th U. S. Infantry.

12th U. S. Infantry.

Maj. JAMES REGAN, 9th U. S. Infantry.

9th U. S. Infantry.

Col. ALFRED T. SMITH, 13th U. S. Infantry.

13th U. S. Infantry.

Maj. WILLIAM P. VOST, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, Headquarters and batteries B, C, E, F, H, L, M, N, and O.

Maj. JOHN L. TIERNON, 1st U. S. Artillery.

1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.
4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.

Capt. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Corps of Engineers.

Company A, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army.

June 30, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. SAMUEL OVENSINE, U. S. Volunteers.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, G, and L.	13th U. S. Infantry.
4th U. S. Infantry.	14th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L, and M.

Third Brigade.

Col. JACOB KLINE, 21st U. S. Infantry.

21st U. S. Infantry.

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troop I.
 1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.
 4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.
 16th U. S. Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Brig. Gen. FREDERICK FUNSTON, U. S. Volunteers.	Brig. Gen. IRVING HALE, U. S. Volunteers.
9th U. S. Infantry.	17th U. S. Infantry.
12th U. S. Infantry.	

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops E and K.
 3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.
 22d U. S. Infantry.
 3d U. S. Infantry.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
 18th U. S. Infantry.
 6th U. S. Infantry.
 23d U. S. Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Provost Guard.

Col. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, headquarters and Batteries B, C, E, F, H, L, M, and O.
20th U. S. Infantry.*Not brigaded.*

Company A, Battalion Engineers, U. S. Army.

Company E, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

July 31, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

4th U. S. Cavalry—Troops C, G, and L.
4th U. S. Infantry.*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.

13th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and
Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,
K, L, and M.
14th U. S. Infantry.*Not brigaded.*4th U. S. Cavalry, headquarters and Troops B, I, and M.
1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.
4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.
25th U. S. Infantry, Companies E and H.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK FUNSTON, U. S. Volunteers.

9th U. S. Infantry.
12th U. S. Infantry.*Second Brigade.*

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.

17th U. S. Infantry.

*Not brigaded.*4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops E and K.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.
3d U. S. Infantry.
22d U. S. Infantry.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
 18th U. S. Infantry.
 6th U. S. Infantry.
 23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.

Post of Jolo, Jolo.

Maj. GREENLEAF A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry.

23d U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.

Provost Guard.

Col. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, headquarters and Batteries C, E, F, H, L, M, and O.
 20th U. S. Infantry.

District of Cavite, Luzon.

Col. HENRY C. KESSLER, 1st Montana Volunteer Infantry.

6th U. S. Artillery, Battery B.
 13th U. S. Infantry, Company I.

Not assigned.

24th U. S. Infantry, Companies C, E, G, and I.
 Company A, Battalion Engineers, U. S. Army.
 Companies E and F, Signal Corps.

August 31, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops C, G, and L.
 4th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.

13th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and
 Companies A, C, E, F, G, H, K, L,
 and M.
 14th U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.

21st U. S. Infantry.
 24th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies A, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K.
 25th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies B, E, F, G, H, I, and K.
 25th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies B, E, F, H, I, K, L, and M.

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, headquarters and Troops A, B, D, F, H, I, and M.
 1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.
 4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.
 19th U. S. Infantry.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers.
 9th U. S. Infantry.
 12th U. S. Infantry.
 16th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies A, C, D, F, G, I, K, and M.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.
 3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.
 17th U. S. Infantry.

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops E and K.
 3d U. S. Infantry.
 22d U. S. Infantry.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
 18th U. S. Infantry.
 6th U. S. Infantry.
 23d U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies A, I, K, and M.

Post of Jolo, Jolo.

Maj. GREENLEAF A. GOODALE, 23d U. S. Infantry.

23d U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.

Provost Guard.

Col. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, headquarters and Batteries C, E, F, H, L, M, and O.
 20th U. S. Infantry.

District of Cavite, Luzon.

Capt. THOMAS C. WOODBURY, 16th U. S. Infantry.

6th U. S. Artillery, Battery B.
 18th U. S. Infantry, Companies B, E, H, and L.
 13th U. S. Infantry, Company I.

Not assigned.

Companies A and B, Battalion of Engineers.
Companies E and F, Signal Corps.

September 30, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. BISBEE, 13th U. S. Infantry.
13th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L, and M.
19th U. S. Infantry, Companies B, D, F, and G.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.
4th U. S. Infantry.
14th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and L.
21st U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

25th U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies B, E, F, H, I, K, L, and M.

Provisional Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, L, and M.
24th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K.

Not brigaded.

1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.
4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.
Engineer detachment.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers.
9th U. S. Infantry.
12th U. S. Infantry.
16th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.
3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.
17th U. S. Infantry.

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops E and K.
3d U. S. Infantry.
22d U. S. Infantry.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
 18th U. S. Infantry.
 6th U. S. Infantry.
 19th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, C, E, H, I, K, L, and M.
 23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.

Post of Jolo, Jolo.

23d U. S. Infantry, headquarters and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.

District of Cavite, Luzon.

13th U. S. Infantry, Company I.

Not assigned.

Companies A and B, Battalion of Engineer
 Companies E and F, Signal Corps.

October 31, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Vol-
 unteers.
 13th U. S. Infantry.
 4th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Col. AARON S. DAGGETT, 14th U. S.
 Infantry.
 14th U. S. Infantry, Companies B, C, D,
 E, F, G, H, and I.
 21st U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. LYMAN W. V. KENNON, 34th U. S. Volunteers.

24th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, C, E, F, G, H, I, and K.
 34th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Provisional Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Cavalry, Troops A, C, D, E, F, K, L, and M.
 4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, L, and M.

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers.

9th U. S. Infantry.
16th U. S. Infantry.
12th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.

17th U. S. Infantry.
25th U. S. Infantry, Companies D, E, F,
H, I, K, L, and M.
4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.

Not brigaded.

3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries G, H, K, and L.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops E and K.
3d U. S. Infantry.
22d U. S. Infantry.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
18th U. S. Infantry.
19th U. S. Infantry.
6th U. S. Infantry.
23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.

Post of Jolo, Jolo.

23d U. S. Infantry, Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, and L.

Provost Guard.

Col. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery, Batteries C, D, E, F, H, L, M, and O.
14th U. S. Infantry, Companies A, K, L, and M.
20th U. S. Infantry.

District of Cavite, Luzon.

13th U. S. Infantry, Company I.

Not assigned.

Companies A and B, Battalion of Engineers.
Companies E and F, Signal Corps.
Hospital Corps.

November 30, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. LAWTON, U. S. Volunteers.

Second Brigade.

4th U. S. Infantry.
 14th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).
 21st U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM KOBBE, 35th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.
 22d U. S. Infantry (8 companies).
 24th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

Provisional Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Cavalry (8 troops).
 4th U. S. Cavalry (10 troops).

Light Artillery Battalion.

Capt. SIDNEY W. TAYLOR, 4th U. S. Artillery.

4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Volunteers.
 9th U. S. Infantry.
 12th U. S. Infantry.
 16th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.
 3d U. S. Artillery (4 batteries).
 17th U. S. Infantry.
 25th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops E and K.
 1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.
 3d U. S. Infantry.

Expeditionary Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Volunteers.

13th U. S. Infantry.

District of Mindanao and Jolo.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

23d U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
 6th U. S. Infantry.
 18th U. S. Infantry.
 19th U. S. Infantry.
 23d U. S. Infantry (4 companies).

Provost Guard.

Col. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 6th U. S. Artillery.

14th U. S. Infantry (4 companies).
 20th U. S. Infantry.
 6th U. S. Artillery (8 batteries).

Not assigned.

Companies A and B, Battalion of Engineers.
 Companies E and F, Signal Corps.

December 31, 1899.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB KLINE, 21st U. S. Infantry.
 4th U. S. Infantry.
 21st U. S. Infantry.

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops A, B, C, D,
 and I.
 4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
 6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, U. S. Vol-
 unteers.
 9th U. S. Infantry.
 12th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S.
 Volunteers.
 3d U. S. Artillery (4 batteries).
 17th U. S. Infantry.
 25th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops E, F, G, H, K, L, and M.
 1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.
 3d U. S. Infantry.
 13th U. S. Infantry.
 22d U. S. Infantry.
 24th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

WAR WITH SPAIN.

Provinces of Northwestern Luzon.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Cavalry, 8 troops.

Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, Luzón.

Col. CHARLES C. HOOD, 16th U. S. Infantry.

16th U. S. Infantry.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.

6th U. S. Infantry.

18th U. S. Infantry.

19th U. S. Infantry.

23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.

District of Mindanao and Jolo.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

23d U. S. Infantry, Companies B, C, D, E, F, H, and L.

Provost Guard.

Col. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery (10 batteries).

14th U. S. Infantry.

20th U. S. Infantry.

Not assigned.

Companies A and B, Battalion of Engineers.

Companies E and F, Signal Corps.

Hospital Corps.

January 31, 1900.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BATES, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Vol-
unteers.

4th U. S. Infantry.

21st U. S. Infantry.

Attached.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops A, B, C, D,
and I.

4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.

5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

<i>First Brigade.</i>	<i>Second Brigade.</i>
Col. EMERSON H. LISCUM, 9th U. S. Infantry.	Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.
9th U. S. Infantry.	4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops F, G, and H.
12th U. S. Infantry.	1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.
	3d U. S. Artillery (3 batteries).
	3d U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK FUNSTON, U. S. Volunteers.

- 22d U. S. Infantry.
- 24th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).
- 4th U. S. Cavalry, Troop M.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. FRANKLIN BELL, U. S. Volunteers.

- 13th U. S. Infantry.
- 17th U. S. Infantry.
- 25th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops E, K, and L.

Expeditionary Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. KOBÉ, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.

Provinces of Northwestern Luzon.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Army.

3d U. S. Cavalry (8 troops).

Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon.

Col. CHARLES C. HOOD, 16th U. S. Infantry.

16th U. S. Infantry.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

- 6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.
- 18th U. S. Infantry.
- 19th U. S. Infantry.
- 23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.

WAR WITH SPAIN.

District of Mindanao and Jolo.

Col. JAMES S. PERITT, 31st U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

23d U. S. Infantry, Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.

Provost Guard.

Col. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery (10 batteries).

14th U. S. Infantry.

20th U. S. Infantry.

Not assigned.

Companies A and B, Battalion of Engineers.

Companies E, F, and H, Signal Corps.

Hospital Corps.

February 28, 1900.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THEODORE SCHWAN, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Volunteers.

4th U. S. Infantry.

21st U. S. Infantry.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops A, B, C, D, and I.

3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries H, K, and L.

4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.

5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. EMERSON H. LISCOM, 9th U. S. Infantry.

9th U. S. Infantry.

12th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK D. GRANT, U. S. Volunteers.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops F and H.

1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.

3d U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK FUNSTON, U. S. Volunteers.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troop G.

22d U. S. Infantry.

24th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. FRANKLIN BELL, U. S. Volunteers.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troop M.
13th U. S. Infantry.
17th U. S. Infantry.
25th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops E, K, and L.

Expeditionary Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. KOBBE, U. S. Volunteers.

3d U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.

Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, Luzon.

Col. CHARLES C. HOOD, 16th U. S. Infantry.

16th U. S. Infantry.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery B.
6th U. S. Infantry.
18th U. S. Infantry.
19th U. S. Infantry.
23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.

District of Mindanao and Jolo.

Col. JAMES S. PETTIT, 31st U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

23d U. S. Infantry, Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.

Provost Guard.

Col. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 6th U. S. Artillery.

6th U. S. Artillery (10 batteries).
14th U. S. Infantry.
20th U. S. Infantry.

Not assigned.

Companies A and B, Battalion of Engineers.
Companies E, F, and H, Signal Corps.
Hospital Corps.

March 31, 1900.

Maj. Gen. ELWELL S. OTIS, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. THEODORE SCHWAN, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT H. HALL, U. S. Vol-
unteers.
21st U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LOYD WHEATON, U. S. Vol-
unteers.
4th U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES M. BELL, U. S. Volunteers.
Third U. S. Artillery, Battery G.

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry (6 troops).
4th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
5th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F.
6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery D.

SECOND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. ARTHUR MACARTHUR, U. S. Volunteers.

First Brigade.

Col. EMERSON H. LISCUM, 9th U. S. In-
fantry.
9th U. S. Infantry.
12th U. S. Infantry.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRED D. GRANT, U. S. Vol-
unteers.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops F, G, and H.
1st U. S. Artillery, Light Battery E.
3d U. S. Infantry.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK FUNSTON, U. S. Vol-
unteers.
22d U. S. Infantry.
24th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. FRANKLIN BELL, U. S. Vol-
unteers.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Troop M.
13th U. S. Infantry.
17th U. S. Infantry.
25th U. S. Infantry (8 companies).

Not brigaded.

4th U. S. Cavalry, Troops K and L.

District of Northwestern Luzon.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG, U. S. Volunteers.
3d U. S. Cavalry (8 troops).

District of Northeastern Luzon.

Col. CHARLES C. HOOD, 16th U. S. Infantry.
16th U. S. Infantry.

Visayan Military District.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT P. HUGHES, U. S. Volunteers.

6th U. S. Artillery, Light Battery G.

6th U. S. Infantry.

18th U. S. Infantry.

19th U. S. Infantry.

23d U. S. Infantry, Companies A, I, K, and M.

District of Mindanao and Jolo.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. KOBBE, U. S. Volunteers.

23d U. S. Infantry, Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and L.

Provost Guard.

Col. EDWARD B. WILLISTON, 6th U. S. Artillery.

3d U. S. Artillery, Batteries H, K, and L.

6th U. S. Artillery (10 batteries).

14th U. S. Infantry.

20th U. S. Infantry.

Not assigned.

Companies A and B, Battalion of Engineers.

Companies E, F, and H, Signal Corps.

Hospital Corps.

A BRIEF HISTORY
OF THE
VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SERVICE OF
THE UNITED STATES DURING THE
WAR WITH SPAIN,
1898.

ORGANIZATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS.

ALABAMA.

First Regiment.—Organized at Mobile, and mustered into the service of the United States at Mobile May 9 to 24, with 48 officers and 941 enlisted men; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps; transferred to First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, June 25. Left Mobile June 25; arrived at Miami, Fla., June 26; left Miami August 12; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., August 13; left Jacksonville September 16; arrived at Birmingham September 17. Furloughed for thirty days September 19. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Birmingham October 31, with 49 officers and 1,089 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 15; deserted, 32.

Second Regiment.—Organized at Mobile, and mustered into the service of the United States at Mobile May 16 to June 14, with 47 officers and 935 enlisted men; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps; arrived at Miami, Fla., June 30. Left Miami August 4; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., August 5; arrived at Montgomery, Ala., September 17. Furloughed for thirty days September 20. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Montgomery October 31, with 49 officers and 926 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 15; killed by accident, 2; drowned, 1; deserted, 54.

Third Regiment.—Organized at Mobile, and mustered into the service of the United States at Mobile June 4 to August 5, with 46 officers and 1,185 enlisted men. Left Mobile September 7 and 8, arriving at Anniston September 9; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps, September 9; transferred to First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, at Anniston, October 7. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Anniston March 20, 1899, with 46 officers and 992 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 7; killed by accident, 1; murdered, 3; deserted, 88.

ARKANSAS.

First Regiment.—Organized at Little Rock, and mustered into the service of the United States at Little Rock May 14 to 20, with 46 officers and 966 enlisted men. Left Little Rock May 25, arriving at Chickamauga, Ga., May 27; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps, September 1; left Chickamauga September 8; arrived at Fort Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, September 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Little Rock October 25, with 46 officers and 1,227 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 22; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 20.

Second Regiment.—Organized at Little Rock, and mustered into the service of the United States at Little Rock May 14 to 25, with 45 officers and 968 enlisted men. Left Little Rock May 27; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 30, and assigned to

Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps; left Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, September 9; arrived at Anniston, Ala., September 10, and assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, October 7. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Anniston, Ala., February 25, 1899, with 46 officers and 822 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 27; deserted, 43.

CALIFORNIA.

First Regiment.—Organized at San Francisco, and mustered into the service of the United States at San Francisco May 6, with 51 officers and 986 enlisted men. Sailed for Manila, P. I., on *City of Peking*, May 25; arrived at Cavite, Manila Bay, June 30; disembarked on July 3; assigned to First Independent Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, July 17; left Cavite Arsenal July 15 and established Camp Dewey, at Tambo, near Manila; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. Participated in battle of Malate trenches July 31 and August 1, and in the assault and capture of Manila August 13. Assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, September 14; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, by reorganization of Division, October 14. In barracks at Manila doing guard and patrol duty in Manila, Paco, Malacañan, and Pandacan. Participated in campaign against insurgents in the vicinity of Manila, February 5 to March 21, 1899; expedition to island of Negros, March 23 to July 4, 1899. Left Negros Island July 16; arrived Manila July 18; left Manila July 26 on transport *Sherman*; arrived at San Francisco August 24, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco September 21, 1899, with 50 officers and 999 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—wounded, 3; died of wounds, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 8; wounded, 45; died of wounds received in action, 1; died of disease, 24; accidentally killed, 2; drowned, 1; deserted, 7.

Sixth Regiment.—Organized at San Francisco, and mustered into the service of the United States at San Francisco May 11, 1898, with 31 officers and 641 enlisted men. Various companies distributed at Santa Cruz, Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks, and Fort Point, Cal., June 1 to September 10; entire regiment consolidated at Fort Point September 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort Point, Cal., December 15, 1898, with 31 officers and 591 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 3; suicide, 1; deserted, 3.

Seventh Regiment.—Organized at San Francisco; mustered into the service of the United States at San Francisco May 9, 1898, with 59 officers and 979 enlisted men. Changed station from the Presidio to Camp Merritt May 31. Left San Francisco October 13; arrived at Los Angeles October 14. Furloughed for thirty days October 14; reassembled at Los Angeles November 12. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Los Angeles December 2, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,169 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; deserted, 5.

Eighth Regiment.—Organized at Fruitvale, Cal.; mustered in at Fruitvale July 6 to 9, 1898, with 35 officers and 1,250 enlisted men. September 10 to December 22 various companies distributed at Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; Alcatraz Island, Benicia Barracks, Angel Island, and Presidio, Cal. Mustered out of the service of the United States at points named February 6, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,211 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 7; suicide, 1; murdered, 1; deserted, 7.

Artillery, Battery A.—Organized at San Francisco; mustered in at San Francisco May 9 with 4 officers and 146 enlisted men. Sailed from San Francisco on steamship *Valencia* October 19; arrived at Manila November 22; stationed at Cavite until April 10, 1899. Participated in advance on San Roque February 9, taking possession of San

Roque, Canacas, and La Caridad, and occupying the same until February 14; from April 10 to June 28 participated in operations against insurgents in the vicinity of San Roque, Rosario, Novaleta, and Cavite Viejo. Left Manila harbor on transport *Sherman* July 26; arrived at San Francisco August 24. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco September 21, 1899, with 4 officers and 137 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 3; deserted, 7.

Artillery, Battery B.—Organized at San Francisco; mustered in at San Francisco May 9 with 4 officers and 146 enlisted men. Changed station from the Presidio to Fort Baker, Cal., June 7, and from Fort Baker to Angel Island December 5, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Angel Island, Cal., January 30, 1899, with 4 officers and 168 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—deserted, 14.

Artillery, Battery C.—Organized at San Francisco; mustered into the service of the United States at San Francisco May 10 with 4 officers and 146 enlisted men. Changed station to Fort Canby, Wash., May 21. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort Canby, Wash., February 3, 1899, with 4 officers and 176 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1; deserted, 8.

Artillery, Battery D.—Organized at Los Angeles; mustered into the service of the United States at San Francisco May 10 with 4 officers and 146 enlisted men. Sailed from San Francisco on transport *Senator*, October 17; arrived at Manila November 21, stationed at Cavite. Participated in advance on San Roque February 9, and in operations against insurgents in the vicinity of San Roque, Novaleta, and Rosario until July 1, 1899, when battery went into quarters at Cavite. Sailed from Manila harbor on transport *Sherman* July 26; arrived at San Francisco August 24. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco September 21, 1899, with 4 officers and 135 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2; deserted, 3.

COLORADO.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Denver May 1 with 46 officers and 970 enlisted men. Left Denver May 17; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 21; assigned to Third Brigade, Independent Division, Eighth Army Corps, May 30. Sailed from San Francisco on steamship *China*, June 15; arrived at Manila, P. I., July 16. Assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, July 17; stationed in the trenches in front of Malate. Participated in engagement at Malate August 1, and in the assault and capture of Manila August 13. Remained in Manila doing camp, garrison, and outpost duty until March 15, 1899. Participated in engagements with insurgents at Blockhouses 5 and 6, February 4 and 5, and in the capture of the Manila waterworks; March 15 moved to Camp Alva to protect the waterworks; detachment of the regiment participated in engagement at Mariquina March 16; on March 25 detachment participated in general advance of Second Division to the north, and in engagement with insurgents at Mariquina March 31; June 3 to 7 joined in general movement under Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall on towns to the east of Laguna de Bay; June 9 and 10 accompanied General Lawton's expedition to the south of Manila as far as Las Piñas, participating in engagements at Guadalupe Heights and Parañaque. Left Camp Alva and returned to Manila July 6. Left Manila on transport *Warren* July 17; arrived at San Francisco August 16. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco September 8, 1899, with 46 officers and 938 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed in action, 1; wounded, 4. Enlisted men—killed in action, 5; wounded, 37; died of wounds, 6; died of disease, etc., 22; drowned, 1; suicide, 1; deserted, 3.

Artillery.—Organized and mustered in at Denver, Colo., July 18, with three officers and 106 enlisted men. Left Fort Logan August 10; arrived at Fort Hancock, N. J., August 15. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort Hancock November 7, with 3 officers and 103 enlisted men. Casualties while in service, none.

CONNECTICUT.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Niantic, Meriden, and Danbury, Conn., May 17 to July 14, with 42 officers and 798 enlisted men. On muster-in various companies distributed at Plum Island, New York; Fort Preble, Me.; Great Gull Island, New York; Fort Constitution, N. H.; and Fort Knox, Me. Arrived at Camp Alger, Va., July 19, and assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, August 2. Left Camp Alger September 7; arrived Niantic September 8. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Hartford and New Britain, Conn., October 31, 1898, with 45 officers and 1,230 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, etc., 18; deserted, 3.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Niantic, July 2 to 6, with 45 officers and 1,232 enlisted men. Left Niantic September 9; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 10. Assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, October 7. Left Camp Meade November 15; arrived at Summerville, S. C., November 17. One battalion left Summerville January 21, 1899; arrived at Savannah, Ga., January 22. Two battalions left Summerville February 16; arrived at Savannah February 17. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah, Ga., March 20, 1899, with 45 officers and 1,105 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, etc., 15; deserted, 51.

Artillery, Battery A.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Niantic May 19, with 5 officers and 120 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days at Niantic September 15; reported from furlough at New Haven October 15. Mustered out at New Haven, Conn., October 25, with 5 officers and 157 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1.

Artillery, Battery B.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Niantic May 19, with 4 officers and 146 enlisted men. Left Niantic May 19; arrived New London May 20. Furloughed for thirty days October 28. Mustered out at Bridgeport, Conn., December 20, with 4 officers and 174 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—deserted, 1.

Artillery, Battery C.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Niantic May 19, with 4 officers and 140 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days September 20. Mustered out at New Haven October 29, with 4 officers and 184 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 4; deserted, 3.

DELAWARE.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Middletown, May 9 to 19, with 47 officers and 969 enlisted men. Changed station from Middletown to Camp Meade, Pa., August 20. Two battalions returned to Middletown, Del., October 3. One battalion (Companies A, B, G, and M) returned to Middletown November 6. Two battalions furloughed for thirty days September 22 and mustered out at Wilmington, Del., November 16. One battalion (Companies A, B, G, and M) furloughed for thirty days November 2 and mustered out at Wilmington December 19. Strength at muster out, 43 officers and 836 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 8; deserted, 46.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Washington, D. C., May 10 to 17, with 49 officers and 922 enlisted men. Changed station from Washington to Camp Alger, Va., May 18; left Camp Alger May 21; arrived at Chickamauga May 23 and assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga, Ga., June 1; arrived at Tampa, Fla., June 4. Assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 12. Left Tampa July 2; arrived at Key West July 5. Regiment, except Company H, sailed from Key West July 6; arrived at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 9, from which date it participated in the Santiago campaign. Left Santiago August 18; arrived at Montauk Point, New York, August 28 and 29. Left Montauk Point September 8; arrived at Washington, D. C., September 9. Company H sailed for Porto Rico July 15; arrived July 25. Sailed from Porto Rico September 8; arrived at New York September 16. Regiment granted furlough for sixty days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Washington, D. C., November 20, 1898, with 49 officers and 810 enlisted men. Casualties while in the service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, etc., 22.

FLORIDA.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Tampa, May 20 to 25, with 48 officers and 956 enlisted man. Assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, May 25; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 11; transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, July 24. Arrived at Fernandina, Fla., July 23; left Fernandina August 23; arrived at Huntsville, Ala., August 25. Companies A, C, E, H, I, K, L, and M left Huntsville October 10; arrived at Tallahassee, Fla., October 11. Granted thirty days' furlough. Mustered out at Tallahassee December 3, 1898. Companies B, D, F, and G assigned to Independent Brigade, Fourth Army Corps, December 24. Mustered out at Huntsville, Ala., January 27, 1899. Strength of regiment at muster-out, 48 officers and 1,135 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, etc., 27; murdered, 2; deserted, 19.

GEORGIA.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Griffin, Ga., May 11 to 14, with 46 officers and 960 enlisted men. Left Griffin June 17; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., June 18; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Furloughed for thirty days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Macon, Ga., November 18, with 46 officers and 852 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 9; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 24.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Griffin, Ga., May 11 to 14, with 45 officers and 940 enlisted men. Changed station to Tampa, Fla., May 21; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, May 25; assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 11; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, July 24. Left Tampa August 18; arrived at Huntsville, Ala., August 21; left Huntsville September 21; arrived at Atlanta, Ga., September 22. Furloughed for thirty days October 6 to November 5. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, and Rome, Ga., November 22 to December 8, 1898, with 45 officers and 989 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 15; deserted 24.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Griffin, Ga., August 24, with 43 officers and 1,243 enlisted men. Assigned to Second

Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, October 7. Left Griffin November 21; arrived at Savannah November 22. Sailed from Savannah on *S. S. Roumania* January 14, 1899; arrived at Nuevitas, Cuba, January 18; changed station to Minas, Cuba, January 30 and February 1. Sailed from Nuevitas March 25; arrived at Augusta, Ga., March 29. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., April 22, 1899, with 46 officers and 945 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 24; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 50.

Artillery, Batteries A and B.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Griffin, Ga., May 13 and 15, with 8 officers and 246 enlisted men. Ordered to Chickamauga June 14; assigned to Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps, June 18. Returned to Griffin September 1; furloughed for thirty days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Griffin, Ga., October 17, with 7 officers and 308 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2; deserted, 4.

IDAHO.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Boise May 7 to 18, with 32 officers and 644 enlisted men. Left Boise May 19; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 22. Sailed from San Francisco on transport *Morgan City* June 27; arrived at Manila, P. I., July 31. Assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, August 1; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, October, 22, 1898; transferred to First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, January 3, 1899; transferred to Second Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, March, 17, 1899. Participated in the attack on Manila August 13, 1898. In barracks at Malate, doing outpost and garrison duty, until February 4, 1899. Participated in engagement at Santa Ana February 5; at San Pedro Macati February 6 and 7; battle of Caloccan February 10; attack on Malabon February 11, and on Guadalupe February 14 and 15. In trenches between Pasay and San Pedro Macati, doing guard, outpost, and reconnoitering duty. Participated in engagement at Marilao March 27. Headquarters at Gumbo Point March 31; at Macati Road to April 8. On Laguna de Bay expedition April 8 to 18, participating in engagements at Santa Cruz, Partagan, Pueblo de Lambon, Parges, and Palete. Headquarters moved to Gumbo Point April 8; to Caliente Church June 18; to Cemetery Knoll June 25. Returned to Manila July 12. Sailed from Manila on transport *Grant* July 30; arrived at San Francisco August 29. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., September 25, 1899, with 32 officers and 444 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed in action, 1; wounded 2. Enlisted men—killed in action, 4; wounded 25; died of wounds, 2; died of disease, 13; killed by accident, 1; drowned, 1; deserted, 2.

ILLINOIS.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield May 13 with 50 officers and 979 enlisted men. Left Springfield May 14; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 16; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga June 2; arrived at Tampa, Fla., June 3; assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 11. Sailed on steamships *Macon* and *Gate City* July 1; arrived at Santiago, Cuba, July 9; assigned to Second Provisional Brigade, Fifth Army Corps; participated in Santiago campaign. Transferred to Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. Left Santiago August 25; arrived at Montauk Point, New York, August 29; left Montauk Point September 7; arrived at Chicago, Ill., September 10. Furloughed for sixty days from September 13. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Chicago,

Ill., November 17, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,185 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, etc., 84.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield May 16 with 50 officers and 980 enlisted men. Left Springfield May 23 for Jacksonville, Fla.; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville October 24; arrived at Savannah, Ga., October 25. Two battalions sailed from Savannah on steamship *Michigan* December 9; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 13. Third Battalion sailed from Savannah on steamship *Mobile* December 13; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 15. One battalion sent to Cienfuegos, Cuba; returned to Habana January 13. Companies C and L sailed from Habana on steamship *Olivette* March 29; arrived at Port Tampa, Fla., March 30; arrived at Augusta, Ga., April 1, 1899. Headquarters and Companies A, B, D, I, K, and M sailed from Habana on steamship *Yarmouth* March 30; arrived Port Tampa March 31; arrived Augusta April 3. Companies E, F, G, and H sailed from Habana on steamship *Valencia* March 31; arrived Savannah April 3; arrived Augusta April 5. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., April 26, 1899, with 48 officers and 1,006 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 22; deserted, 2.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield May 7 to 10 with 47 officers and 983 enlisted men. Left Springfield May 14; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 16; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 23; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 24. Sailed from Newport News on steamship *St. Louis* July 28; arrived Porto Rico July 31; landed at Arroyo August 2; participated in Porto Rican campaign. Sailed from Porto Rico on steamship *Roumania* November 4; arrived at New York City November 9, and at Springfield, Ill., November 11. Furloughed for sixty days. Mustered out at various points in the State of Illinois January 13 to 24, 1899, with 50 officers and 1,223 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 42; deserted, 1.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield May 19 and 20 with 50 officers and 994 enlisted men. Left Springfield May 26; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., May 27; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, May 30. Changed station from Jacksonville to Savannah, Ga., October 21. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Mobile* January 3; arrived at Habana, Cuba, January 7; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. Sailed from Habana on steamships *Whitney* and *Yarmouth* April 4 and 5, 1899; arrived at Egmont Key, Fla., April 5 and 6; sailed from Egmont Key April 6, arriving Port Tampa, Fla., same day. Arrived at Augusta, Ga., April 11. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., May 2, 1899, with 49 officers and 960 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 24; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 4.

Fifth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield May 4 to 9 with 50 officers and 974 enlisted men. Left Springfield May 14; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 16; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps; transferred to First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga for Newport News, Va., August 3. Ordered to Lexington, Ky., August 13; ordered to Springfield, Ill., August 29. Furloughed for thirty days. Mustered out at Springfield, Ill., October 16, 1898, with 48 officers and 1,212 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 17; deserted, 7.

Sixth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield, Ill., May 11, 1898, with 50 officers and 973 enlisted men. Left Springfield May 17; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 20; assigned to Second Brigade, First

Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger July 5; arrived at Charleston, S. C., July 6. Sailed from Charleston July 10; arrived at Santiago, Cuba, July 15; left Santiago July 21; arrived at Guanica, P. R., July 25. Participated in Porto Rican campaign and in engagement near Guanica July 26. Left Ponce, P. R., September 7; arrived at New York City September 13, and at Springfield, Ill., September 16. Furloughed for sixty days. Mustered out at Springfield, Ill., November 25, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,224 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 22; deserted, 1.

Seventh Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield, Ill., May 18, 1898, with 50 officers and 974 enlisted men. Left Springfield May 28; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., June 3; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 3, marching via Thoroughfare, Va., arriving at Camp Meade, Pa., August 26. Left Camp Meade September 7; arrived at Chicago, Ill., September 9. Furloughed for thirty days, from September 13 to October 12. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Chicago, Ill., October 20, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,260 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2; deserted, 6.

Eighth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield, Ill., July 12 to 21, 1898, with 43 officers and 1,226 enlisted men. Left Springfield August 8; arrived at New York City August 11; left New York City on steamship *Yale* August 11; arrived at Santiago, Cuba, August 16; arrived at San Luis, Cuba, August 19. Sailed from Santiago on steamship *Chester* March 10, 1899; arrived at Newport News, Va., March 15, and at Chicago, Ill., March 18. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Chicago, Ill., April 3, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,180 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 16; killed by accident, 2; murdered, 1; deserted, 9.

Ninth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield, Ill., July 4 to 11, 1898, with 45 officers and 1,276 enlisted men. Ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., August 3; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, August 9. Moved from Jacksonville to Savannah, Ga., October 21; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Mobile* January 3, 1899; arrived at Habana, Cuba, January 5. Sailed from Habana on steamship *Dixie* April 19; arrived at quarantine at Savannah, Ga., April 21; left quarantine and arrived at Augusta, Ga., April 28. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., May 20, 1899, with 45 officers and 1,095 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed by accident, 1; enlisted men—died of disease, 27; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 4.

First Cavalry.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield, Ill., May 20 and 21, 1898, with 50 officers and 974 enlisted men. Left Springfield May 30; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., June 1; left Chickamauga August 24; arrived at Chicago, Ill., August 27. Furloughed for thirty days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Chicago, Ill., October 11, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,158 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none; enlisted men—died of disease, 16; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 6.

Artillery, Light Battery A.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield, Ill., May 12, 1898, with 4 officers and 120 enlisted men. Left Springfield May 19; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 21; assigned to Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 24; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 26. Sailed on steamship *Roumania* for Porto Rico July 28; arrived August 4. Participated in operations in the vicinity of Guayama, P. R. Left Ponce September 7; arrived at New York City September 13, and at Danville, Ill., September 15. Furloughed for sixty days September 22. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Danville, Ill., November 25, 1898, with 4 officers and 164 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2.

INDIANA.

One hundred and fifty-seventh Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis May 10, 1898, with 50 officers and 972 enlisted men. Left Indianapolis May 15; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 17. Left Chickamauga June 2; arrived at Tampa, Fla., June 4; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Arrived at Fernandina, Fla., July 30; left Fernandina August 30; arrived at Indianapolis September 2. Furloughed for thirty days September 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Indianapolis November 1, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,223 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 16; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 3.

One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis May 10, 1898, with 50 officers and 976 enlisted men. Left Camp Mount, Indianapolis, May 16; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 18; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 25; arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., August 26; left Knoxville September 12; arrived at Indianapolis, Ind., September 14. Furloughed for thirty days September 17. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Indianapolis November 4, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,223 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 10; deserted, 3.

One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis May 12, 1898, with 50 officers and 977 enlisted men. Left Indianapolis May 22; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 24; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 3, marching via Thoroughfare, Va.; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 28. Left Camp Meade September 11; arrived at Indianapolis September 12. Furloughed from September 18 to November 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Indianapolis November 23, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,240 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 10; deserted, 8.

One hundred and sixtieth Regiment.—Organized and mustered in at Indianapolis, Ind., May 12, 1898, with 50 officers and 973 enlisted men. Ordered to Chickamauga, Ga., May 13; arrived at Chickamauga May 18; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 28; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 30; left Newport News August 21; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 23; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps; transferred to First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Lexington November 10; arrived at Columbus, Ga., November 11; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. First Battalion (Companies C, D, G, and H) left Columbus January 6, 1899; arrived at Charleston, S. C., January 8; sailed on steamship *Saratoga* January 8; arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, January 10. Second Battalion (Companies A, B, E, and F) left Columbus, Ga., January 15; arrived Charleston, S. C., January 16; sailed on steamship *Saratoga* January 17; arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, January 19. Third Battalion (Headquarters and Companies I, K, L, and M) left Columbus, Ga., January 24; arrived at Charleston, S. C., January 25; sailed on steamship *Saratoga* January 25; arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, January 28. Regiment left Matanzas, Cuba, on steamship *Thomas* March 28; arrived at quarantine March 29 and went into camp at Savannah, Ga., March 30. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah, April 25, 1899, with 50 officers and 1,031 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 11; murdered, 1; deserted, 15.

One hundred and sixty-first Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis July 11 to 13, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,228

enlisted men. Left for Jacksonville, Fla., August 11; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville October 23; arrived at Savannah, Ga., October 24; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Mobile* December 13; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 15, 1898. Sailed from Habana on steamships *Logan* and *Mobile* March 29, 1899; arrived at Savannah, Ga., March 31. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah, Ga., April 30, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,153 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 18; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 5.

First Regiment (Colored), Companies A and B.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis July 15, 1898, with 6 officers and 196 enlisted men. Left Indianapolis September 2; arrived at Fort Thomas, Ky., September 3; left Fort Thomas October 7; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., October 9. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Chickamauga, Ga., January 20, 1899, with 6 officers and 198 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—deserted, 11.

Twenty-seventh Battery.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis May 10, 1898, with 4 officers and 121 enlisted men. Left Indianapolis May 15; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 17; assigned to Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 24; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 26; sailed from Newport News on steamship *Roumania* July 28; arrived at Arroyo, P. R., August 4. Participated in operations in the vicinity of Guayama, P. R., to August 13. Sailed from Porto Rico September 8; arrived at New York City September 15, and at Indianapolis, Ind., September 17. Furloughed for sixty days September 23. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Indianapolis November 25, 1898, with 4 officers and 168 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: None.

Twenty-eighth Battery.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Indianapolis May 12, 1898, with 4 officers and 121 enlisted men. Left Indianapolis May 15; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 17; assigned to Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga September 3; arrived at Indianapolis September 4. Furloughed for thirty days September 14. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Indianapolis October 31, 1898, with 4 officers and 172 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1.

IOWA.

Forty-ninth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines June 2, 1898, with 50 officers and 780 enlisted men. Arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., June 14; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, by reorganization of brigade, October 13. Left Jacksonville October 25; arrived at Savannah, Ga., October 26. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Minnesota* December 19; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 22, 1898. Headquarters and Companies B, D, E, G, L, and M sailed from Habana on steamship *Havana* April 9, 1899; arrived at Savannah quarantine April 11; transferred to camp at Savannah April 16. Companies A, C, F, H, I, and K sailed on steamship *San Antonio* April 5; arrived at Savannah quarantine April 8; transferred to camp at Savannah April 18. Regiment mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah, Ga., May 13, 1899, with 49 officers and 953 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 52; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 2.

Fiftieth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines May 17 and 18, 1898, with 50 officers and 751 enlisted men. Left Des Moines May 21; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., May 24; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville September 13;

arrived at Des Moines September 17. Furloughed for thirty days September 20. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Des Moines, Iowa, November 30, 1898, with 48 officers and 1,223 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 32; deserted, 2.

Fifty-first Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines May 30, 1898, with 50 officers and 789 enlisted men. Left Des Moines June 5 to 8; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 10. Sailed from San Francisco on steamship *Pennsylvania* November 3; arrived at Manila, P. I., December 7; remained on board in Manila Bay until December 26; sailed for Iloilo, P. I., on steamship *Pennsylvania* December 26; arrived December 28, 1898; remained on board in Iloilo Bay until January 29, 1899, on which date sailed on *Pennsylvania* for Manila Bay, arriving off Cavite, P. I., January 31; disembarked and went into quarters at Cavite February 3. Attached to Second Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps. Participated in advance on San Roque, February 9. Stationed in Manila and vicinity until April 14, when regiment was attached to Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, and participated in the general advance against the insurgents to the north of Manila, arriving at Malolos April 15. Took part in engagements at Quingua River and Pulilan, April 24; Calumpit, April 25; Santo Tomas, May 4; San Fernando, May 5; in numerous engagements in the vicinity of San Fernando May 15 to July 4, and in advance on Calulut August 9. On outpost duty at Calulut until September 6; returned to Manila September 6, and went into quarters at Cuartel de España. Sailed from Manila on transport *Senator* September 22; arrived at San Francisco October 22, and went into camp at the Presidio. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco November 2, 1899, with 50 officers and 780 enlisted men. Casualties while in the service: Officers—suicide, 1; wounded, 2. Enlisted men—killed in action, 1; wounded, 34; died of disease, 39; deserted, 1.

Fifty-Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines May 25, 1898, with 50 officers and 822 enlisted men. Left Des Moines May 28; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 31; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 28; arrived at Des Moines August 30. Furloughed for thirty days September 12. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Des Moines October 30, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,235 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 35; deserted, 1.

Fifth and Sixth Batteries.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines July 8, 1898, with 6 officers and 212 enlisted men. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Des Moines September 5, 1898, with 6 officers and 212 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: None.

KANSAS.

Twentieth Regiment.—Organized at Topeka, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Pittsburg, Leroy, Fort Scott, Independence, Lawrence, Osawatomie, Abilene, and Saline, Kans., April 27 to May 5, 1898, and mustered into the service of the United States at Topeka May 9 to 13, with 46 officers and 964 enlisted men. Left Topeka May 16; arrived at San Francisco May 20; assigned to Second Independent Brigade, Eighth Army Corps. Headquarters and Companies C, D, E, G, H, I, K, and M, sailed from San Francisco on transport *Indiana* October 27, arriving at Manila, P. I., November 30. Companies A, B, F, and L sailed on transport *Newport* November 8, arriving at Manila December 7. Regiment assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, December 9. Participated in engagements around Manila February 4, 5, and 6; uprising in Manila, February 23; engagement at Caloocan, February 10, and defense of Caloocan, February 11 to March 24; engagements at Tuliajan River, March 25; Polo, March 26; Marilao, March 27; Bocaue and Guiguinto, March 29; advance

on Malolos, March 30 and 31; engagement at Bagbag River, April 25; Rio Grande, April 26 and 27; Santo Tomas, May 4; Bacolor, May 24; defense of San Fernando, May 6 to June 25, and engagements near San Fernando, May 25 and June 16; reconnaissances to Santa Rita, May 25; to Bulacan, April 1, and Parañaque, August 2. The regiment was relieved from duty in the field and returned to Manila June 24. Sailed from Manila on transport *Tartar* September 3; arrived at San Francisco October 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco October 28, 1899, with 46 officers and 720 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed in action, 3; wounded, 10. Enlisted men—killed in action, 19; wounded, 120; died of wounds, 11; died of disease, 35; deserted, 4.

Twenty-first Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Topeka May 12 to 14, 1898, with 46 officers and 958 enlisted men. Left Topeka May 17; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 20; assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 24; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 26. Left Camp Hamilton, Lexington, September 25; arrived at Leavenworth, Kans., September 28. Furloughed from October 11 to November 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., December 10, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,184 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; deserted, 19.

Twenty-second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Topeka May 11 to 17, 1898, with 46 officers and 963 enlisted men. Ordered to Camp Alger, Va., May 21; arrived at Camp Alger May 28; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 3, marching via Thoroughfare, Va.; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 10. Left Camp Meade September 9; arrived at Fort Leavenworth September 11 or 12. Furloughed for thirty days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort Leavenworth November 3, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,230 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 12; deserted, 5.

Twenty-third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Topeka July 2 to 19, 1898, with 29 officers and 850 enlisted men. Left Topeka August 22; arrived at New York City August 25; sailed from New York on steamship *Vigilancia*, August 25; arrived at Santiago, Cuba, August 31; assigned to duty at San Luis, Cuba. Left San Luis for Santiago February 28, 1899; sailed on steamship *Minnesota* March 1; arrived at Newport News, Va., March 5; left Newport News March 6; arrived at Leavenworth March 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., April 10, 1899, with 28 officers and 823 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 11; killed by accident, 1; murdered, 1.

KENTUCKY.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Lexington, June 1 to 10, 1898, with 48 officers and 1,251 enlisted men. Ordered to Chickamauga, Ga., June 2; arrived and assigned to First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, June 11; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, July 5. Ordered to Newport News, Va., July 26; arrived July 28. Companies F, H, I, K, L, and M sailed from Newport News on the *Hudson* August 3; arrived at Mayaguez, P. R., August 10. Companies A, B, C, D, E and G sailed from Newport News August 9; arrived at Ponce, P. R., August 17. Sailed from Porto Rico on the *Berlin* December 5; arrived at Newport News, Va., December 12; left Newport News December 12; arrived at Louisville, Ky., December 13 or 14. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Louisville February 24, 1899, with 47 officers and 1,222 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 27; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 3.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Lexington, May 14 to 25, 1898, with 45 officers and 941 enlisted men. Ordered to Chickamauga, Ga., May 23 and assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. Returned to Lexington September 13. Furloughed for thirty days September 18. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Lexington, Ky., October 31, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,266 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 27; deserted, 12.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Lexington May 21 to 31, 1898, with 46 officers and 945 enlisted men. Left Lexington for Chickamauga, Ga., June 1; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, June 1. Arrived at Newport News, Va., July 29. Left Newport News August 16; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 17 and assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Lexington November 11; arrived at Columbus, Ga., November 15. Left Columbus January 17, 1899; arrived at Savannah, Ga., January 18; sailed from Savannah on the *Minnesota* January 18; arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, January 21. Companies A, C, G, and K changed station from Matanzas to La Union, Cuba, January 27; headquarters and Companies B, F, L, and M changed stations from Matanzas to Cardenas, Cuba, January 30. Companies A, C, G, and K returned to Matanzas April 5; headquarters and Companies B, F, L, and M returned to Matanzas March 3. Companies A, C, G, and K sailed from Matanzas on the *Florida* April 8; arrived at Savannah, Ga., April 10. Remainder of regiment sailed from Matanzas on the *Kilpatrick* April 8, and arrived at Savannah quarantine April 10; left quarantine and went into camp at Savannah April 18. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah, Ga., May 16, 1899, with 50 officers and 954 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 17; killed by accident, 2; murdered, 1; deserted, 56.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Lexington July 4 to 27, 1898, with 41 officers and 1,268 enlisted men; assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Changed station from Lexington to Anniston, Ala., September 17; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps; transferred to First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, October 7, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Anniston, Ala., February 12, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,117 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 13; murdered, 1; deserted, 60.

Cavalry, Troops A and B.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Lexington May 28, 1898, with 6 officers and 154 enlisted men. Went to Chickamauga, Ga., June 5; assigned to First Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 29; arrived at Lexington August 30. Furloughed for thirty days September 7. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Lexington, Ky., October 14, 1898, with 6 officers and 197 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—deserted, 1.

LOUISIANA.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at New Orleans May 8 to 18, 1898, with 46 officers and 977 enlisted men. Left New Orleans and arrived at Mobile, Ala., June 1; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 4; transferred to First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, June 25; arrived at Miami, Fla., June 26. Left Miami August 10; arrived at Jacksonville August 11. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Jacksonville, Fla., October 3, 1898, with 42 officers and 1,114 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 4. Enlisted men—died of disease, 10; killed by accident, 1; drowned, 1; murdered, 1; deserted, 10.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at New Orleans May 11 to 26, 1898, with 46 officers and 960 enlisted men. Left New

Orleans May 30; arrived at Mobile, Ala., May 31; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 4; transferred to Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, June 25. Left Mobile June 28; arrived at Miami, Fla., June 29. Left Miami August 2; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., August 3. Left Jacksonville October 22; arrived at Savannah, Ga., October 23; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. Sailed from Savannah, Ga., on steamship *Mobile*, December 24; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 27, 1898. Sailed from Habana March 20, 1899; arrived at Savannah quarantine March 22 and at Savannah March 24. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah, Ga., April 18, 1899, with 45 officers and 797 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 3. Enlisted men—died of disease, 13; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 44.

Artillery, Batteries A, B, and C.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at New Orleans, La., July 6 to 7, 1898, with 9 officers and 318 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days September 2. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New Orleans, La., November 12, 1898, with 9 officers and 312 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1; deserted 1.

MAINE.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Augusta, Me., May 10 to 26, 1898, with 46 officers and 979 enlisted men. Left Augusta May 27; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 31, and assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 23; arrived at Augusta, Me., August 27. Furloughed for thirty days September 21. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Portland, Auburn, Augusta, Bridgeport, Rockland, Lewiston, and Brunswick, Me., October 25 to December 13, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,211 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 39; deserted, 24.

Artillery, Batteries A, B, C, and D.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Augusta, Me., May 17 to July 20, 1898, with 15 officers and 465 enlisted men. Left Augusta October 29; arrived at Boston same date; left Boston October 30; arrived at New York City October 31. Sailed from New York City on steamship *Michigan* November 1; arrived at Savannah, Ga., November 4, 1898. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Obdam* January 17, 1899; arrived at Habana, Cuba, January 20. Sailed from Habana on steamship *Michigan* March 9; arrived at Savannah, Ga., March 11. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah March 31, 1899, with 15 officers and 457 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 10; deserted, 16.

MARYLAND.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Pimlico and Baltimore, Md., May 16 to June 29, 1898, with 43 officers and 1,044 enlisted men. Headquarters and eight companies arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., May 26; remainder of regiment arrived at Fort Monroe July 6. Left Fort Monroe September 7; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 8; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, October 7. Left Camp Meade November 11; arrived at Augusta, Ga., November 12, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., February 28, 1899, with 49 officers and 1,070 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 12; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 53.

Fifth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Pimlico, Md., May 14, 1898, with 48 officers and 935 enlisted men. Left Pimlico May 19; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 21; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga June 2; arrived at Tampa, Fla.,

June 5; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Left Tampa August 18; arrived at Huntsville, Ala., August 21. Left Huntsville September 5; arrived at Baltimore, Md., September 7. Furloughed for thirty days September 11. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Baltimore, Md., October 22, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,229 enlisted men. Casualties in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 19; deserted, 3.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at South Framingham, Mass., May 8 to 10, 1898, with 47 officers and 896 enlisted men. Ordered to Tampa, Fla., May 13; arrived at Lakeland, Fla., May 17, and temporarily assigned to the Second Cavalry Brigade, Fifth Army Corps. Changed station from Lakeland to Tampa, Fla., May 30 and assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. Sailed from Tampa June 14; arrived at Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22. Participated in the Santiago campaign, and in the battle of El Caney July 1. Transferred to Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. Left Santiago August 21; arrived at Montauk Point, New York, August 25. Furloughed for sixty days August 25. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Springfield, Mass., November 3, 1898, with 44 officers and 797 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed in action, 1; wounded, 3; died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—killed in action, 4; wounded, 41; died of wounds, 4; died of disease, 86.

Fifth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at South Framingham, Mass., June 30 to July 2, 1898, with 41 officers and 1,230 enlisted men. Left South Framingham September 11; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 12; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, October 7. Left Camp Meade November 16; arrived at Greenville, S. C., November 18, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Greenville March 31, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,153 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 13; deserted, 15.

Sixth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at South Framingham, Mass., May 12 and 13, 1898, with 47 officers and 896 enlisted men. Left South Framingham May 20; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 22 and assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger July 5; arrived at Charleston, S. C., July 6. Sailed from Charleston July 8; arrived off Santiago, Cuba, July 11; sailed for Porto Rico July 21; arrived at Guanica, P. R., July 25; assigned to First Provisional Brigade, Second Army Corps. Participated in Porto Rico campaign, and in the engagement near Guanica July 26. Sailed from Porto Rico on steamship *Mississippi* October 21; arrived at Boston, Mass., October 27. Furloughed for sixty days November 3. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Boston, Mass., January 21, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,172 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—wounded, 1. Enlisted men—wounded, 3; died of disease, 25.

Eighth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at South Framingham May 11 to 14, 1898, with 47 officers and 896 enlisted men. Left South Framingham May 16; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 19 and assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 23; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 24; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, October 7. Left Lexington November 11; arrived at Americus, Ga., November 12. Companies B, L, G, and M left Americus January 6, 1899; arrived at Savannah, Ga., January 7; sailed from Savannah on steamship *Obdam* January 7; arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, January 10. Companies A, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K left Americus January 8; arrived at Savannah January 9; sailed from Savannah on steamship *Michigan* January 10; arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, January 13. Regiment left Matanzas on steamship *Meade* April 4; arrived at Boston, Mass., April 9. Mustered

out of the service of the United States at Boston, Mass., April 28, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,161 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 30; deserted, 15.

Ninth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at South Framingham May 9 to 12, 1898, with 47 officers and 896 enlisted men. Left South Framingham May 31; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., June 1. Left Camp Alger June 24; arrived at Newport News, Va., June 26; sailed from Newport News on steamship *Harvard* June 26; arrived at Siboney, Cuba, July 1; assigned to Independent Brigade, Fifth Army Corps. Participated in battle of San Juan Hill and in the Santiago campaign. Sailed from Santiago, Cuba, August 26, on steamship *Roumania*; arrived at Montauk Point, New York, September 4; left Montauk Point September 5; arrived at South Framingham, Mass., September 6. Furloughed for sixty days September 7. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Boston, Mass., November 26, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,151 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 4. Enlisted men—wounded, 3; died of disease, 110; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 1.

First Artillery.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Warren, Mass., May 9, 1898, with 48 officers and 701 enlisted men. Various batteries distributed at Fort Warren, Fort Pickering, Nahant, Plum Island, Clarks Point, Fort Sewell, Stage Fort, Fort Rodman, Mass., and Fort Constitution, N. H. Regiment concentrated at South Framingham, Mass., September 19. Furloughed for thirty days October 5. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Boston, New Bedford, Taunton, Brockton, and Fall River, Mass., November 14, 1898, with 46 officers and 666 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1

MICHIGAN.

Thirty-first Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Island Lake, Mich., May 8 to 11, 1898, with 47 officers and 978 enlisted men. Left Island Lake May 15; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 17 and assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 21; arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., August 22, 1898. Left Knoxville January 9, 1899; arrived at Savannah, Ga., January 10. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Chester* January 27; arrived at Cienfuegos, Cuba, February 1; changed station to Amaro, Department of Santa Clara, February 2 to 5. Company A changed station to Ploutas, Cuba, February 25; Company F changed station to Remedios, Cuba, March 5. Sailed from Cienfuegos on steamship *Thomas* April 13; arrived at Savannah quarantine April 16, and at Savannah, Ga., April 25. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah May 17, 1899, with 46 officers and 991 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; deserted, 18.

Thirty-second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Island Lake, Mich., May 11 to 14, 1898, with 47 officers and 966 enlisted men. Arrived at Tampa, Fla., May 22; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, May 25; transferred to First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 11. Left Tampa, Fla., July 20; arrived at Fernandina, Fla., July 23. Left Fernandina September 3; arrived at Huntsville, Ala., September 6; left Huntsville September 16; arrived at Island Lake, Mich., September 18. Furloughed for thirty days September 24. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Island Lake, Coldwater, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Grand Haven, and Detroit, Mich., October 25 to November 9, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,234 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; deserted, 2.

Thirty-third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Island Lake, Mich., May 13 to 20, 1898, with 44 officers and 978 enlisted men. Left Island Lake May 28; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 31; assigned to Separate

Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger June 22; arrived at Newport News, Va., June 23; sailed from Newport News June 23; arrived at Siboney, Cuba, June 27; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. Participated in engagement at Aguadores July 1, and in the Santiago campaign. Companies A, B, C, D, F, H, I, K, L, and M sailed from Santiago on steamship *Harvard* August 21; arrived at Montauk Point, New York, August 26. Companies E and G sailed from Santiago August 23; arrived at Montauk Point August 26. Left Montauk Point September 2; arrived at Detroit, Mich., September 4, and furloughed for sixty days. Mustered out of service of the United States at Port Huron, Flint, Alpena, Bay City, Saginaw, Owasso, Cheboygan, Benton Harbor, Three Rivers, and Detroit, Mich., November 9, 1898, to January 6, 1899, with 47 officers and 1,159 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 2; wounded 10; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 57; deserted, 1.

Thirty-fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Island Lake, Mich., May 17 to June 2, 1898, with 50 officers and 980 enlisted men. Left Island Lake June 6; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., June 9; left Camp Alger June 23 and 24; arrived at Newport News, Va., June 24 and 25. Companies F, I, K, and L sailed from Newport News on the *Yale* June 23; arrived at Siboney, Cuba, June 30. Second and Third battalions sailed from Newport News on the *Harvard* June 26; arrived at Siboney July 1; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. Participated in the battle of San Juan Hill July 2, and in the Santiago campaign. Left Santiago, Cuba, on the *Badger* August 17; arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., August 23. Left Montauk Point September 2; arrived at Detroit, Mich., September 4. Furloughed for sixty days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Calumet, Big Rapids, Manistee, Muskegon, Iron Mountain, Houghton, Sault Ste. Marie, Ironwood, Ionia, Mount Clemens, Marquette, and Traverse City, Mich., November 24, 1898, to January 2, 1899, with 45 officers and 1,153 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 79; killed by accident, 1; drowned, 1.

Thirty-fifth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Island Lake, Mich., July 9 to 25, 1898, with 45 officers and 1,283 enlisted men. Left Island Lake September 14; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 15. Left Camp Meade November 10; arrived at Augusta, Ga., November 12; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps; assigned to Third Separate Brigade, Second Army Corps, March 4, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., March 31, 1899, with 47 officers and 1,118 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 24; deserted, 15.

MINNESOTA.

Twelfth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at St. Paul, Minn., May 6 and 7, 1898, with 50 officers and 982 enlisted men; left St. Paul May 16; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 19; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 23; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 24. Left Lexington September 15; arrived at New Ulm, Minn., September 17. Furloughed for thirty days September 21. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New Ulm, Minn., November 5, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,216 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 18; suicide, 1; deserted, 5.

Thirteenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at St. Paul, Minn., May 7, 1898, with 50 officers and 979 enlisted men. Left St. Paul May 16; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 21; assigned to Second Independent Brigade, Philippine Islands Expeditionary Forces. Sailed for Manila, P. I., June 27, on the *City of Para*; arrived at Manila Bay July 31; disembarked at Parañaque

August 7 and marched to Camp Dewey; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. Participated in the battle of Manila, August 13, as a part of the Third Brigade, Second Division. On duty as provost guard of Manila, forming part of the Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps, from August 22, 1898, to March 19, 1899, participating in the engagement at Manila February 4, 1899, and in the attack on Manila February 22 and 23. Went into the field on March 20 as part of the Third Brigade, Second Division, and participated in engagements with insurgents near Mariquina, March 25; Bocaue, April 9 and 10; Guiguinto, April 10, 11, and 21; Santa Maria, April 12. From April 23 to May 23 formed part of the Provisional Brigade of General Lawton's expedition to the north of Manila, and participated in engagements at Norzagaray, Angat, Polo, San Rafael, Baliuag, Maasin, San Idefonso, San Miguel, and San Isidro. May 23 to August 4, on guard duty along line of Manila and Dagupan Railroad from Caloocan to Guiguinto, guarding, protecting, and patrolling towns of Malabon, Polo, Meycauayan, and Guiguinto. Returned to Manila August 4; sailed from Manila on transport *Sheridan* August 11; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., September 7. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, October 3, 1899, with 51 officers and 956 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—wounded, 6; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 4; wounded, 68; died of wounds, 2; died of disease, 33; killed by accident, 2; drowned, 1; deserted, 2.

Fourteenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at St. Paul, Minn., May 8, 1898, with 50 officers and 981 enlisted men. Left St. Paul May 16; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 19; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Changed station from Chickamauga to Knoxville, Tenn., August 25. Left Knoxville September 20; arrived at St. Paul, Minn., September 23. Furloughed for thirty days September 30. Mustered out of the service of the United States at St. Paul, Minn., November 18, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,180 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 9; deserted, 3.

Fifteenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at St. Paul, Minn., July 9 to 18, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,280 enlisted men. Left St. Paul September 15; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 18; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Meade November 15; arrived at Augusta, Ga., November 17, 1898; assigned to Third Separate Brigade, Second Army Corps, March 4, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., March 27, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,110 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; deserted, 9.

MISSISSIPPI.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jackson, Miss., May 16 to 26, 1898, with 44 officers and 947 enlisted men. Left Jackson May 30; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 31; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. Changed station to Lauderdale Springs, Miss., September 8. Furloughed for thirty days September 20; furlough extended to November 28. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbia, Tenn., December 20, 1898, with 45 officers and 982 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 29; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 28.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jackson, Miss., May 30 to June 8, 1898, with 46 officers and 949 enlisted men. Ordered to Jacksonville, Fla., June 14; arrived June 20; assigned to Third Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville September 12; arrived at Lauderdale Springs, Miss., September 13. Furloughed for thirty days September 20. Camp

changed from Lauderdale Springs to Columbia, Tenn. Furlough extended to November 28. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbia, Tenn., December 20, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,222 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; deserted, 9.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into service of the United States at Jackson, Miss., July 22 to August 4, 1898, with 18 officers and 616 enlisted men. Left Jackson September 13; arrived at Lexington, Ky., September 15; assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Lexington November 14; arrived at Albany, Ga., November 16; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps; transferred to Second Separate Brigade, Second Army Corps, January 16, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Albany, Ga., March 17, 1899, with 24 officers and 491 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 7; deserted, 35.

MISSOURI.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 13, 1898, with 47 officers and 981 enlisted men. Left Jefferson Barracks May 19; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 22; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga September 4; arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., September 6. Furloughed for thirty days September 10. Moved from Jefferson Barracks to St. Louis, Mo., October 18. Mustered out of the service of the United States at St. Louis October 31, 1898, with 43 officers and 1,177 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 13; killed by accident, 3; drowned, 1; deserted, 9.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 12, 1898, with 45 officers and 943 enlisted men. Left Jefferson Barracks May 19; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 22; assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Changed station from Chickamauga to Lexington, Ky., August 27 and 28. Left Lexington November 8; arrived at Albany, Ga., November 10; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps; transferred to Second Separate Brigade, Second Army Corps, January 16, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Albany, Ga., February 27 to March 3, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,060 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 16; killed by accident, 1; drowned, 1; deserted, 44.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 14, 1898, with 50 officers and 974 enlisted men. Left Jefferson Barracks May 26; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 29; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 3; arrived at Thoroughfare, Va., August 9; left August 22; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 23. Left Camp Meade September 6; arrived at Kansas City, Mo., September 8. Furloughed for thirty days September 17. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Kansas City, Mo., November 7, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,237 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 13; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 7.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 16, 1898, with 49 officers and 974 enlisted men. Arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 27; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 19; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 20. Left Camp Meade November 14; arrived at Greenville, S. C., November 16, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Greenville, S. C., February 10, 1899, with 45 officers and 1,115 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 23; deserted, 33.

Fifth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 18, 1898, with 49 officers and 976 enlisted men. Left Jefferson Barracks May 25; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 27; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 27; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 28; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Lexington September 6; arrived at Kansas City, Mo., September 8. Furloughed for thirty days September 15. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Kansas City, Mo., November 9, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,207 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 16; deserted, 17.

Sixth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 20 to August 6, 1898, with 27 officers and 1,265 enlisted men. Left Jefferson Barracks August 12; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., August 15; assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, October 16. Headquarters and Companies A, C, G, H, I, K, L, and M left Jacksonville November 6; arrived at Savannah, Ga., November 7. Companies B, D, and F left Jacksonville November 26; arrived at Savannah November 27. Company E left at Jacksonville temporarily on detached service. Regiment sailed from Savannah on the steamships *Obdam* and *Roumania* December 21; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 24, 1898. Sailed from Habana on steamship *Havana* April 9, 1899; arrived at Savannah quarantine April 11; transferred to camp at Savannah April 16. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah May 10, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,027 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 23; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 24.

Artillery, Battery A.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 9, 1898, with 4 officers and 121 enlisted men. Left Jefferson Barracks May 16; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 18; assigned to Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 24; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 26. Sailed from Newport News on the steamship *Roumania* July 28; arrived at Arroyo, P. R., August 4, from which date the battery participated in the Porto Rican campaign. Sailed from Porto Rico on steamship *Concho* September 8; arrived at Jersey City, N. J., September 15, and at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., September 18. Furloughed for sixty days September 23. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., November 30, 1898, with 4 officers and 155 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 3; deserted, 1.

、 MONTANA.

First Regiment.—Organized at Great Falls, Butte, Bozeman, Livingston, Helena, Virginia City, Kalispell, Lewiston, and Anaconda, Mont., and mustered into the service of the United States at Helena, Mont., May 5 to 10, 1898, with 48 officers and 976 enlisted men. Left Helena May 25; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 28; assigned to Fourth Independent Brigade, Philippine Islands Expeditionary Forces. Left San Francisco July 18 on transport *Pennsylvania*; arrived at Cavite, P. I., August 24; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps; transferred to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, October 14. First and Second Battalions changed station from Cavite to Manila October 24, and Third Battalion on November 21. Stationed in Manila until February 4, 1899, on which date the regiment participated in the defense of Manila; joined in the operations against the insurgents to the north of Manila from February 5 to July 3, participating in the following engagements: Caloocan, February 10; Tulaian River, March 25; Polo, March 26; Marilao and Meycauayan, March 27; Guiguinto and Bocaue, March 29; Malolos, March 31; Bagbag River, April 4; Calumpit, April 25-27; Apalit, April 27; Santo Tomas, May 4; San Fernando, May 6 and 24, and June 3, 16, and 23. Returned to Manila July 3. Assigned to First Division and joined expedition to Zapote Bridge,

Muntinlupa, and Bacoor July 12 to August 13. Stationed at Manila and Cavite until August 23, on which date sailed from Manila on transports *Valencia* and *Zealandia*, arriving at San Francisco, Cal., September 22. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco October 17, 1899, with 48 officers and 673 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed in action, 1; wounded, 9; died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 12; wounded, 111; died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 14; drowned, 1; deserted, 10.

NEBRASKA.

First Regiment.—Organized at York, Beatrice, Lincoln, David City, Madison, and Omaha, Nebr., and mustered into the service of the United States at Lincoln, Nebr., May 9 and 10, 1898, with 51 officers and 983 enlisted men. Left Lincoln May 16; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 19; assigned to Third Independent Brigade, Philippine Islands Expeditionary Forces. Sailed from San Francisco on transport *Senator* June 15; arrived at Manila July 17; assigned to Second Independent Brigade, Eighth Army Corps. In trenches before Malate until August 13, when the regiment participated in the attack on Manila. Assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, by reorganization of division, October 14; transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, December 11; stationed near Manila August 14, 1898, to February 4, 1899. Participated in defense of Manila, February 4 and 5; in the capture of Manila pumping station, February 6; in engagements at Mariquina, February 17; near pumping station, February 22, 24, and 27, and March 5, 6, and 7; at San Francisco, March 25; Polo and Meycauyan, March 26; Marilao, March 27; Santa Maria and Bigaa, March 29; Guiguinto, March 30; Malolos, March 31; Quingua and Pulilan, April 23; Bagbag River, April 24; Calumpit, April 25 and 26, and Santo Tomas, May 4. Stationed in barracks at Malate and in trenches at San Pedro Macati, May 21 to June 22. Sailed from Manila on transport *Hancock* July 1; arrived at San Francisco July 29. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., August 23, 1899, with 45 officers and 842 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed in action, 2; wounded, 11; died of wounds, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 19; wounded, 166; died of wounds, 13; died of disease, 28; drowned, 1; deserted, 2.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Lincoln, Nebr., May 9 to 14, 1898, with 46 officers and 975 enlisted men. Left Lincoln May 19; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 22; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Left Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, August 31; arrived at Old Fort Omaha, Nebr., September 3. Furloughed for thirty days, September 11 to October 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Omaha, Nebr., October 24, 1898, with 45 officers and 1,237 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 25; deserted, 3.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Omaha, Nebr., July 1 to 17, 1898, with 40 officers and 1,274 enlisted men. Arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., July 22; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps. Moved from Jacksonville to Pablo Beach, Fla., September 8 and 9; returned to Jacksonville October 4. Left Jacksonville October 22; arrived at Savannah, Ga., October 23; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. One battalion sailed from Savannah on steamship *Obdam* December 30, 1898; two battalions sailed on steamship *Michigan* December 31, 1898; arrived at Habana, Cuba, January 1 and January 3, 1899. Sailed from Habana on steamship *Logan* April 7, 1899; arrived at Port Jefferson, Fla., April 8, and at quarantine at Savannah, Ga., April 12; left quarantine April 18 for Savannah, thence to Augusta, Ga., arriving April 19. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., May 11, 1899, with 46 officers and 859 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 31; deserted, 3.

NEVADA.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Carson City, Nev., July 19 to 22, 1898, with 12 officers and 400 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days September 19. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Carson City, Nev., October 29, 1898, with 13 officers and 277 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—deserted, 1.

Cavalry, First Troop.—Organized at Carson City, Nev., and mustered into the service of the United States at Cheyenne, Wyo., June 8, 1898, with 3 officers and 81 enlisted men. Left Cheyenne June 11; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 15; assigned to Fourth Independent Brigade, Eighth Army Corps; transferred to First Independent Brigade, Eighth Army Corps. Left San Francisco on steamship *City of Pueblo* November 6; arrived at Manila Bay, P. I., December 6, and at Cavite, P. I., December 10, 1898; assigned to the District of Cavite. In action at San Roque February 9, 1899; returned to Cavite March 1; guarded prisoners of war from March 1 to April 22; relieved from duty in District of Cavite April 22; assigned to guard duty in Manila April 22 to June 9. In campaign south of Manila from June 9 to August 23—San Pedro Macati to Las Piñas, Imus, Bacoor, Dasmarinas, and Malibay. On duty on the south line until relieved from duty in the Eighth Army Corps. Sailed from Manila on transport *Ohio* September 29; arrived at San Francisco November 9. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., November 15, 1899, with 3 officers and 50 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1; deserted, 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Concord, N. H., May 8 to 14, 1898, with 47 officers and 952 enlisted men. Left Concord May 17; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 20. Assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 27; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 28. Left Lexington September 11; arrived at Concord September 12. Furloughed for thirty days September 13. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Concord, N. H., October 31, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,234 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 3. Enlisted men—died of disease, 29; deserted, 13.

NEW JERSEY.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Sea Girt, N. J., May 5 to 12, 1898, with 51 officers and 949 enlisted men. Left Sea Girt May 19; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 21; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger September 2; arrived at Sea Girt, N. J., September 3. Furloughed for thirty days September 26. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Newark, N. J., November 4, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,214 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 9; deserted, 9.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Sea Girt, N. J., May 13 to 15, 1898, with 51 officers and 979 enlisted men. Arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., June 3; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Changed station from Jacksonville to Pablo Beach, Fla., September 2; left Pablo Beach September 22; arrived at Sea Girt, N. J., September 24; left Sea Girt October 17; arrived at Paterson, N. J., October 18. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Paterson, N. J., November 17, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,220 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 23; drowned, 1; deserted, 2.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Sea Girt, N. J., May 11 to 13, 1898, with 51 officers and 970 enlisted men. Companies B, F, I, and L ordered to Pompton Lakes, N. J., May 20; Companies A, C, D,

E, G, H, K, and M changed station from Sea Girt to Fort Hancock, N. J., May 25; Companies C and K changed station from Fort Hancock to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., July 12; Companies D and E changed station from Fort Hancock to Pompton Lakes August 3; Companies A, G, H, and M changed station from Fort Hancock to Pompton Lakes August 16; Companies C and K changed station from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to Pompton Lakes September 22. Regiment left Pompton Lakes November 12; arrived at Athens, Ga., November 13; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Athens, Ga., February 11, 1899, with 48 officers and 1,035 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 30.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Sea Girt, N. J., July 7 to 24, 1898, with 31 officers and 1,265 enlisted men. Left Sea Girt October 8; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., October 9; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Meade November 12; arrived at Greenville, S. C., November 14, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Greenville, S. C., April 6, 1899, with 49 officers and 1,053 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 4; deserted, 39.

NEW YORK.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 20, 1898, with 47 officers and 972 enlisted men. Distributed at Fort Columbus, Fort Wadsworth, and Fort Hamilton, N. Y., June 6. Left for San Francisco, Cal., July 7. Companies C, I, K, and L sailed from San Francisco August 5; arrived Honolulu, H. I., August 14; Company E sailed August 11, arrived August 17; Companies F, G, and H sailed August 18, arrived August 27; headquarters and Companies A, B, and D sailed August 26, arrived Honolulu September 3. Headquarters and Companies A, B, D, I, and L sailed from Honolulu on steamship *Australia* November 29, arrived at San Francisco December 6; Companies C, E, F, and G sailed from Honolulu on steamship *Alameda* December 5, arrived at San Francisco December 14; Companies H, K, and M sailed from Honolulu on steamship *Scandia* December 10, arrived at San Francisco December 19. Headquarters and Companies A, B, D, I, and L left San Francisco December 15, arrived at New York City December 22; Companies C, E, F, and G left San Francisco for home stations in New York December 19, arrived December 26; Companies H, K, and M left San Francisco for home stations in New York December 20, arrived December 26, 1898. Regiment mustered out of the service of the United States at home stations in New York, viz: Albany, Utica, Wilton, Oneonta, Binghamton, Middletown, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, and Kingston February 20 to 26, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,216 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 24; deserted, 3.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 16 and 17, 1898, with 45 officers and 974 enlisted men. Left Hempstead May 18; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 20; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga June 1; arrived at Tampa, Fla., June 3; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps; transferred to First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, July 24. Left Tampa July 26; arrived at Fernandina, Fla., July 27. Left Fernandina August 24; arrived at Troy, N. Y., August 27. Furloughed September 15. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Troy, Cohoes, Schenectady, Herkimer, Amsterdam, Whitehall, Glens Falls, Saratoga, and Hoosick, N. Y., October 25 to November 1, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,233 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 32; deserted, 2.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 17, 1898, with 45 officers and 972 enlisted men. Left Hempstead May 28; arrived at Camp Alger, Va, May 29; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 3, marching to Thoroughfare, Va.; thence to Camp Meade, Pa, arriving August 29. Left Camp Meade September 12; arrived at Elmira, N. Y., September 13. Furloughed for thirty days September 14. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Elmira, Rochester, Geneva, Syracuse, Oswego, Niagara, Medina, Tonawanda, Olean, Hornellsville, and Auburn, N. Y., November 30 to December 10, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,222 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 31; suicide, 1.

Eighth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Peekskill, N. Y., May 14 to 19, 1898, with 49 officers and 976 enlisted men. Left Peekskill May 23; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 25; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga September 6; arrived at New York City September 8. Furloughed for thirty days October 1. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New York City November 3, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,237 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 21; deserted, 25.

Ninth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Peekskill, N. Y., May 17 to 21, 1898, with 49 officers and 977 enlisted men. Left Peekskill May 24; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 26; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga September 13; arrived at New York City September 16. Furloughed for thirty days September 20. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New York City November 15, 1898, with 44 officers and 1,164 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 4. Enlisted men—died of disease, 39; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 27.

Twelfth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Peekskill, N. Y., May 13, 1898, with 43 officers and 978 enlisted men. Left Peekskill May 17; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 20; assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 24; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 25. Left Lexington November 13; arrived at Americus, Ga., November 15; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Americus December 26 for Charleston, S. C. Sailed from Charleston on steamship *Manitoba* December 30, 1898; arrived at Matanzas, Cuba, January 1, 1899. Companies A, B, H, and L changed station to Cardenas, Cuba, March 1; returned to Matanzas March 21. Left Matanzas on steamship *Berlin* March 22; arrived at New York City March 26. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New York City April 20, 1899, with 46 officers and 945 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 23; killed by accident, 1; suicide, 1; deserted, 91.

Fourteenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 13 to 16, 1898, with 47 officers and 976 enlisted men. Left Hempstead May 17; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 20; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga September 3; arrived at Anniston, Ala., September 4; left Anniston September 14; arrived at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 16. Furloughed for thirty days September 14. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 27, 1898, with 45 officers and 1,155 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 26; deserted, 14.

Twenty-second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 24, 1898, with 49 officers and 960 enlisted men. Regiment distributed at Fort Slocum, Fort Schuyler, Willets Point, N. Y., June 10;

consolidated at Fort Slocum September 25. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort Slocum, N. Y., November 23, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,149 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—drowned, 2; deserted, 23.

Forty-seventh Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 24, 1898, with 47 officers and 968 enlisted men. Headquarters and Companies B, C, I, F, K, and G left Hempstead June 9; arrived at Fort Adams, R. I., June 10, Companies C, H, L, and M left Hempstead June 14; arrived at Fort Adams June 15; Companies A and E left Hempstead June 9; arrived at Fort Greble, R. I., June 10; Companies A and E left Fort Greble July 19; arrived at Fort Adams July 21. Sailed from Fort Adams, R. I., October 10; arrived at Porto Rico October 16. Stationed at Caguas, Humacao, Rio Piedras, Viegues, Guayama, Tajardo, Carolina, Cayey, Aibonito, P. R. Sailed from Arroyo on steamship *Manitoba* March 4, 1899; arrived at New York City March 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 31, 1899, with 47 officers and 1,034 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 7; killed by accident, 2; murdered, 1; deserted, 43.

Sixty-fifth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 17, 1898, with 50 officers and 980 enlisted men. Left Hempstead May 19; arrived at Camp Alger, Virginia, May 20; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger September 4; arrived at Buffalo, N. Y., September 5. Furloughed for thirty days September 7. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Buffalo, N. Y., November 19, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,242 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 17; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 12.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 19, 1898, with 47 officers and 978 enlisted men. Left Hempstead May 26; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 27; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga June 3; arrived at Tampa, Fla., June 6; assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. Left Tampa July 25; arrived at Fernandina, Fla., July 27. Left Fernandina August 26; arrived at Huntsville, Ala., August 28; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, October 7, 1898. Left Huntsville January 28, 1899; arrived at New York City January 30. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New York, N. Y., January 31, 1899, with 47 officers and 978 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 24; killed by accident, 3; deserted, 47.

Seventy-first Regiment.—Organized and mustered into service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 10 to 12, 1898, with 45 officers and 977 enlisted men. Ordered to Tampa, Fla., May 12; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, May 25. Moved to Port Tampa, June 7. Sailed from Port Tampa on steamship *Vigilancia* June 14; arrived off Santiago, Cuba, June 22; landed at Siboney June 24. Participated in battle of San Juan July 1 to 3, and in the Santiago campaign. Left Cuba August 8; arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., August 18. Furloughed for 60 days August 29. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New York, N. Y., November 15, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,114 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—Wounded, 1; died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—killed in action, 12; wounded, 67; died of wounds, 3; died of disease, 77; killed by accident, 3; suicide, 1; deserted, 5.

Two hundred and first Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at New York City July 16 to 26, 1898, with 42 officers and 1,235 enlisted men. Left Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y., September 9; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 10; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army

Corps. Left Camp Meade November 15; arrived at Greenville, S. C., November 17, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Greenville, S. C., April 3, 1899, with 45 officers and 964 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 23; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 119.

Two hundred and second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Buffalo, N. Y., July 19 to August 8, 1898, with 43 officers and 1,255 enlisted men. Left Buffalo September 13; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 14; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Meade November 16; arrived at Athens, Ga., November 18; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. Left Athens for Savannah, Ga., December 3; arrived December 5. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Minnewaska* December 5; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 9. Stationed at Guanajay, Cuba, until March 18, 1899. Sailed on steamship *Thomas* March 18; arrived at quarantine, Savannah, Ga., March 20, and at Savannah March 24. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah April 15, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,027 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 13; killed by accident, 1; murdered, 1; deserted, 27.

Two hundred and third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at New York, N. Y., July 15 to 25, 1898, with 44 officers and 1,266 enlisted men. Left Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y., September 11; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 12; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Meade November 11; arrived at Greenville, S. C., November 13, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Greenville, S. C., March 25, 1899, with 46 officers and 978 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; deserted, 70.

Cavalry, Troops A and C.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Hempstead, N. Y., May 20, 1898, with 6 officers and 162 enlisted men. Left Hempstead May 22; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 23. Left Camp Alger July 22 and 23; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 23 and 24; sailed from Newport News on steamship *Massachusetts* July 28; arrived at Ponce, P. R., August 2; landed August 4. Participated in operations in the vicinity of Coamo, P. R., August 7 to 13; sailed from Ponce on steamship *Mississippi* September 3. Troop A arrived at New York City September 10. Furloughed for sixty days September 11. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New York City November 28, 1898. Troop C arrived at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 10. Furloughed for sixty days September 12. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Brooklyn, N. Y., November 25, 1898. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2; killed by accident, 1.

Fourth Battery.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at New York City July 27, 1898, with 3 officers and 106 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days September 24. Mustered out of service of the United States at New York City October 24, 1898, with 3 officers and 105 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Deserted, 1 enlisted man.

Fifth Battery.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at New York City July 27, 1898, with 2 officers and 106 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days September 22, 1898. Mustered out of service of the United States at New York City October 24, 1898, with 3 officers and 94 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1; deserted, 3.

Seventh Battery.—Organized and mustered into service of the United States at Rochester, N. Y., July 27, 1898, with 2 officers and 106 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days September 17. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Rochester, N. Y., November 30, 1898, with 3 officers and 103 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Deserted, 2 enlisted men.

NORTH CAROLINA.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Raleigh, N. C., May 3 to 11, 1898, with 50 officers and 932 enlisted men. Left Raleigh May 22; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., May 23; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville October 24; arrived at Savannah, Ga., October 25. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Roumania* December 8; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 11. Sailed from Habana on steamship *Vigilancia* March 26, 1899; arrived at Savannah, Ga., March 28. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah, Ga., April 22, 1899, with 50 officers and 1,028 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 26; killed by accident, 1; murdered, 1; deserted, 36.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Raleigh, N. C., May 9 to 27, 1898, with 52 officers and 930 enlisted men. Left Raleigh July 17 to August 7 and distributed at St. Simons Island, Tybee Island, Fort McPherson, Ga., Port Royal, S. C., and St. Francis Barracks, Fla. Returned to Raleigh September 14. Furloughed for thirty days September 20. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Raleigh, Fayetteville, Morganton, Greensboro, Tarboro, Charlotte, Asheville, and Wilmington, N. C., November 3 to 25, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,213 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; deserted, 27.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Macon, N. C., May 12 to July 19, 1898, with 43 officers and 978 enlisted men. Left Fort Macon September 14; arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., September 15; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Knoxville November 22; arrived at Macon, Ga., November 23; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Macon, Ga., January 31 to February 8, 1899, with 40 officers and 1,022 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed by accident, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 13; murdered, 2; deserted, 14.

NORTH DAKOTA.

First Regiment.—Organized at Valley City, Bismarck, Fargo, Grafton, Devils Lake, Jamestown, Wahpeton, and Dickerson, N. Dak., and mustered into the service of the United States at Fargo, N. Dak., May 13 to 16, 1898, with 27 officers and 658 enlisted men. Left Fargo May 26; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 30; assigned to Second Brigade, Philippine Islands Expeditionary Forces. Sailed from San Francisco on steamships *Indiana* and *Valencia* June 28; arrived in Manila Bay July 31; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps. Participated in the assault on and capture of Manila, August 13, 1898. Performed garrison and outpost duty at Malate until February 4, 1899. Participated in the engagements around Manila, February 4 and 5; at Parañaque, February 6; San Pedro Road, February 8; Malibay, February 10; English Cemetery, February 16 and 17; Culi Culi, March 13; Insurgent outpost, April 1; Kings Bluff, April 5; San Bartolome and Novaliches, April 22; Tabac and San Rafael, April 29; Titaban, May 1; Bustos, May 2; San Isidro, May 17; San Fernando, May 18; Cabiao, May 19; Cainta, June 3; Taytay, June 3 and 4; Angona, June 4; and Morong, June 23. Assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, October 14, 1898; transferred to First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, March 17, 1899. Left Manila on Transport *Grant* July 30; arrived at San Francisco August 29. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., September 25, 1899, with 31 officers and 507 enlisted men. Casualties while in service. Officers—wounded, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 6; wounded, 13; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 9; killed by accident, 1; drowned, 1.

OHIO.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 6, to June 30, 1898, with 43 officers and 896 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 14; arrived at Chickamauga Ga., May 16; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga June 1; arrived at Tampa, Fla., June 4; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Left Tampa and arrived at Fernandina, Fla.; July 27. Left Fernandina August 27; arrived at Jacksonville August 28; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville September 13; arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 16. Furloughed for thirty days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 25, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,257 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 8; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 1.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 10 to June 30, 1898, with 48 officers and 874 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 16; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 18; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 28; arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., same date; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Left Knoxville November 15; arrived at Macon, Ga., November 16, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Macon, Ga., February 10 to 15, 1899, with 50 officers and 1,163 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 14; deserted, 8.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 10 to June 30, 1898, with 43 officers and 913 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 18; arrived at Tampa, Fla., May 23; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 11. Left Tampa July 25; arrived at Fernandina, Fla., July 26. Left Fernandina August 29; arrived at Huntsville, Ala., August 31. Left Huntsville September 14; arrived at Columbus, Ohio, September 15. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, October 26, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,246 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—died of disease, 8.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 9 to 16, 1898, with 50 officers and 842 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 14; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 16; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 22; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 24. Sailed from Newport News July 28; arrived at Ponce, P. R., August 1. Participated in engagement at Guayama August 5; near Guayama August 8; and in the Porto Rican campaign until August 13. Sailed from Ponce October 30; arrived at New York City November 4; left New York same date and arrived at Columbus, Ohio, November 6. Furloughed for sixty days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbus January 20, 1899, with 49 officers and 1,210 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—killed in action, 1; wounded, 9; died of disease, 23; deserted 5.

Fifth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 11 and June 30, 1898, with 47 officers and 913 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 17; arrived at Tampa, Fla., May 21; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps; transferred to First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, June 11. Left Tampa July 23; arrived at Fernandina, Fla., July 24. Left Fernandina September 8; arrived at Cleveland, Ohio, September 12. Furloughed for thirty days September 30. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Cleveland, Ohio, November 5, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,221 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 22; deserted, 3.

Sixth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 12 and July 2, 1898, with 46 officers and 874 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 18; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 20; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 27; arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., August 28. Left Knoxville December 28; arrived at Charleston, S. C., December 29. Sailed from Charleston on steamship *Minnewaska* December 30; arrived at Cienfuegos, Cuba, January 3. Stationed at Santa Clara, Trinidad, Sancti Spiritus, Sagua la Grande, and Cienfuegos, Department of Santa Clara, until April 21, 1899. Sailed from Cienfuegos on steamship *Sedgwick* April 21; arrived at Savannah quarantine April 26, and at Savannah, Ga., May 2; moved to Augusta May 3. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., May 24, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,055 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 24; deserted, 5.

Seventh Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 13 and June 30, 1898, with 49 officers and 872 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 18; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 21; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger September 1; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., September 2. Left Camp Meade September 22; arrived at Columbus, Ohio, September 23. Furloughed for thirty days September 27. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, November 6, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,117 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 5; deserted, 1.

Eighth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 13, 1898, with 48 officers and 838 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 18; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 19; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger July 5; arrived at New York City same date. Sailed from New York City on steamship *St. Paul* July 6; arrived at Santiago, Cuba, July 10; assigned to Second Provisional Brigade, Fifth Army Corps. Participated in the Santiago campaign. Sailed from Santiago August 18; arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., August 26. Left Montauk Point September 6; arrived at Columbus, Ohio, September 8. Furloughed for sixty days September 9. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Wooster, Ohio, November 21, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,180 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 4. Enlisted men—died of disease, 68; deserted, 2.

Ninth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 14 and July 8, 1898, with 16 officers and 314 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 19; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 20; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 16; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 17. Left Camp Meade November 17; arrived at Summerville, S. C., November 17. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Summerville, S. C., January 28, 1899, with 16 officers and 395 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 5; murdered, 1; deserted, 15.

Tenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, July 1 to 7, 1898, with 42 officers and 1,280 enlisted men. Left Columbus August 18; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 20; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Meade November 12; arrived at Augusta, Ga., November 14. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., March 23, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,129 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 21; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 28.

Cavalry, First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 9 to 11, 1898, with 33 officers and 555 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 13; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 15; assigned to First Cavalry Brigade. Left Chickamauga July 13; arrived at Lakeland, Fla., July 15;

assigned to Provisional Cavalry Brigade, Fourth Army Corps. Left Lakeland August 20; arrived at Huntsville, Ala., August 22; assigned to Cavalry Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Left Huntsville September 12; arrived at Columbus, Ohio, September 13. Furloughed for thirty days September 14. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, Ohio, October 22 to 24, 1898, with 33 officers and 763 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—wounded, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 8; deserted, 4.

Artillery, First Battalion.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, May 11, 1898, with 20 officers and 386 enlisted men. Left Columbus May 14; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 16; assigned to Light Artillery Brigade, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga September 5; arrived at Columbus, Ohio, September 6. Furloughed for thirty days. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbus, Ohio, October 21 to 23, 1898, with 20 officers and 671 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 13; deserted, 1.

OREGON.

Second Regiment.—Organized at McMinnville, Eugene, Portland, and Salem, Oreg., and mustered into the service of the United States at Portland, Oreg., May 7 to 15, 1898, with 50 officers and 970 enlisted men. Left Portland May 11 and 16; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 13 and 18. Sailed from San Francisco on steamships *Australia* and *City of Sydney*, May 25; arrived at Guam, Ladrones Islands, June 20. Participated in the capture of Guam, June 21; sailed June 22 and arrived in Manila Bay June 30. Stationed at Cavite until August 12; attached to the First Division, Eighth Army Corps. Participated in the assault on and capture of Manila, August 13, 1898; in engagements with insurgents before Manila, February 4 and 5, 1899; Santa Mesa Pumping Station, February 6; Manila, February 22 and 23; Mariquina Road, February 24 and March 5; Guadalupe, March 13; Pasig, March 14; Tagnig, March 18; Laguna de Bay, March 19; Malabon, March 25; Polo, March 26; Santa Maria, April 12; Norzagaray, April 23–25; Calumpit, April 24; Angat, April 25; San Rafael, May 1; Baliuag, May 2; Maasin, May 4; San Ildefonso, May 8; San Miguel, May 13; San Isidro, May 17; San Antonio, May 20; Arayat, May 22; Malinta, May 27; Taytay, June 3; Antipolo, June 4. Left Manila on transports *Newport* and *Ohio* June 14; arrived at San Francisco July 12. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., August 7, 1899, with 44 officers and 1,024 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—wounded, 5. Enlisted men—killed in action, 13; wounded, 69; died of wounds, 3; died of disease, 38; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 3.

Battery A.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Portland, Oreg., July 1, 1898, with 3 officers and 106 enlisted men. Ordered to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., July 8. Furloughed for thirty days September 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Vancouver Barracks, October 15, 1898, with 3 officers and 104 enlisted men. Casualties while in service, none.

Battery B.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Portland, Oreg., July 26, 1898, with 3 officers and 106 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days September 11. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Portland, Oreg., October 20, 1898, with 3 officers and 106 enlisted men. No casualties.

PENNSYLVANIA.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 10 and 11, 1898, with 40 officers and 754 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 16; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 19; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Changed station from Chickamauga to Knoxville, Tenn., August 29. Left Knoxville September 14; arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., September 16. Furloughed for thirty days September 17. Mustered out of the

service of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., October 26, 1898, with 41 officers and 992 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 11; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 8.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 10 to 13, 1898, with 40 officers and 754 enlisted men. Companies A, C, F, H, and K changed station from Mount Gretna to Pompton Lakes, N. J., May 17; Companies B, D, E, G, and I changed station from Mount Gretna to Montchanin, Del., May 19. Companies A, C, F, H, and K changed station from Pompton Lakes to Penngrove, N. J., May 25, and from Penngrove to Montchanin, Del., September 6. Regiment moved to Philadelphia September 15, and furloughed for thirty days same date. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., November 15, 1898, with 25 officers and 391 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2; deserted, 12.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 9 to 11 and July 22, 1898, with 40 officers and 816 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 15; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 17; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga June 1; arrived at Tampa, Fla., June 4; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Companies I and K, which were mustered in July 22, left Mount Gretna, Pa., July 22, and arrived at Fernandina, Fla., July 24. Remainder of regiment left Tampa July 30 and arrived at Fernandina July 31. Regiment left Fernandina August 25; arrived at Huntsville, Ala., August 27. Left Huntsville September 8; arrived at Philadelphia, Pa., September 10. Furloughed for thirty days September 13. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., October 22, 1898, with 42 officers and 877 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 12; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 5.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 9 and 10 and June 30 to July 6, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,014 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 15; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 16; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Companies I, K, L, and M, which were mustered in June 30 to July 6, arrived at Chickamauga July 2 to 8. Regiment left Chickamauga July 22; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 25. Sailed from Newport News July 27; arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico, August 2. Participated in the Porto Rican campaign until August 13. Sailed from Ponce September 1; arrived at New York City September 6, and at Columbia, Pa., September 7. Furloughed for sixty days September 7. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Marietta, Reading, Allentown, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Lebanon, and Lancaster, Pa., November 16, 1898, with 45 officers and 1,211 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 3. Enlisted men—died of disease, 32.

Fifth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Altoona, Somerset, Willsboro, Clearfield, and Gettysburg, Pa., May 11 and July 8 to 20, 1898, with 41 officers and 1,022 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 17; arrived at Chickamauga May 20; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 21; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 24. Left Lexington September 18; arrived at Altoona, Pa., September 19. Furloughed for thirty days September 19. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Altoona, Huntington, Bellefonte, Holidaysburg, Blairsville, Clearfield, Indiana, Lewisburg, Johnstown, Somerset, Willsboro, and Gettysburg, Pa., November 7 to 11, 1898, with 48 officers and 1,231 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 16; killed by accident, 1; suicide, 1; deserted, 1.

Sixth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 10 to 13, 1898, with 50 officers and 927 enlisted men. Left

Mount Gretna May 18; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 19; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 3, marching to Thoroughfare, Va., arriving at that point August 9; left Thoroughfare August 24; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 25. Left Camp Meade for stations of companies September 7, arriving September 8. Furloughed for thirty days September 8. Mustered out of the service of the United States at stations of companies, viz, Chester, Philadelphia, Phoenixville, Norristown, Doylestown, Media, Westchester, Pa., October 17, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,223 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 8; deserted, 4.

Eighth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 11 and 12, 1898, with 41 officers and 774 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 18; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 19; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 29; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 30. Left Camp Meade November 13; arrived at Augusta, Ga., November 14. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., March 7, 1899, with 41 officers and 949 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 9; deserted, 4.

Ninth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 11 to July 12, 1898, with 41 officers and 623 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 17; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 20; assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 25; arrived at Lexington, Ky., August 27. Left Lexington September 18; arrived at Wilkesbarre, Pa., September 19. Furloughed for thirty days September 20. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Wilkesbarre, Pittstown, Parsons, Reading, Plymouth, Bethlehem, Summit Hill, and Towanda, Pa., October 29, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,224 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 3. Enlisted men—died of disease, 24.

Tenth Regiment.—Organized at Connellsville, Washington, etc., Pa., and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 11 and 12, 1898, with 36 officers and 604 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 17; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 24. Sailed from San Francisco on steamship *Zealandia* June 15; arrived at Manila Bay July 17. Participated in engagement at Malate July 31 and August 1; in the advance on and capture of Manila August 13; in engagements with insurgents at Manila February 4 and 5, 1899; joined in the advance on Malolos and participated in engagements at Malabon March 25; Polo, March 26; Marilao, March 27; entered Malolos March 31; left Malolos April 14, and was stationed at Cavite until June 28. Detachment of regiment was stationed at Corregidor Island from December 1, 1898, to June 22, 1899. Assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, August 1, 1898; transferred to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, December 14, 1898. Sailed from Manila on steamship *Senator* July 1, 1899; arrived at San Francisco August 1. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., August 22, 1899, with 33 officers and 736 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—wounded, 7; died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 12; wounded, 61; died of wounds, 3; died of disease, 6.

Twelfth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 11 to 13, 1898, with 36 officers and 604 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 19; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 19; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 29; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 30. Left Camp Meade September 19 for home stations of companies. Furloughed for thirty days September 20. Mustered out of the service of the United States at home stations of companies, viz, Williamsport, Lewisburg, Milton, Sunbury, Danville, and Lockhaven, Pa., October 29, 1898, with 35 officers and 829 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; deserted, 3.

Thirteenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 12 and 13, 1898, with 36 officers and 604 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 19; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 20; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 30; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 31. Left Camp Meade November 14; arrived at Augusta, Ga., November 16, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., March 11, 1899, with 36 officers and 759 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 21; deserted, 10.

Fourteenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 12, 1898, with 36 officers and 604 enlisted men. Changed station from Mount Gretna, Pa., to Fort Mott, N. J., and Fort Delaware, Del., June 12; and from Fort Mott and Fort Delaware to Camp Meade, Pa., September 3; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Meade November 14; arrived at Summerville, S. C., November 16, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Summerville, S. C., February 28, 1899, with 35 officers and 687 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 8.

Fifteenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 10 and 11, 1898, with 36 officers and 604 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna June 12; arrived at Sheridans Point, Va., and Fort Washington, Md., June 12. Left Sheridans Point and Fort Washington September 9; arrived Camp Meade, Pa., September 10; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Meade November 11; arrived Athens, Ga., November 13, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Athens, Ga., January 31, 1899, with 36 officers and 604 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 4; drowned, 2; deserted, 4.

Sixteenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Newcastle, Punxsutawney, and Jeannette, Pa., May 10 and July 10 to 18, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,028 enlisted men. Headquarters and Companies A, C, D, E, F, H, I, and K left Mount Gretna May 14; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 17; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 5; arrived at Charleston, S. C., July 6; sailed from Charleston on steamship *Mobile* July 22; arrived at Ponce, P. R., July 26. Companies B, G, L, and M changed station from Mount Gretna to Camp Meade, Pa., August 18; sailed from New York city on steamship *Obdam* September 14; arrived at San Juan, P. R., September 21. Regiment assigned to First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Participated in advance from Ponce to Aibonito, and in engagement at Coamo August 9, 1898. Sailed from Ponce October 10 on steamship *Minnewaska*; arrived at New York City October 17. Furloughed for sixty days October 18. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Oil City, Cory, Newcastle, Bradford, Coopers-town, Franklin, Kittanning, Ridgeway, Warren, Titusville, Punxsutawney, and Jeannette, Pa., December 22 to 29, 1898, with 48 officers and 1,238 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—wounded, 6; died of wounds, 1; died of disease, 38; deserted, 3.

Eighteenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 11 to 13, 1898, with 34 officers and 604 enlisted men. Company F changed station from Mount Gretna to Alliance, Ohio, June 5. Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, and H changed station from Mount Gretna to Delaware City, Del., June 17; Companies D, E, and H left Delaware City June 23; arrived at Fort Brady, Mich., June 26; Companies D, E, and H left Fort Brady August 23; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 26; Company F left Alliance, Ohio, August 25; arrived at Camp Meade August 26. Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, and G changed station from Delaware City to Camp Meade August 23. Regiment changed station from Camp Meade to Pittsburg, Pa., September 11. Furloughed for thirty days September 13. Mustered out of the service of the United

States at Pittsburg, Pa., October 22, 1898, with 34 officers and 837 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1; deserted, 2.

Cavalry, Philadelphia City Troop.—Organized at Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 7, 1898, with 3 officers and 60 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna July 7; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., July 8. Left Camp Alger July 23; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 24. Sailed from Newport News on the steamship *Massachusetts* July 28; arrived at Guanica, P. R., August 2. Participated in the Porto Rican campaign until August 13. Left Ponce, P. R., September 3; arrived at Jersey City, N. J., September 10, on steamship *Mississippi*; and at Philadelphia same date. Furloughed for sixty days September 12. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., November 21, 1898, with 3 officers and 82 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1.

Cavalry, Governor's Troop.—Organized at Harrisburg, Pa., and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 13, 1898, with 3 officers and 60 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna July 7; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., July 8. Left Camp Alger July 23; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 24; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Sailed from Newport News August 5; arrived at Ponce, P. R., August 10; landed August 12. Sailed from Porto Rico September 3; arrived at Harrisburg, Pa., September 10. Furloughed for sixty days September 12. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Harrisburg, Pa., November 21, 1898, with 3 officers and 97 enlisted men. No casualties.

Cavalry, Sheridan's Troop.—Organized at Tyrone, Pa., and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 11, 1898, with 3 officers and 60 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna July 7; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., July 8; left Camp Alger July 23; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 24; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Sailed from Newport News on steamship *Manitoba* August 5; arrived at Ponce, P. R., August 10; landed August 12. Sailed from Porto Rico September 8; arrived at New York City September 15 and at Tyrone, Pa., September 16. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Tyrone, Pa., November 16, 1898, with 5 officers and 100 enlisted men. No casualties.

Artillery, Light Battery A.—Organized at Philadelphia, Pa., and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 6, 1898, with 3 officers and 60 enlisted man. Left Mount Gretna May 10; arrived at Newport News, Va., May 11; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Sailed from Newport News August 5; arrived at Porto Rico August 10. Sailed from Porto Rico on steamship *Mississippi* September 3; arrived at Philadelphia September 10. Furloughed for sixty days September 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Philadelphia, Pa., November 19, 1898, with 4 officers and 160 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Died of disease, 4 enlisted men.

Light Battery B.—Organized at Pittsburg, Pa., and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 8, 1898, with 3 officers and 60 enlisted men. Left Mount Gretna May 17; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 20. Left Chickamauga July 24; arrived at Newport News, Va., July 25. Sailed from Newport News July 28; arrived at Porto Rico August 2. Participated in the Porto Rican campaign until August 13. Assigned to Light Artillery Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Sailed from Porto Rico September 8; arrived at New York City September 15, and at Pittsburg, Pa., September 17. Furloughed for sixty days September 20. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Pittsburg, Pa., November 27, 1898, with 4 officers and 170 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Died of disease, 1 enlisted man.

Light Battery C.—Organized at Phoenixville Pa., and mustered into the service of the United States at Mount Gretna, Pa., May 6, 1898, with 3 officers and 60 enlisted

men. Left Mount Gretna May 10; arrived at Newport News, Va., May 11. Sailed from Newport News August 5; arrived at Porto Rico August 10; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Sailed from Ponce, P. R., September 8; arrived at Phoenixville, Pa., September 16. Furloughed for sixty days September 20. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Phoenixville, Pa., November 28, 1898, with 3 officers and 168 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Died of disease, 4 enlisted men.

RHODE ISLAND.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Quonset Point, R. I., May 10 to 17, 1898, with 46 officers and 958 enlisted men. Left Quonset Point May 26; arrived at Camp Alger, Va., May 28; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 3, marching to Thoroughfare, Va., thence to Camp Meade, Pa., arriving August 23. Left Camp Meade November 13; arrived at Columbia, S. C., November 15, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbia, S. C., March 30, 1899, with 45 officers and 1,039 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 11; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 89.

Artillery, Light Batteries A and B.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Quonset Point, R. I., June 25 to 28, 1898, with 8 officers and 212 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days September 17. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Quonset Point, R. I., October 26, 1898, with 6 officers and 212 enlisted men. No casualties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbia, S. C., May 10 to 23, 1898, with 47 officers and 951 enlisted men. Left Columbia June 6; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., June 7; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 29; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., July 31; assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville September 24; arrived at Columbia, S. C., same date. Furloughed for thirty days September 29. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbia, S. C., November 10, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,140 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 18; deserted, 35.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbia, S. C., May 14 to June 15, and August 15 to 23, 1898, with 39 officers and 969 enlisted men. Left Columbia September 15; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., September 16. Changed station from Jacksonville to Savannah, Ga., October 21; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Roumania* January 3, 1899; arrived at Habana, Cuba, January 6. Companies A and B sailed from Habana on steamship *Olivette* March 22; arrived at Savannah, Ga., March 24, 1899; Companies C, D, E, F, and G sailed on the steamship *Yarmouth* March 23; arrived at Savannah March 25; Company H and headquarters sailed on the steamship *Olivette* March 25; arrived at Savannah March 28; Companies I, K, L, and M sailed on the *Yarmouth* March 26; arrived at Savannah March 28. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., April 19, 1899, with 46 officers and 787 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 19; deserted, 51.

Artillery, First Heavy Battery.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbia, S. C., May 21, 1898, with 4 officers and 140 enlisted men. Left Columbia May 28; arrived at Sullivan's Island, S. C., same date. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Sullivan's Island, S. C., February 4, 1899, with 4 officers and 150 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1; murdered, 1; deserted, 8.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

First Regiment.—Organized at Sioux Falls, Worthing, Desmet, Aberdeen, Watertown, Custer City, Brookings, and other points in South Dakota, and mustered into the service of the United States at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., May 12 to 19, 1898, with 46 officers and 983 enlisted men. Left Sioux Falls May 29; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 2. Assigned to Fourth Independent Brigade, Philippine Islands Expeditionary Forces, May 30; transferred to Third Independent Brigade. Second and Third Battalions sailed from San Francisco on the *Rio de Janeiro* July 23; arrived in Manila harbor August 24. First Battalion sailed from San Francisco on the *St. Paul* July 29; arrived at Manila Harbor September 2. Regiment stationed at Cavite until September 10, when it changed station to Manila; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, October, 1898; transferred to First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, March 17, 1899. Participated in engagements with insurgents at Manila February 4 and 5, 1899; Tulaajan River, March 23; San Francisco del Monte and Meycauyan, March 26; Marilao, March 27; Santa Maria and Guiguinto, March 29; Santa Isabel, March 30; Malolos, March 31; Guiguinto, April 11; Quingua and Pulilan, April 24; Calumpit, April 25; Santo Tomas, May 4; San Fernando, May 25. Left San Fernando for Manila June 10; on duty in the vicinity of Manila until August 5. Sailed from Manila on the *Sherman* August 11; arrived at San Francisco September 7. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., October 5, 1899, with 46 officers and 622 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed in action, 3; wounded, 3; drowned, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 20; wounded, 90; died of wounds, 4; died of disease, 35; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 4.

TENNESSEE.

First Regiment.—Organized at Nashville, Columbia, Lawrenceburg, McMinnville, Shelbyville, Clarksville, and Springfield, Tenn., and mustered into the service of the United States at Nashville May 19 to 26, 1898, with 47 officers and 975 enlisted men. Left Nashville June 10; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 17; assigned to Second Independent Brigade, Eighth Army Corps. Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, E, F, L, and M sailed from San Francisco on steamship *Zealandia* October 30; arrived at Manila, P. I., November 29. Companies D, G, H, I, and K sailed from San Francisco on steamship *Pueblo* November 6; arrived at Manila, P. I., December 6. Stationed at Manila and Cavite until February 3, 1899. Participated in the engagements at Manila, February 4, 5, and 6. Sailed from Manila on steamship *St. Paul* February 8; arrived at Iloilo, Panay, P. I., February 10; assigned to First Separate Brigade, Eighth Army Corps. Participated in the capture of Iloilo February 11 and in numerous engagements with insurgents in the vicinity of Iloilo until September 16, on which date regiment sailed for Cebu, Island of Cebu, and participated in operations against insurgents near Cebu until September 29, when the regiment returned to Manila. Sailed from Manila on steamship *Pennsylvania* October 8; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., November 11. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., November 23, 1899, with 44 officers and 624 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 2. Enlisted men—killed in action, 1; died of disease, 23; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 20.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Nashville, Tenn., May 7 to 24, 1898, with 47 officers and 951 enlisted men. Left Nashville May 27; arrived at Camp Alger, Virginia, May 29; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Alger August 9, marching to Thoroughfare, Va., thence to Camp Meade, Pa., arriving August 25. Left Camp Meade November 10; arrived at Columbia, S. C., November 12. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbia, S. C., February 8, 1899, with 46 officers

and 1,100 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 14; suicide, 1; deserted, 74.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Nashville, Tenn., May 18 to 23, 1898, with 46 officers and 948 enlisted men. Left Nashville May 24; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 24; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga September 5; arrived at Anniston, Ala., September 6; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Anniston, Ala., January 31, 1899, with 47 officers and 1,152 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 18; suicide, 1; deserted, 73.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Knoxville, Tenn., July 1 to 13, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,274 enlisted men. Assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, at Knoxville September 7; transferred to First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, October 7. Left Knoxville November 28; arrived at Savannah, Ga., November 29. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Manitoba* December 1. Companies A, F, G, H, K, and M arrived at Trinidad, Cuba, December 6; Companies B, C, D, E, I, and L arrived at Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, December 12, 1898. Sailed from Trinidad and Sancti Spiritus on steamship *Dixie* March 28, 1899; arrived at Savannah, Ga., April 1. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah, Ga., May 6, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,117 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 16; killed by accident, 2; murdered, 1; deserted, 82.

TEXAS.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Austin, Tex., May 10 and 12, 1898, with 46 officers and 956 enlisted men. Left Austin May 20; arrived at Mobile, Ala., May 21; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps; transferred to First Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, June 25. Left Mobile, Ala., June 22; arrived at Miami, Fla., June 24. Left Miami August 8; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., August 9. Left Jacksonville October 22; arrived at Savannah, Ga., October 23. Two battalions sailed from Savannah on steamship *Mobile* December 24; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 27. One battalion sailed on steamship *Michigan* December 23; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 26. Two battalions sailed from Habana on steamship *Kilpatrick* March 25, 1899; arrived at Galveston, Tex., April 2. One battalion sailed from Habana on steamship *Florida* March 25; arrived at Galveston, Tex., April 2. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Galveston, Tex., April 18, 1899, with 46 officers and 822 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 14; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 15.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Austin, Tex., May 11 to 13, 1898, with 46 officers and 956 enlisted men. Left Austin May 22; arrived at Mobile, Ala., May 23; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, June 25. Left Mobile June 26; arrived at Miami, Fla., June 27. Left Miami August 6; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., August 7. Left Jacksonville September 20; arrived at Dallas, Tex., September 23. Furloughed for thirty days September 29. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Dallas, Tex., November 9, 1898, with 45 officers and 1,119 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 15; deserted, 4.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Austin, Tex., May 6 to 14, 1898, with 46 officers and 943 enlisted men. Stationed at Fort Clark, Corpus Christi, Fort McIntosh, Eagle Pass, Fort Bliss, Fort Brown, Galveston, and Fort Ringgold, Tex.; Key West Barracks and Fort Barranca, Fla.; Fort

St. Philip, La.; Fort Morgan, Ala., and St. Simons Island, Ga. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort Clark, Fort McIntosh, Fort Bliss, Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold, and Eagle Pass, Tex., February 6 to 24, 1899, with 46 officers and 909 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 14; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 23.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Houston, Tex., July 8 to 30, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,240 enlisted men. Left Houston September 26 and 28; arrived at San Antonio, Tex., September 27 and 29, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Antonio, Tex., March 7 to 10, 1899, with 46 officers and 949 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 11; deserted, 38.

First Cavalry.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Austin, Tex., May 14 and 15, 1898, with 47 officers and 959 enlisted men. Left Austin June 9; arrived at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., same date. Companies distributed at Fort McIntosh, Fort Ringgold, Fort Bliss, Fort Brown and Fort Sam Houston. Regiment concentrated at Fort Sam Houston September 27. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., November 14, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,025 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—Died of disease, 3; killed by accident, 1; murdered, 1; deserted, 18.

UTAH.

Artillery, Light Batteries A and B.—Organized at Salt Lake City and mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Douglas, Utah, May 9, 1898, with 9 officers and 242 enlisted men. Left Fort Douglas May 20; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 22. Sailed from San Francisco on steamships *Colon*, *China*, and *Zealandia* June 15; arrived at Manila, P. I., July 17; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, at Cavite Arsenal. Participated in engagements at Malate July 31 and August 1, and in the capture of Manila August 13, 1898; in the operations against insurgents at Manila February 4, 5, and 6, 1899; engagements at Caloocan February 10; Guadalupe, February 13; Pasig, February 14; San Pedro Macati, February 18; Balic Balic and La Loma Church, February 23; Mariquina, February 25; San Francisco del Monte, March 10 and 25; Malinta, March 25; Meycauayan, March 27; Marilao, March 27; Bigaa, March 29; Santa Maria, March 29 and April 7; Malolos, March 31; San Mateo Valley, March 31; Taytay, March 31; Santa Cruz, April 10 and 11; Quingua, April 23; Bagbag, April 25; Calumpit, April 27; Santo Tomas, May 14; Guagua, May 17; San Luis, May 14 and 16; Santa Rita, May 23; San Fernando, May 24 and 25; Cainta, June 3; Morong, June 4, Muntinlupa, June 10; San Fernando, June 16 and 22. A detachment participated with General Lawton's division in advance from Norzagaray to Candaba and capture of Norzagaray April 24; Angat, April 25; San Rafael, May 1; Baliuag, May 2; Maasin, May 5; San Luis, May 14; San Isidro, May 17. Sailed from Manila on steamship *Hancock* July 1; arrived at San Francisco July 31. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., August 16, 1899, with 10 officers and 263 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—wounded, 2. Enlisted men—killed in action, 6; wounded, 15; died of wounds, 2; died of disease, 5; deserted, 1.

Light Battery C.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Douglas, Utah, July 14, 1898, with 3 officers and 106 enlisted men. Left Fort Douglas July 31; arrived at San Francisco August 2. Changed station to Angel Island, California, October 18. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Angel Island December 21, 1898, with 3 officers and 94 enlisted men. No casualties.

First Cavalry.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Douglas, Utah, May 12, 1898, with 3 officers and 81 enlisted men. Ordered to San Francisco July 15. Mustered out of the service of the United States, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., December 23, 1898, with 3 officers and 86 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Died of disease, 1 enlisted man.

VERMONT.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, Vt., May 16, 1898, with 48 officers and 980 enlisted men. Left Burlington May 22; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 24; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Left Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, August 19, arrived at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., August 21. Furloughed for thirty days September 4. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Burlington, Rutland, St. Albans, Brandon, Johnsbury, Barre, Northfield, Bradford, Montpelier, Brattleboro, Bennington, Newport, Vt., October 26 to November 7, 1898, with 49 officers and 925 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 26; deserted, 2.

VIRGINIA.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Richmond, Va., May 11 to 21, 1898, with 45 officers and 976 enlisted men. Left Richmond June 1; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., June 2; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville September 19; arrived at Richmond September 20. Furloughed for thirty days September 24. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Salem, Woodstock, Richmond, Harrisonburg, Wytheville, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Staunton, and Portsmouth, Va., December 13 to 20, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,146 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 20; drowned, 1; deserted, 5.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Richmond, Va., May 13 to 26, 1898, with 46 officers and 955 enlisted men. Left Richmond June 5; arrived at Camp Alger, Virginia, same date; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Army Corps, August 2. Left Camp Alger September 7; arrived at Richmond September 8. Furloughed for thirty days September 9. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Richmond, Va., November 5, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,222 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 12; suicide, 1.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Richmond, Va., May 9 to 25, 1898, with 44 officers and 954 enlisted men. Left Richmond June 4; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., June 5; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, October 13. Left Jacksonville October 25; arrived at Savannah, Ga., October 26. Sailed from Savannah on steamship *Chester* December 19; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 21. Company F sailed from Savannah on steamship *Mobile* December 13, arrived at Habana December 15, 1898. Sailed from Habana, Cuba, on the steamships *San Antonio*, *Yarmouth*, and *Whitney*, March 25 to 27; arrived at Savannah, Ga., March 27 to 30, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah, Ga., April 27, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,077 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 30; deserted, 22.

Sixth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Richmond, Norfolk, and Petersburg, Va., July 9 to August 11, 1898, with 29 officers and 824 enlisted men. Arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., September 13; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Knoxville November 18; arrived at Macon, Ga., November 19, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Macon, Ga., January 26 and 28, 1899, with 28 officers and 804 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2; murdered, 2; deserted, 3.

WASHINGTON.

First Regiment.—Organized at Spokane, Seattle, North Yakima, Ellensburg, and Waukegan, Wash., and mustered into the service of the United States at Tacoma May 6 to 13, 1898, with 46 officers and 967 enlisted men. Two battalions changed station from Tacoma to San Francisco May 14; one battalion changed station from Tacoma to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 25, and from Vancouver Barracks to San Francisco July 23–24. First battalion sailed from San Francisco on the *Valencia* October 19, arriving at Manila, P. I., November 22; second and third battalions sailed from San Francisco on the *Ohio* October 28, arriving at Manila November 26. Assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps; transferred to First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, January 1, 1899. Participated in engagements around Manila, February 4 and 5; at San Pedro Macati, February 17; Manila, February 23; Guadalupe, February 14 and 22, and March 14; Pasig, March 26; Santa Cruz, April 9 and 10; Paete, April 13; Taguig, April 27 and May 19; Cainta and Taytay, June 3; Morong, June 4; Calamba, July 26, 28, and 30. Sailed from Manila on steamship *Pennsylvania* September 5; arrived at San Francisco October 9. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., November 1, 1899, with 46 officers and 789 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed in action, 1; wounded, 5; died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 17; wounded, 89; died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 17; drowned, 1; deserted, 24.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Tacoma, Wash., July 2 to 15, 1898, with 14 officers and 412 enlisted men. Arrived at Vancouver Barracks July 21. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., October 28, 1898, with 14 officers and 411 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 1; deserted, 4.

WEST VIRGINIA.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Charleston, W. Va., May 7 to 14, 1898, with 46 officers and 964 enlisted men. Left Charleston May 16; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 19; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga August 24; arrived at Knoxville, Tenn., August 27. Left Knoxville November 26; arrived at Columbus, Ga., November 27. Assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Columbus, Ga., February 4, 1899, with 47 officers and 1,039 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 14; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 44.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Charleston, W. Va., June 25 to July 30, 1898, with 42 officers and 1,281 enlisted men. Left Charleston August 18; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., August 20. Left Camp Meade September 20, marching to Gettysburg; arrived September 27. Left Gettysburg October 3; arrived at Camp Meade October 11; assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps. Left Camp Meade November 13; arrived at Greenville, S. C., November 15, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Greenville, S. C., April 10, 1899, with 45 officers and 1,157 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 17; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 37.

WISCONSIN.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Milwaukee, Wis., May 14, 1898, with 50 officers and 976 enlisted men. Left Milwaukee May 20; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., May 23; assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville September 7; arrived at

Milwaukee September 10. Furloughed for thirty days September 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Monroe, Janesville, Fort Atkinson, Whitewater, Darlington, Beloit, Racine, Madison, and Milwaukee, Wis., October 19, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,224 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 40.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Milwaukee, Wis., May 12, 1898, with 49 officers and 972 enlisted men. Left Milwaukee May 13; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 17; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 5; arrived at Charleston, S. C., July 7. Sailed from Charleston July 20; arrived at Guanica, P. R., July 26, and at Ponce, P. R., July 27. Participated in engagement at Coamo August 9, and in the Porto Rican campaign until August 13. Nine companies sailed from Porto Rico on steamship *Obdam* September 1, arrived at New York City September 7, and at Milwaukee, Wis., September 9. Three companies sailed from Porto Rico on steamship *Alamo* September 8, arrived at New York City September 16, and at Milwaukee September 18. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Sheboygan, Mansfield, Oshkosh, Ripon, Fond du Lac, Appleton, Manitowoc, Marinette, Beaver Dam, Ashland, and Oconto, Wis., November 9 to 21, 1898, with 48 officers and 1,248 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 39; deserted, 1.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Milwaukee, Wis., May 11, 1898, with 50 officers and 975 enlisted men. Left Milwaukee May 14; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 16; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Left Chickamauga July 5 for Charleston, S. C. Sailed from Charleston on the *Obdam* July 20; arrived at Ponce, P. R., July 28. Participated in the Porto Rican campaign, including engagements at Coamo, August 9, and near Aibonito, August 12. Sailed from San Juan, P. R., on steamship *Manitoba* October 22; arrived at New York City October 28, and at Milwaukee, Wis., October 30. Furloughed for sixty days November 1. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Milwaukee, La Crosse, Hudson, Muncie, Eau Claire, Portage, Wausau, Menomonee, Superior, Tomah, Sparta, Wis., January 4 to 17, 1899, with 49 officers and 1,196 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—wounded, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 2; wounded, 3; died of disease, 31; deserted, 1.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Milwaukee, Wis., July 11, 1898, with 46 officers and 1,265 enlisted men. Left Milwaukee September 14; arrived at Anniston, Ala., September 17. Assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps; assigned to Separate Brigade, First Army Corps, January 16, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Anniston, Ala., February 28, 1899, with 46 officers and 1,090 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 16; deserted, 6.

Artillery, Battery A.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Milwaukee, Wis., July 9, 1898, with 3 officers and 105 enlisted men. Furloughed for thirty days September 8. Mustered out of service at Milwaukee, Wis., October 9, 1898, with 3 officers and 105 enlisted men. No casualties.

WYOMING.

First Regiment.—Organized at Buffalo, Cheyenne, and Evanston, Wyo., and mustered into the service of the United States at Cheyenne, Wyo., May 7 to 10, 1898, with 14 officers and 324 enlisted men. Left Cheyenne May 18; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., May 21. Sailed from San Francisco on transport *Ohio* June 27; arrived at Manila, P. I., July 31. Assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps; transferred to Second Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps; assigned

to Third Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, March 17, 1899, and to Third Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps, June 7, 1899. Participated in capture of Manila August 13, 1898, and in engagements at Manila February 5 and 6; Guadalupe, February 22; Pasig River, March 1; San Juan del Monte, March 7, and Morong, June 4, 1899. Sailed from Manila on transport *Grant* July 30; arrived at San Francisco August 29. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., September 23, 1899, with 14 officers and 239 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—wounded, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 1; wounded, 5; died of wounds, 2; died of disease, 10; deserted, 4.

Artillery, Battery A.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Cheyenne, Wyo., June 16, 1898, with 3 officers and 122 enlisted men. Left Cheyenne June 20; arrived at San Francisco June 28. Sailed on transport *Newport* from San Francisco November 8; arrived at Manila, P. I., December 6, 1898. Stationed at Cavite and participated in engagements at Salinos, Rosario, Novaleta, and Cavite Viejo. Sailed from Manila on the transport *Grant* July 30; arrived at San Francisco August 29, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., September 23, 1899, with 3 officers and 57 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—suicide, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 2; deserted, 12.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Peekskill, N. Y., June 25 to July 16, 1898, with 50 officers and 1,098 enlisted men. Changed station from Peekskill to New York City August 5. Sailed from New York City on steamship *Chester* August 10; arrived at Ponce, P. R., August 15. Sailed from Ponce on steamship *Minnewaska* November 17; arrived in New York City November 24. Furloughed for sixty days November 26. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New York City January 25, 1899, with 44 officers and 1,007 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 17; deserted, 4.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Fort Douglas, Utah; San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oreg., June 28 to July 12, 1898, with 49 officers and 1,087 enlisted men.

First and Second battalions concentrated at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; left Fort Sheridan August 12; arrived at Montauk Point, New York, August 14, except companies C and H, which were diverted en route and sent to Camp Meade, Pa., arriving August 14. Companies F and G left Montauk Point October 7; arrived at Huntsville, Ala., October 11. Companies C and H left Camp Meade October 30; arrived at Augusta, Ga., November 1. Companies A, B, D, and E sailed from Montauk Point October 30; arrived at Savannah, Ga., November 4; left Savannah November 22; arrived at Tampa, Fla., November 23; sailed from Tampa November 23; arrived at Habana, Cuba, November 25. Companies F and G left Huntsville, Ala., December 29; arrived at Miami, Fla., January 1, 1899; sailed for Cuba same day, arriving at Habana January 2. Companies C and H left Augusta, Ga., December 30; arrived at Miami, Fla., January 1; sailed for Cuba same day, arriving at Habana January 3. Stationed at Habana and Marianao, Cuba. First and Second battalions left Habana on steamship *Havana* April 15; arrived at quarantine, Savannah, Ga., April 17, and at Augusta April 25. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Augusta, Ga., May 16, 1899.

Third Battalion concentrated at San Francisco, Cal.; sailed from San Francisco August 6; arrived at Honolulu August 16, 1898. Left Honolulu on steamship *Australia* April 20; arrived at San Francisco April 28, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., May 16, 1899.

Strength of regiment at muster out: Officers, 45; enlisted men, 659. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 12; drowned, 1; deserted 22.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 25 to August 20, 1898, with 53 officers and 1,094 enlisted men. Left Jefferson Barracks September 19; arrived at Lexington Ky., September 21; assigned to Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Lexington November 11; arrived at Macon, Ga., November 13; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Companies D, I, L, and M left Macon December 15; arrived at Port Tampa, Fla., December 16; sailed on steamship *Florida* December 20; arrived at Habana, Cuba, December 22, and at Matanzas, Cuba, same day. Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, and H left Macon February 1, 1899; arrived at Charleston, S. C., February 2; sailed from Charleston February 4, on steamship *Saratoga*; arrived at Cienfuegos Cuba, February 8. Companies A, B, C, and K left Macon February 14; arrived at Charleston, S. C., February 15; sailed from Charleston on steamship *Saratoga* February 17; arrived at Habana, Cuba, February 19, and at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, February 22. Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, and H sailed from Cienfuegos on steamship *Thomas* April 13; arrived at Savannah, Ga., April 17. Companies A, B, C, and K left Pinar del Rio on steamship *Havana* April 15; arrived at Savannah April 17. Companies D, I, L, and M left Matanzas April 14 on steamship *Havana*; arrived at Savannah April 17. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Fort McPherson, Ga., May 17, 1899, with 52 officers and 805 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 10; deserted, 29.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at San Antonio, Tex., Santa Fé, N. Mex., and Muscogee, Ind. T., May 1 to 21, 1898, with 47 officers and 994 enlisted men. Concentrated at San Antonio, Tex. Left San Antonio May 30; arrived at Tampa, Fla., June 4; assigned to First Cavalry Brigade, Fifth Army Corps. Headquarters and Companies A, B, D, E, F, G, K, and L sailed from Tampa June 14; arrived at Daiquiri, Cuba, June 22. Participated in the engagement at Las Guasimas, June 24, and at San Juan, July 1 to 3, and in the Santiago campaign. Left Santiago August 8; arrived at Montauk Point, N. Y., August 14. Companies C, H, I, and M left Tampa, Fla., August 8; arrived at Montauk Point August 12. Regiment mustered out of the service of the United States at Montauk Point, N. Y., September 15, 1898, with 47 officers and 1,090 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed in action, 2; wounded, 7; died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—killed in action, 21; wounded, 97; died of wounds, 3; died of disease, 19; deserted, 12.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Denver, Colo., and Cheyenne, Wyo., May 1 to 30, 1898, with 41 officers and 968 enlisted men. Left Cheyenne June 25; arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., June 28; assigned to Third Division, Seventh Army Corps. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Jacksonville, Fla., October 24, 1898, with 47 officers and 565 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 16; killed by accident, 6; deserted, 4.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Fort Meade and Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; Missoula, Miles City, Butte, and Billings, Mont.; Fargo, N. Dak.; and Lincoln, Nebr., May 12 to 23, 1898, with 45 officers and 961 enlisted men. Regiment arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., May 23; assigned to Cavalry Brigade, First Army Corps. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Chickamauga, Ga., September 8, 1898, with 45 officers and 936 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 9; deserted, 4.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Galveston, Tex., May 25 to June 4, 1898, with 46 officers and 971 enlisted men. Left Galveston July 22; arrived at New Orleans, La., July 23. Left New Orleans August 18; arrived at Galveston, Tex., August 19. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Galveston October 28, 1898, with 46 officers and 956 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—killed by accident, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 3; killed by accident, 2; murdered, 1; deserted, 16.

Second Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Covington, La., June 15 to 26, 1898, with 45 officers and 950 enlisted men. Changed station to New Orleans July 25; sailed from New Orleans, La., July 28; arrived at Santiago, Cuba, August 5. Stationed at Songo, Holguin, Cristo, and Gibara, Cuba. Sailed from Gibara on steamship *Logan* May 25, 1899; arrived at New York City May 29, and at Camp Meade, Pa., May 31. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Camp Meade June 22, 1899, with 44 officers and 644 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 37; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 11.

Third Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Macon, Ga., June 11 to July 9, 1898, with 43 officers and 984 enlisted men. Changed station from Macon to Savannah, Ga., August 6; sailed from Savannah August 13 arrived at Santiago, Cuba, August 17. Stationed at Santiago, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo, Siboney, Jamaica, Santa Rosa, Soledad, Guaso, and Palma, Cuba. Sailed on the steamship *Sedgwick* March 30, 1899; arrived at Savannah, Ga., April 2, and at Macon, Ga., April 9. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Macon, Ga., May 2, 1899, with 46 officers and 828 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 39; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 6.

Fourth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Washington, D. C.; Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va.; Norfolk and East Radford, Va.; and Hagerstown and Baltimore, Md., June 2 to 25, 1898, with 46 officers and 962 enlisted men. Arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., August 19; assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps. Left Jacksonville October 10; arrived at Fernandina, Fla., same date. Sailed for Manzanillo, Cuba, October 12, arriving October 18. Stationed at Manzanillo, Campechuela, Bayamo, Niquero, Jiguani, and Viquetas, Cuba. Sailed from Manzanillo on steamship *Dirie* May 11, 1899; arrived at New York City May 16, and at Camp Meade, Pa., May 17. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Camp Meade June 8, 1899, with 44 officers and 738 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—died of disease, 9; killed by accident, 2; deserted, 31.

Fifth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Columbus, Miss., June 24 to July 13, 1898, with 46 officers and 981 enlisted men. Left Columbus August 6; arrived at Savannah, Ga., August 8. Sailed from Savannah August 8 and 11; arrived at Santiago, Cuba, August 12 and 15. Sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, on steamship *Thomas*, May 2, 1899; arrived at Camp Meade, Pa., May 10. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Camp Meade May 31, 1899, with 46 officers and 682 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 34; killed by accident, 1; murdered, 1; deserted, 30.

Sixth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Knoxville, Tenn., Covington and Stanford, Ky., June 24 to July 15, 1898, with 46 officers and 904 enlisted men. Left Knoxville and arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., July 30; assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps. Left Chickamauga October 6; arrived at New York City October 8. Sailed from New York City October 10; arrived at San Juan, P. R., October 15. Stationed at Arecibo,

Manati, Dorado, Isabela, Lares, Bayamon, Utuado, Barcelonita, Toa Alta, and Camuy, P. R. Left Porto Rico on steamship *Chester* February 12, 1899; arrived at Savannah, Ga., February 18. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Savannah March 15, 1899, with 46 officers and 873 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 13; deserted, 48.

Seventh Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 6 to 23, 1898, with 42 officers and 953 enlisted men. Left Jefferson Barracks September 16; arrived at Lexington, Ky., September 17; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps; transferred to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, October 7. Left Lexington November 22; arrived at Macon, Ga., November 23; assigned to Second Separate Brigade, Second Army Corps, January 16, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Macon, Ga., February 28, 1899, with 45 officers and 897 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—Died of disease, 1. Enlisted men—Died of disease, 16; murdered, 3; deserted, 11.

Eighth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Newark, N. J.; Washington, D. C.; Greenville, Harriman, Murfreesboro, and Columbia, Tenn.; Louisville and Winchester, Ky., and Charleston and Parkersburg, W. Va., June 22 to July 24, 1898, with 40 officers and 868 enlisted men. Consolidated at Fort Thomas, Ky. Left Fort Thomas October 7; arrived at Chickamauga, Ga., October 9, 1898. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Chickamauga, Ga., March 6, 1899, with 46 officers and 934 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—None. Enlisted men—Died of disease, 3; killed by accident, 1; drowned, 1; deserted, 12.

Ninth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at New Orleans, La., June 18 to July 16, 1898, with 46 officers and 984 enlisted men. Sailed from New Orleans August 17; arrived at Santiago, Cuba, August 22. Stationed at San Juan Hill, San Luis, Songo, Cristo, El Cobre, Palma Sariano, and Mayari, Cuba. Sailed from Santiago, Cuba, on steamship *Meade*, April 26, 1899; arrived at quarantine, New York Harbor, April 30; disembarked at Jersey City, N. J., May 2, and arrived at Camp Meade same date. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Camp Meade, Pa., May 25, 1899, with 46 officers and 869 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—Died of disease, 3. Enlisted men—Died of disease, 73; killed by accident, 1; deserted, 12.

Tenth Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Washington, D. C.; Richmond, Alexandria, East Radford, Hampton, Va.; Spartanburg, Darlington, and Aiken, S. C.; Rome, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla., July 2 to 22, 1898, with 44 officers and 964 enlisted men. Concentrated at Augusta, Ga. Left Augusta September 17; arrived at Lexington, Ky., September 18; assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps; transferred to Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps. Left Lexington November 14; arrived at Macon, Ga., November 16; assigned to Second Separate Brigade, Second Army Corps, January 16, 1899. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Macon, Ga., March 8, 1899, with 45 officers and 898 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—None. Enlisted men—Died of disease, 14; killed by accident, 1 murdered, 2; deserted 25.

TERRITORIAL VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

First Regiment.—Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Phoenix and Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; El Reno, Guthrie, Shawnee, Perry, and Kingfisher, Okla.; Albuquerque, Las Vegas, Santa Fé, and Las Cruces, N. Mex.; and Muscogee, Ind. T., July 4 to 23, 1898, with 34 officers and 1,269 enlisted men. Concentrated at Whipple Barracks, Ariz., and Fort Reno., Okla. Left Whipple Barracks and Fort Reno September 23 and 24; arrived at Lexington, Ky., September 25

and 28; assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. Left Lexington November 13; arrived at Albany, Ga., November 14; assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps. Mustered out of the service of the United States at Albany, Ga., February 11 to 15, 1890, with 46 officers and 1,118 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—died of disease, 6; deserted, 29.

ASTOR BATTERY.

Organized and mustered into the service of the United States at New York City June 1, 1898, with 3 officers and 98 enlisted men. Left New York City June 9; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 19. Sailed from San Francisco June 27; arrived at Manila, P. I., July 25; assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Eighth Army Corps. Participated in capture of Manila August 13. Sailed from Manila on steamship *Senator* December 16; arrived at San Francisco, Cal., January 13, 1899. Left San Francisco January 15; arrived at New York City January 22. Mustered out of the service of the United States at New York City February 2, 1899, with 1 officer and 85 enlisted men. Casualties while in service: Officers—none. Enlisted men—killed in action, 3; wounded, 7; died of wounds, 1; died from disease, 2.