

1,250,000

DAILY AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS. \* \* \* LARGEST EVER REACHED.  
A MILLION AND A QUARTER A DAY.

1,250,000

Quarter of a Million Ahead  
of Any Contemporary.

Average daily circulation of the Journal 1,213,751  
Average daily circulation of the Petit  
Journal of Paris, the next largest in  
the world..... 1,000,000  
The Journal leads all the world by.... 213,751

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.  
FOR NEW YORK CITY:  
GENERALLY FAIR AND  
COOLER.

For New York, New Jersey, Con-  
necticut and Eastern Pennsylvania:  
Cooler and fair.  
The highest temperature yesterday  
was 78 degrees, at 4 p. m.  
The lowest temperature yesterday  
was 67 degrees, at 5 a. m.



NO. 5,763.

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## WHEELER FIXES THE BLAME AT WIKOFF.

### In a Dictated Statement to the Journal He Charges Commissary-General Egan with Causing Much Suffering at Montauk by Countermanding Orders for Supplies Necessary for the Sick.

THE Journal, fairly, honestly, straightforwardly, has brought to the attention of President McKinley and the American people the wretched conditions prevailing in the camps of the American soldiers. Already this effort to secure an amelioration of those conditions has borne fruit. The President and his Cabinet are busily arranging for an investigation to fix the blame. General "Joe" Wheeler, the commander at Montauk, in a dictated interview tells the Journal that the misery at his camp was largely caused by Commissary-General Egan, who from Washington countermanded General Wheeler's order for the necessary supplies for the well and the more necessary delicacies for the sick, and left those supplies to rot upon the railroad almost in view of the sufferers. Secretary of War Alger asks for an investigation of his department's connection with the wrongs, which he admits are grievous. Commissary-General Egan says he also wants an investigation. Surgeon-General Sternberg has demanded one. But beyond, and better than forcing an investigation, the exposure has started the work of relief. The Merchants' Association, of New York, has arranged to forward to Montauk the needed medicines and delicacies for the sick. The Seventy-first New York Regiment is to be sent home on furlough to-day. Governors are everywhere demanding that their soldier heroes be mustered out and given a chance for life. The work of saving from official incompetence and mismanagement the men spared by the Mausers of the Spaniards has well begun.

### ALGER SAYS ERRORS HAVE BEEN MADE.

### AN APPALLING SICK ROLL AND THE BLAME FIXED.

### WHEELER DECLARES FOOD WAS STOPPED.

This is General Joe Wheeler's report, made yesterday, of the condition of the men in Montauk Camp:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,  
Camp Wikoff, L. I., August 26, 1898.

Report of effective strength in camp.

Officers:			
For duty	493		
Sick	26	519	
Enlisted men:			
For duty	11,932		
Sick	2,272	14,204	
Total			14,723

Of this number there are 119 officers and 2,893 enlisted men in Detention Camp.

JOSEPH WHEELER,  
Major-General U. S. V., Commanding.

And this is how General Wheeler, in a statement dictated for the Journal, fixes the blame for this appalling sick roll:

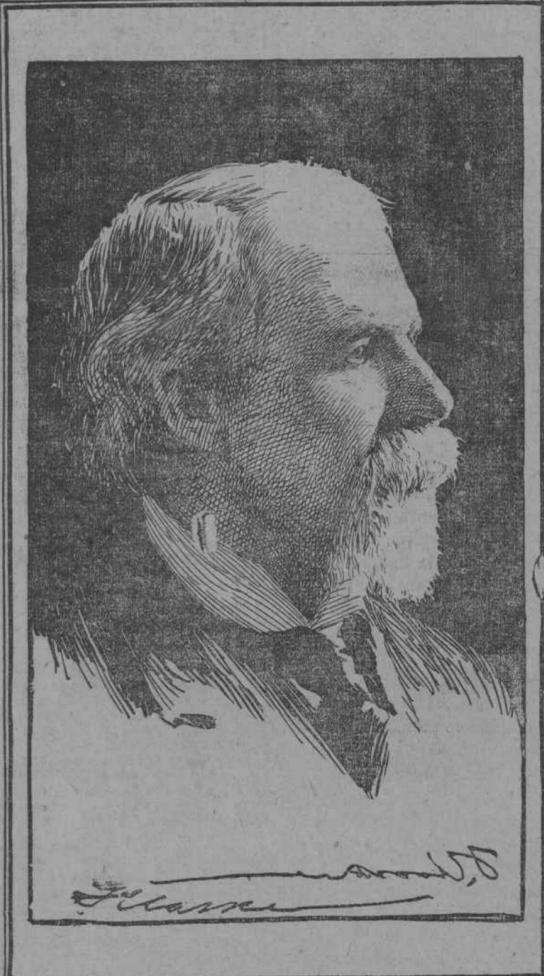
"Commissary-General Egan thought that all that was necessary could be supplied under the provisions of General Order No. 116, which authorizes the surgeon in charge of this camp to purchase food to the amount of 60 cents per day for each patient. The Commissary-General countermanded from Washington my order, and directed that the troops should be cared for under General Order No. 116.

"The food which I had ordered was then on its way here and has been standing in the cars for days. I understand that the perishable goods, such as oranges, are spoiling.

"The Commissary-General probably did not know that there were nearly as many sick in camp with their regiments as there were in the hospitals, and that General Order No. 116 could not benefit them. The supplies which I ordered were largely intended for the men who are sick in camp."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—In answer to General Wheeler's complaint that he had not been furnished with requested stores for Montauk Point, General Egan made the following statement to the Journal this evening:

"General Wheeler called on the Commissary at Montauk for some stores to issue to the troops which were not allowed by law for such a purpose. I replied informing General Wheeler that General Order No. 116, which I had issued through the War Department, authorizing his surgeon to get 60 cents a day for delicacies, etc., was intended to meet his requirement. I expressed my astonishment in my telegram that he did not compel his surgeon to draw the money to which he was entitled—60 cents for each man. Having made this provision of 60 cents for each man—and presuming he would draw it—and it amounted to thousands of dollars, I suspended the purchase of what was asked by General Wheeler, as it had been provided for by the order of August 10th, from the War Department. Three days ago, finding he had not drawn the money, I directed the stores be furnished, but this is a mere bagatelle compared to the fifty-fold which would have been obtained under the 60 cents per diem regulation issued on August 10th, and which I informed him in due time had been issued. In order to further instruct all concerned, the regulation of the War Department providing for this 60 cents commutation in favor of the sick soldiers was again sent by telegraph to the various camps yesterday. General Wheeler could have been informed of circumstances had he called on my commissary officer, Major Duval, who had full instructions on these matters over a week ago."



Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War.

### Secretary of War Admits That Many Things Have Gone Wrong in the Army.

By Walter Howard.

SECRETARY ALGER talked at length to the Journal yesterday upon the condition of the troops and of the camps.

He discussed the transport horrors, the appalling amount of sickness in home camps, the alleged interview in which General Miles was made to criticize his superiors in the War Department, and other phases of the now absorbing state of affairs in the army ranks.

Secretary Alger had spent the night in General Wheeler's tent. He was up early, shortly after 6 o'clock, and breakfasted in the regular mess tent with the Major-General. After the meal he walked out to the edge of the high knoll on which the headquarters are located, and standing near the heliograph men at their work of signalling, surveyed the camp below.

It was a crisp, fine morning. The temperature was lower than it had been for days, and a cooling breeze came from the sea. The sun rapidly dispelled the light fog and shone glaringly on the white canvased field.

"There has been a great deal to do here," said the Secretary of War, after greeting Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who came to present Baron von Steinberg, of the German Embassy, "and when everything is considered it has been well done. The men will now have everything that

their condition demands. I have given instructions that everything which General Wheeler or his surgeons order for them shall be supplied. It is the desire of the President and the War Department that these men shall be treated as they deserve; that they shall have everything that money and attention can procure for them."

#### What About Transport Horrors?

"But what of the transport horrors, Mr. Secretary?" I suggested. "Who was responsible for the overcrowding and the lack of proper food on board of these vessels?"

"That matter," he replied slowly, "has already been thrashed over. We investigated each case carefully, thoroughly, and it is impossible to fix the blame on any responsible source. We cannot, we do not, find any army officers at fault, only men who are employes of the steamship companies, and whom we cannot hold or compel to answer."

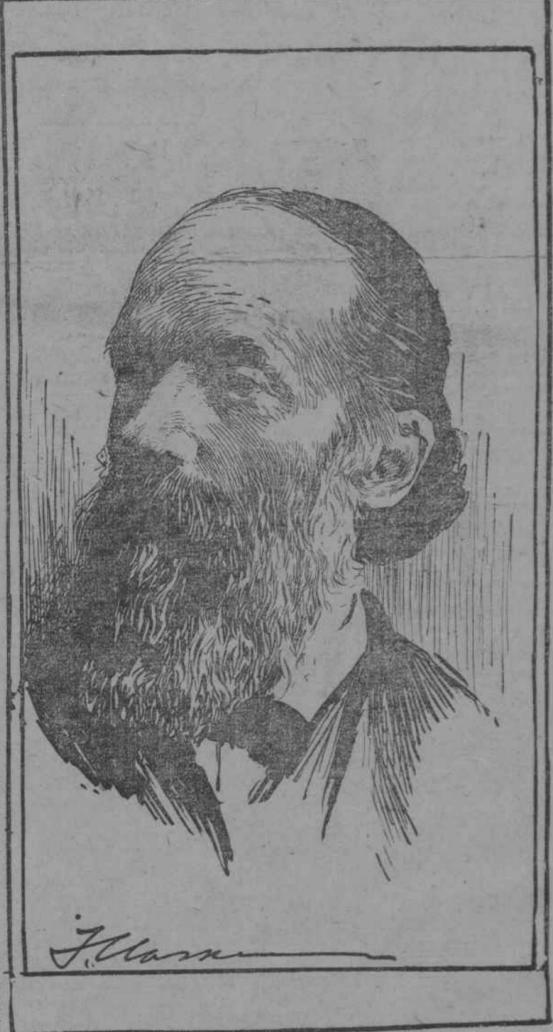
"Will there be no investigation further than this one?"

"Oh, it is not time to discuss that now," exclaimed the Secretary with a touch of impatience. "We have too much to do to provide for these troops. INVESTIGATIONS WILL NOT HELP MATTERS ANY."

"Of course there have been mistakes, grave mistakes. I realize that. We all realize it."

"But they are being remedied as fast as human agencies can move. They are things of the past. We must give attention to the important

Continued on Second Page.



General "Joe" Wheeler.

### Supplies Gen. Egan Refused to Send to Gen. Wheeler.

Evaporated apples.....	10,000 pounds	Oolong tea.....	250 pounds
Prunes.....	5,000 pounds	Evaporated cream.....	600 cases
Evaporated peaches.....	10,000 pounds	Top-o-can butter.....	100 cases
Evaporated apricots.....	5,000 pounds	Sugar-cured hams.....	5,000 pounds
Lemons.....	50 boxes	Chicken soup.....	200 cases
Oranges.....	100 boxes	Beef soup.....	100 cases
Soda crackers.....	5,000 pounds	Smoked halibut.....	50 boxes
Vanhouten's cocoa....	500 pounds	Plain pickles in wood..	250 quarter bbls
Canned pears, peach- es and apples.....	200 cases, each of 3-lb. cans	Canned corn and American peas.....	200 cases each
Rolled oatmeal in half barrels.....	10,000 pounds	Dried lima beans.....	200 sacks
		Ice.....	1 car'd per day

Statement Dictated to Walter Howard of the Journal Staff by General Wheeler.

WHEN it was determined to establish this camp the President and the Secretary of War both ordered that any food necessary for the health of the troops be purchased.

Upon arriving here I called upon the surgeons for a statement of the character of the food needed and not prescribed in the regular army ration. I ordered the Commissary Department at New York to purchase the supplies included in the list furnished by the surgeons. The above is a copy of my telegraphic order.

Commissary-General Egan thought that all that was necessary in the way of food could be sup-