

Largest Circulation LAST SUNDAY THE JOURNAL PRINTED MORE DISPLAY REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING THAN ANY OTHER PAPER.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER. FOR NEW YORK CITY: Fair and cooler. For New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair, cooler, with northwesterly winds.

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SECRETARY ALGER MAKES A PARALYZING DISCOVERY.

He Finds Out Why Our Soldiers Have Been Dying Like Sheep on Transport and in Camp.

"THEY WERE FED TOO MANY Dainties AND SUFFERED FROM HOMESICKNESS!"

The Blameless Secretary, with McKinley Behind Him, Will Now Sternly Proceed to Lock the Stable Door.

Secretary Alger signals the return of General Miles's unfevered, strong and healthy troops by exonerating himself from blame for the horrible death rate among the soldiers over whose wants he had supervision.

Everybody else thought that stupidity, cupidity, politics and indifference in the War Department were responsible.

But Mr. Alger discovers that youthful carelessness, overfeeding and homesickness carried off many hundreds. But for the homesickness the Secretary, evidently, wants it believed that the invaders of Cuba would have all come home as fat as Shafter.

Mr. Alger is an intellectual and moral curiosity, and interests the world. But the place for exhibiting such curiosities is not in a department of the Government of the United States. What are museums for?

By Associated Press. Given looking to the proper care of their men. Now it is time for them to make this work upon themselves, and, with the knowledge that they are to remain in service, they will be expected to devote their best energies to the work.

Young Men Violated Health Laws. The principal difficulty we have had to contend with is the recklessness of youth. In the vigor of sound health the young men who went to make up our army could not be induced to take proper care of themselves.

AGUINALDO MUST QUIT OR FIGHT AMERICAN TROOPS.

General Otis Cables That a Clash with the Insurgents Is Imminent and President McKinley Is Alarmed.

Washington, Sept. 7.—President McKinley fears trouble with Aguinaldo, the Philippine insurgent chief. To-day he is in receipt of a message from Major-General Otis, in command of the American troops at Manila, that Aguinaldo has been given twenty-four hours in which to retire from the suburbs of that city.

Reports from Manila have shown for some time that Aguinaldo was very restless and inclined to push himself where he was not wanted. When General Merritt arrived at Manila with the last reinforcements, just before the city was captured, he found it necessary to deal with the insurgent chief with a firm hand.

GEN. MILES REPEATS HIS CHARGES AND LAYS THE FACTS BARE.

Caricature of General Miles with various quotes: "I have been willing to give Shafter all the credit but I do not believe in being robbed." "I was given the widest discretion; I arranged all the terms of the surrender." "Talk along the line that I was sent to Santiago to supersede Shafter is rubbish." "I was in command of the army, and in every way in my power I assisted General Shafter." "I was opposed to rushing an ill-prepared army. In this position I stood alone."

GENERAL MILES'S RECORD IN THE LATE WAR. Planned the entire campaign as it was carried out. Hastened in person with reinforcements to the relief of Shafter. Prevented Shafter from retreating before Toral's forces. Dictated to Toral the terms of the Santiago surrender.

THERE was a good deal more joy among the natives when General Miles landed in Porto Rico than was felt in the War Department and the White House yesterday when the same warrior disembarked at New York.

It gives the whole country satisfaction to know that General Miles is home again. There is a double satisfaction in the knowledge that he not only came home well himself, but brought his soldiers back in a state of health distressing to Mr. Alger's sense of the fitness of things.

The contrast presented by these soldiers from Porto Rico to the pathetic wrecks who were starved and poisoned, not in Cuba solely, but in the home camps, is the measure of the difference between the purpose and capacity of a soldier and the purpose and capacity of a jobbing politician.

General Miles sails in with all his woodwork removed and his decks cleared for action. It is evident that while he has too much regard for his own dignity and the proprieties of his position to offer battle through the press, he is as fully prepared to deal with the Washington contingent as Schley and Sampson were to handle Cervera.

He salutes the official authority of the Secretary of War, but he can hardly be suspected of entertaining either respect or affection for Mr. Alger. Nor is General Miles the man to quail even at the august frown of Mr. McKinley himself.

"I shall neither oppose nor court an official inquiry," he said to the Journal yesterday, "but I stand ready to answer for my part in the conduct of the war."

That is a glove thrown at the feet of Mr. Alger. "I have been willing to give General Shafter all the credit due him, but I do not believe in being robbed." That is another glove, cavalry size.

The interview with Mr. Whelpley, of the Kansas City Star, which took Washington aback and stirred the country, General Miles stamps as substantially correct. That interview charges the War Department with duplicity, with conspiring to undermine the authority of the General of the Army.

It is a notification to all concerned that Nelson A. Miles, soldier and gentleman, comes ashore with lance in rest and visor down, resolved to hold the pass of his rights and to charge for his honor and the truth's sake should the challenge be accepted.

The public hopes that events will occur to force Commander-in-Chief McKinley and Secretary of War Alger to proclaim General Miles insubordinate and fit subject for court martial.

The people hope this because they know General Miles, and are aware that should there be a court-martial he would see to it that scope of his offending should be wider than can now be alleged. If officially accused of bursting through the tape bonds of military etiquette and speaking of wrongs done him and the service, there is popular faith that General Miles would not forget to add for the consideration that because of incompetence in the War Department, sustained by the White House, the lives of American soldiers numbers have been wantonly, criminally sacrificed, and the Army of the United States put to shame before the world.

It is good that there is among us now a man whose military achievements and high position give to his words a

GEN. SHAFTER: 'I'LL SAY NOTHING.'

Laconic Reply of the General to Statement of His Chief Regarding Santiago. Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 7.—A Journal correspondent visited General Shafter, who still has his headquarters in his tent at the detention camp, this afternoon, and read to him General Miles's statement.

General Shafter listened with keenest attention and at its end said: "So Miles said all that, did he? Well, I'll say nothing." That was every word he would utter.