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SATURDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Victory Is Glorious, but Peace Is Better Than Victory; the War for Humanity Is Over

HALT CALLED

ARMY AND NAVY COMMANDERS ORDERED TO QUIT.

BLOCKADES HAVE BEEN RAISED

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S BIG SHIPS ORDERED TO NEW YORK.

MAY BE SOME MORE FIGHTING

SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE ORDERS CAN REACH MANILA.

Admiral Dewey and General Merritt Understand the Situation, However, and It Is Not Expected That They Will Make Any Attack on Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—In accordance with the proclamation issued by the president suspending hostilities, orders were issued this evening to the naval commanders at the several stations in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines, carrying into effect the directions of the proclamation. The navy department not only transmitted the president's proclamation in full to the several commanders-in-chief, but also directions as to the disposition of their vessels. The following orders are, in that sense, self-explanatory:

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.

"Sampson, Santiago:—Suspend all hostilities. Blockade of Cuba and Porto Rico is raised. Howel ordered to assemble vessels at Key West. Proceed with New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts to Tompkinsville. Place monitors in safe harbor in Porto Rico. Watson transfers his flag to Newark and will remain at Guantanamo. Assemble all cruisers in safe harbors. Order marines north in Resolute. ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

"Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 12.

"Remy, Key West.

"In accordance with the president's proclamation, you will suspend immediately all hostilities. Commence withdrawal of vessels from blockade. Order blockading vessels in Cuban waters to assemble at Key West. ALLEN, Acting Secretary."

The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary Allen stated that, besides being put in possession of the president's proclamation, he was ordered to cease hostilities and raise the blockade of Manila.

In compliance with the orders sent, Admiral Sampson and Commodore Remy will each send a vessel around the coast to notify the blockading squadron that the blockade has been raised. Admiral Schley, being on the Brooklyn and included in the orders to that vessel, will come North with her.

The orders to General Merritt to suspend hostilities were as follows:

"Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 12, 1898.

"Merritt, Manila:—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 the Philippines of these instructions. Further orders will follow. Acknowledge receipt.

"By order of the secretary of war.

"H. C. CORBIN, Adj. Gen."

The orders sent to General Miles and General Shafter were identical with the above, save as to names.

As the order states, further instructions will be sent to each general. General Merritt will be directed to confer with the Spanish commandant at Manila to carry out the terms of the protocol, and to occupy Manila immediately. General Miles will put himself in communication with the chief authority in Porto Rico, for the purpose of having Spanish forces turn over San Juan and other points to him preparatory to evacuation. Owing to conditions in Cuba, the orders to General Shafter to be sent hereafter will be much different from those to other generals.

In view of the fact that at least three days must elapse before Major General Merritt and Rear Admiral Dewey will learn of the end of the war, it is presumed in official circles that there will be more or less fighting after the end of hostilities will be recognized in Spain and the United States. No general attack on the city of Manila, however, is anticipated, nor is it countenanced by the president's instructions. Rear Admiral Dewey and Major General Merritt have been kept constantly advised of the status of peace negotiations and only the other day they were informed of the satisfactory progress.

The president had no desire to risk any further loss of life when there was a prospect that the islands could be obtained peacefully, and while he has never hampered commanding officers with direct instructions, he has made it plain to American commanders before Manila that the delay would be in accordance with good policy. For this reason it is not expected by the authorities that Manila will fall in consequence of a voluntary attack by American troops, but that the Americans will take peaceful possession as soon as Captain General Auguste receives notification through the French consul in Manila that his government has signed the terms of peace and that one of the terms is the temporary occupancy of Manila and Manila bay by the American forces.

Where the Spanish troops will go is a question which the authorities have not determined and Spain must decide this question for herself. It is not believed that they will direct their return to Spain, but will keep them in the island of Luzon to repre-

sent her military authority. And here will come the rub. The insurgents are not expected to view with satisfaction the cessation of hostilities when their fate is balancing between Spain and the United States, and it is believed they will assume an ugly attitude, which may find outbreak in attacks, probably on the Spanish forces, once they leave the defenses of Manila.

There is no particular hurry about arrangement for the withdrawal of the Spanish troops from Cuba and Porto Rico. This government would be just as well satisfied if the enemy's forces remained in Cuba until the end of the rainy season to perform police duty, as it has been determined not to have United States troops occupy the island until the unhealthy period has passed.

The lesson of Santiago is still fresh in the minds of the president and the military authorities, and they do not care to take unnecessary chances. As for Porto Rico, enough American troops are there to hold the island, and these will not be withdrawn. There has been little sickness among them and with good shelter and plenty of food and no campaigning, it is believed that they will not suffer. It may be several months before all the Spaniards can be taken away from the West Indies.

Spain's facilities for transporting them home are meager. Already she has all she can attend to in withdrawing General Toral's army from Santiago province, and this is being done with the assistance of the United States. As the main desire of this government is to get Spain's soldiers out of Cuba and Porto Rico, the United States military commissioners may determine to give a helping hand.

Nothing for Peace Commission to Do in Relation to Them, After Military Commission Has Arranged for Their Evacuation—Difficulties May Arise.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The peace protocol that was signed this afternoon provides:

First—That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over, and title to, Cuba.

Second—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.

Third—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.

Fourth—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.

Fifth—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 in Paris not later than October 1.

Sixth—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.

The above is the official statement of the protocol's contents, as prepared and given to the press by Secretary Day.

The protocol in general is a reiteration of the terms of the note given to Spain, with very little difference in the language of those terms, though with some supplementary paragraphs of an administrative nature. The most substantial difference is in regard to the evacuation of the captured territory.

The note, as handed to Ambassador Cambon, called for immediate evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, while the protocol leaves the time of evacuation to be subsequently determined upon, the design being to have the date of withdrawal left to be fixed by joint military commission of the United States and Spain.

The military commission will be created immediately on the signing of the protocol. Its duties will be of great importance. It will settle the details of the evacuation of the Spanish armies from the West Indies, and will decide all questions relative to the removal of submarine mines, the immediate relinquishment to the United States of the great fortresses at Havana, San Juan and other points, and the transfer of possession of Manila city itself.

This commission may encounter some difficulty in making a disposition of the Spanish soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico and the military and naval prisoners now in the United States. The Spanish government is showing a remarkable unwillingness to provide for the return of these soldiers and sailors to Spain. This has gone so far as to lay the Spanish government open to the charge of indifference to the fate of the men who struggled for her cause. European advices received here from private sources throw some light upon this, saying that the Spanish government is apprehensive that the returning warriors will join the Carlists and break out in open rebellion against the present dynasty. It is probable the military commission will be clothed with adequate power to deal with this question in the interest of the United States.

While the document signed is properly enough described as a protocol, it is technically something more than that. It is an agreement midway between that and

PEACE TERMS

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF PROVISIONS OF PROTOCOL.

WILL BE TWO COMMISSIONS

ONE TO ARRANGE FOR EVACUATION OF CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

VIRTUALLY A TREATY OF PEACE

PROTOCOL IS FINAL AS TO CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

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the armistice which usually intervenes between active war and final peace. So far as it goes, this protocol is absolutely a peace treaty. Thus, having provided for the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladrone islands, there is nothing more for any peace commission to do in relation to those subjects. Their fate is sealed, and the protocol in that respect is as binding as any definitive treaty of peace.

It was such a protocol as this that was signed by President Thiers and Prince Bismarck to terminate the Franco-Prussian war, and the conditions therein laid down were not even subject to revision at the hands of the peace commission that followed.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretary Day Will Head It, but the Other Members Are Not Announced.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The representatives of this government on the Paris peace commission practically have been agreed upon by the president and advisers, but it is announced that the names will not be made public, perhaps, for several days. The president may decide to make a change in the commission as it now stands, and as there is no special reason why it should be announced immediately, it was agreed to defer the announcement until all possible chance for reconsideration had been removed.

It is known that Secretary Day will be at the head of the commission for the United States. He has been identified intimately with all phases of the Cuban question, both prior to and during the war, and it is regarded as peculiarly fitting that he should be quite as intimately identified with the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

Necessarily, it has been pointed out, Secretary Day, when he enters upon his duties as peace commissioner, will resign his seat in the cabinet. It has been understood that he desired to relinquish his cabinet position. In fact, he was prevailed upon to assume the duties of secretary of state only by the insistence of the president, who reposes in him the greatest confidence, and who particularly desired that Judge Day should remain with him in official capacity until the Cuban question was disposed of finally.

The protocol signed to-day provides that the commission shall meet in Paris not later than October 1. The expectation is that the representatives of the country will leave for France not later than the 15th of September and probably not much before that time. Being probable that the commission will encounter very serious difficulties in reaching an agreement, the probabilities are that the treaty will not be ready for submission to the senate before the regular session of congress, which will begin on the first Monday of December. However, should the commission reach a speedy conclusion, a special session of the senate may be called by the president.

Nothing definite has been done here about the constitution of the commission which is to meet in Havana and San Juan to arrange for the evacuation by the Spanish forces of the island of Cuba and Porto Rico. Adjutant General Corbin, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the head of the commission, said to-night that he would not be a member of it. The representatives of the United States will be three in number and in all probability will be officers of the army and navy.

SPAIN SEEKS TO EXPLAIN.

Semi-Official Note Issued With Intent to Break the News of Surrender Gently.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The government is considering the domestic situation for the best means of allaying the excitement and propagating the idea that Spain's surrender is not so complete as indicated by the bald terms of the protocol. As the first step in this direction a semi-official note has been issued. It is as follows:

"The government is of opinion that the most critical period of the peace negotiations has now arrived, as it depends upon the arrangement of details as to whether the peace will be more or less advantageous. Spain wishes to preserve her sovereignty over the whole of the Philippines, to which she proposes to accord all political and administrative forms consistent with the maintenance of her sovereignty.

"In regard to the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, it will be asked that the army be allowed to depart honorably, and that assurances be given guaranteeing that Spanish and foreign interests will not suffer. The army, which has not been conquered, will return to Spain with its arms and munitions.

"In regard to the Cuban debt, as the United States refuses to assume it, Spain will endeavor to arrange with the Cuban treasury to pay it when the island is able.

"The question of a treaty of commerce will lead to considerable discussion, and the matter will be submitted to a commission of diplomats under the presidency of Senor Castillo."

The Liberal thinks the only bright feature of the peace treaty is the immediate suspension of hostilities. "So that our unhappy soldiers will no longer have to die without knowing whereof."

Continuing, the Liberal congratulates the country upon the fact that the war is ended, though Spanish rule in America is completely terminated. "We reserve the right to criticize the protocol when freedom is restored to the press."

"These three years were simply accidents which do not affect Spanish history as decaying themselves."

LONDON PAPERS GRATIFIED.

Remark on the Fact That the Protocol Leaves Untouched the Hardest Problem of All.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The morning papers are unanimous in expressing gratification that the war is ended. The comment mainly turns on the fact that the protocol leaves untouched the hardest problems now facing America.

The Times believes it will be a real peace, adding: "We trust it is no violation of neutrality to express the satisfaction of the great majority of Englishmen in America's success, and we venture the prediction that Cuba, twenty years hence, will be a prosperous and tranquil island."

PEACE PROCLAIMED

Protocol Signed Late Yesterday and Cessation of Hostilities Ordered Immediately.

CLOSING CHAPTER OF THE WAR

Signing of the Protocol at the White House Was a Most Interesting Proceeding.

THE PRESIDENT THANKS FRANCE

Also Thanks M. Cambon Personally—President Immediately Issues a Peace Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days was terminated at twenty-three minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

It is but simple justice to our sister republic of France to record the fact that to her good offices this speedy termination of a war that might have gone on indefinitely was brought about, and the president himself deemed that action on the part of the French government as worthy of his special praise.

The closing chapter of events that led up to the signature of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. There were rumors in the early morning that over night the French em-

baassy had received the long expected final instructions from Madrid, but these upon inquiry proved groundless, as it was not until half past 12 o'clock that the note began to come from Madrid in small lots.

The state department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission, but as it was evident that it would be long, and that its reception would occupy much time, the secretary of state left the state department for his luncheon.

At 2:45 Secretary Thiebaut, of the French embassy, appeared at the state department to inform Secretary Day that the ambassador was in full possession of the note; was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the state department. He intimated that the ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony con-

ducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun.

Leaving the secretary of the embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the president's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion, and Mr. Thiebaut hastened to inform his principal that the president would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour a driving rain-storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House. Secretary Day came first with a large portfolio under his arm, enclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the president stopping hostilities and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Adee and Third Assistant Secretary Cridler. They went immediately in-

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