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

ARMY AND NAVY COMMANDERS OR-DERED TO QUIT.

BLOCKADES HAVE BEEN RAISED

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S BIG SHIPS OR-DERED 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. Howell 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 ALLEN, Acting Secretary." "Navy Department, Washington, Aug 12.

"Remey, Key West. "In accordance wise 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

ALLEN, Acting Secretary. The notification to Admiral Dewey was not made public, but Assistant Secretary 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 Remey 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

The orders to General Merritt to suspend hostilities were as follows: "Adjutant General's Office, Washington,

D. C., Aug. 12, 1898.

save as to names.

"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, Adit, Gen." The orders sent to General Miles and General Shafter were identical with the above,

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 bu 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 Augusti 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 question which the authorities have not determined and Spain must decide this question for herself. It is not believed that she will direct their return to Spain, but will keep them in the island of Luzon to repre-

come the rub. The insurgents are not extion 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 outburst 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.

DISBANDING THE VOLUNTEERS.

Work Not Likely to Be Commenced Until Peace Negotiations Are Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 .- Thus far the question of the disbandment of the volunteer army has not been given serious consideration by the war officials. A considerable force necessarily will have to be maintained for several months, perhaps a year. In the opinion of the war department officials, this force will be about 125,-000 men. It will be kept in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, principally, although a few troops will be stationed among the various forts in this country. How the army will be disbanded has not

been determined It is likely that the volunteer troops now in Porto Rico, or, rather, so many of them as may not be needed there, will be brought back to the United States and then furloughed from the camps of mobilization, pending their actual discharge from the service of the United States. It s probable that this method of disbanding the army will be followed in the case

of all the volunteer troops. At present, it seems unlikely that the strength of the United States forces will be materially weakened pending the result of the labors of the peace commission. Orders have been issued for the departure of troops from San Francisco to the Philand it is said at the war department that these orders will not be revoked on account of the suspension of hostili-

ties. At present, however, no troops additional to those now under orders to the Philippines will be sent to General Merritt. It is expected that the expedition will leave San Francisco for Manila next Sunday or Monday.

PUBLICATION OF PROTOCOL. It Is Said That It Will Be Made Public Simultaneously in Madrid

and Washington. MADRID, Aug. 12.-The peace protocol will be published simultaneously in the Official Gazette here and in Washington. The papers discuss the situation quietly and great relief is felt in government and court circles that President McKinley has not demanded a convocation of the cortes to approve the peace preliminaries. The cortes will now not be summoned until autumn, by which time it is expected that the agitation of the extremists will have cooled down and the country have become more inclined to accept accomplished facts. The commission to meet in the West Indies will be composed, it is understood,

of military officers, and it is believed here for commercial treaties and for a recogni tion by the United States or Cuba of a portion of the Cuban debt.

The suggestion that Senor Moret, former minister for the colonies, may preside over the Paris commission is not very popu-

Various names are mentioned in connec tion with the commission's personnel, but nothing has yet been settled as to this Senor Sagasta has again assured the ueen regent that he does not fear Carlist trouble and the Carlists themselves appear to recognize that the country is not in the They are speculating on the return of the discontented repatriated army, hoping for mischief there.

vernment has decided to withdraw its prohibition of wheat export from and after next Monday.

CENSORSHIP TO BE LIFTED. Close of the War Will Make Unneces sary Restrictions as to Ca-

ble Messages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-Restraints which necessarily were placed by the government during the war upon communication by cable will be removed practically entirely to-morrow. Thus far General A. W. Greely, chief signal officer, has no official information concerning the signing of protocol and the suspension of hostilities. That information probably will be communicated to him to-morrow, and upon its receipt he will raise, to such an extent as he may deem wise, the censorship which has been so rigidly enforced

during the past three months. Directions were sent this evening to the censors at Key West and at New York to e as lenient as possible in the handling of messages, pending the receipt of definite instructions. Orders which probably will go out to-morrow will remove, to all intents and purposes, the censorship over cable communications, except such as are intended for Cuban and Porto Ricar points. Over the cables to those islands the censorship will be maintained, although it will be modified materially. It is intended also to remove the restrictions

which were placed upon the sending of

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF PROVIS-TOYS 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.

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 .- The peace proocol that was signed this afternoon pro-

First-That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over, and title to,

Second-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 lat-

Third-That the United States will ocsupy 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

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

treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet in Paris not later than October L. Sixth-On the signing of the protocol,

Fifth-That the United States and Spain

hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given as soon as pos sible 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

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

The note, as handed to Ambassador Cambon, called for immediate evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, while the protoco leaves the time of evacuation to be subsequently determined upon, the design be ing 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 ernment 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 still technically something more than that. It is an agreement midway between that and

peace treaty. Thus, having provided for 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

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 fol-

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Secretary Day Will Head It, but th 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 das. 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 ques tion, 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, Sec retary 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 this country will leave for France not later than the loth of September and probably not much before that 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 first Monday of December. However, should the commission reach a speedy conclusion, a special session of the senate may be call-

ed 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 Brenk the News of Sur-

render 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. ical 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 suf-

fer. The army, which has not been conquered, will return to Spain with its guns, rms and munitions. "In regard to the Cuban debt, as the United States refuses to assume it. Spain will endeavor to arrange with the Cuban reasury 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 diplomatists under the presi-

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 wherefor.' 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 criticise the protocol when freedom is restored to the press. In conclusion, the Liberal says: "These who pretend that the events of the last three years were simply accidents which do not affect Spanish history are deceiv-

LONDON PAPERS GRATIFIED. Remark on the Fact That the Protocol Leaves Untouched the Hard-

est Problem of All. LONDON, Aug. 13.-The morning papers that the war is ended. The comment mainly turns on the fact that the protocol leaves stouched the hardest problems now facing

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 pros-

Protocol Signed Late Yesterday and Cessation of Hostilities Ordered Immediately.

CLOSING CHAPTER OF THE WAR

Signing of the Protocol at the White copies are alike, except that the one held House Was a Most Interesting Proceeding.

PRESIDENT THANKS

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.-With simplic-| ducted in the presence of President Mc ty in keeping with republican institu- Kinley, where the negotiations were be Spain and the United States for a period President McKinley, signed a protocol

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

The closing chapter of events that led up to the signature of the protocol and terest. There were rumors in the early morning that over night the French em- retary Cridler. They went immediately in-

Leaving the secretary of the embassy in nis own office, Secretary Day made a short

storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to the White House. Secretary Day came first with a large portfolio under his arm nclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the president stopping hostilities and some other neces sary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Adee and Third Assistant Sec-

part of the United States, and First Sec retary Thiebaut, on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the proto-

This inspection had all the outward fornalities due a document of this importance. The protocol was prepared in dupliate at the state department, one copy to be retained by the United States govern-Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by Presdent McKinley, specially empowering the ecretary of state to affix his signature o this document. The authorization was brief and in typewriting, save for the presdent's characteristic, bold signature.

Later the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish government sent to M. Cambon, and bearing the signature of Queen Christina. The cable dispatch received by him to-day conferred full auhority to sign the protocol, and stated that the written authorization would follow, signed by the queen regent, in the name of the king. Prior to the ceremony of to-day, M. Thiebaut showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day and it was accepted as sufficient to enable the ambassa. dor to sign in behalf of Spain.

When the written authorization arrives it will be presented to the state department to accompany the protocol.

The examination of the protocol was satresort to carriages for transportation to Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the two copies.

> Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Cridler, in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United Cambon, in signing for Spain, occupied the seat which Secretary of the Navy Long,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and his excellency, Jules Cambon, embassador 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 establish-

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;

ment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and

Now, therefore, I, William Ackinley, 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

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. WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

instructions from Madrid, but these upon sat in waiting. He had invited to be presinquiry 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 transmission, but as it was evident that

t would be long, and that its reception would occupy much time, the secretary of state left the state department for his At 2:45 Secretary Thiebaut, of the French

embassy, appeared at the state department to inform Secretary Day that the timated that the ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony con- ushered into their presence. After an ex- eral Corbin appeared, having been sum-

ent Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortelyou, and Lieutenant Colonel Montgom-

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 3:55 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. The rain was still violent and the ambassador abandoned his usual custom of alighting at the outer gates of the executive grounds. He was driven under the porte cochere, passing through a cordon of ewspaper men before he and Secretary Thiebaut were ushered inside. They went directly to the library, adjoining the cab-

ing party in the cabinet room and were

bassy had received the long expected final to the cabinet room, where the president now away on a vacation, usually occupied. The president stood at the left hand corner, at the head of the great cabinet table: Secretary Day, M. Thiebaut and M. Cambon in the order named on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other portions of the room.

No credentials were produced during the meeting at the White House, the president accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled to his satisfaction at

It was 4:23 o'clock when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and, ent, this was the first time that a treaty or protocol had been signed at the White House, As this ceremony concluded, Acting Secretary Allen, of the navy department, Secretary Alger and Adjutant Gen-