

that he could not grant him any terms, but would take down his demands and forward to General Miles, and if not accepted by Miles, would give Geronimo twenty-four hours' notice to get away."

"It was further agreed that Geronimo's band should be supplied with rations and the two commands should travel back to the U. S. border together."

"After arriving on the border, Lawton communicated by heliograph with Miles. At first, Miles declined to come down and listen to any terms. Lawton was informed that he should not bring the Indians back to the United States unless he had hostages; and to take possession of the bodies of Natchez and Geronimo by any means whatever, and to hold them beyond any possibility of escape."

"Later, on the same date, Miles decided to come down to Skeleton Canyon where the Indians were and to listen to what Geronimo had to say."

"He came on September 3rd, and after a conference in the ambulance with only Geronimo, Natchez and an interpreter and himself present, Miles announced that Natchez and Geronimo should return with him in the ambulance that day to Fort Bowie, and that the other hostiles would follow the next day into the Post with the troops."

"Immediately after the conference Natchez came directly to my tent from the ambulance and informed me, as he stated, that the war was over and that he and Geronimo would go with Miles."

As Smith says, on the afternoon of September 3rd, General Miles arrived at Lawton's Camp—the hostiles receiving the terms of surrender from his lips, were reassured, laid down their arms and surrendered. What these terms were, no one knew. The Indians taken to Bowie station, were placed aboard a train and sent to Florida, there to rejoin the rest of their tribe which had previously been deported. Later the tribe was taken to Alabama, and still later to Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

It must be conceded that Geronimo, who had engendered this causeless outbreak, which had cost the country millions of dollars and unnumbered lives of peaceful settlers foully murdered, received but little punishment for his crimes. Geronimo differed from a common murderer, only by the

fact that he was an Indian and an assassin on a large scale.

It is not improbable that the authorities at Washington were in favor of punishing Geronimo and his men for their crimes. There was a story widely circulated at the time that after the Indians had been put on the train at Fort Bowie, and as the train was about to start, a telegram from Washington was handed to Captain Wm. A. Thompson, 4th Cavalry, then acting as Miles' Adjutant General, and that Thompson after reading the telegram put it in his pocket. The train departed, and the telegram was then given to General Miles. Did the Government in this telegram disapprove of General Miles' disposition of the Indians? And did they later reverse their decision?

In my opinion one of the principal reasons that they surrendered was that they knew by this time that the rest of the tribe had been removed to Florida. Geronimo's small band, then, was isolated, they no longer had any friends or relatives in that country to give them aid and comfort. The hope of gaining recruits was gone. They could not expect again, as often before, to be restored to their reservation.

September 30th, I returned with my troop to Fort Huachuca, having marched, since June 18th, over eleven hundred miles. I felt chagrined that in reports and orders my services had received so little recognition. But I was proud to feel I had been nevertheless a factor in the success of the campaign. On May 22, 1885, at Devil's Creek, I had commanded and beaten the enemy in the only serious fight during the campaign. In May, 1886, I had suggested to the Department Commander the removal of the Chiricahua tribe to the Eastern States, which suggestion, afterwards acted upon, proved the key to the situation. On June 28, 1886, I had intercepted and driven back into Mexico a party of hostiles. On July 27, 1886, being in command of an important expedition, I had taken the responsibility of disregarding my orders, marching two hundred miles away from my post in order to make the mission of General Miles to the hostiles a success. On September 2, 1886, I again failed to obey an order which would, if carried out, have made the negotiations with Geronimo for his surrender fruitless.

In conclusion, what Lawton and Gatewood accomplished was a remarkable achievement, and both of these officers