

BOYNTON AND LEE TESTIFY

Disease in Southern Camp the Fault of Regimental and Brigade Commanders.

FITZHUGH LEE SURPRISED AT A COMPLAINT

Tells the War Investigating Commission that He is Ready to Lead His Corps to Cuba or Even Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The war investigating commission held two sessions today in the forenoon. General H. V. Boynton concluded his testimony and General Fitzhugh Lee was heard in the afternoon.

General Boynton dwelt today on the causes of disease at Camp Thomas, charging the increase of fever and disease toward the close of the camp to the lack of sufficient care on the part of the regimental and brigade commanders in covering the sinks.

General Lee detailed the conditions prevailing at the camp at Jacksonville. He said the site was a good one, the supplies were plentiful, the men well taken care of and he had no complaint to make of the War department's treatment of his command.

He also took occasion in reply to a question put by Captain Howell to say that he did not consider the army to be slighted in the war. He had wanted to go to Havana and the president had recently told him that in case it had been necessary to take Havana by assault he had intended to ask him—General Lee—to lead the assaulting army.

In reply to charges formulated by Surgeon Milo B. Ward of Kansas City, who said in a letter to the commission that the camp was without drainage, that the water was left to drink, that there was no proper food and that all of the 4,500 men in the camp were suffering from intestinal diseases, General Boynton said: "Of course in so large a camp some painful things must necessarily happen. For instance, when measles broke out the hospitals were quite crowded. But to say that there was any purpose in neglect is as false as it is possible to be."

These complaints led General Boynton to enter upon a general statement in regard to the condition of the camp and to give his opinion as to the cause of it. He attributed the prevalence of disease to the exposure of the sinks and to the lack of hospital sinks. These, he said, in the latter part of the camp's history had been left uncovered by earth, contrary to directions by the surgeon-general, and this fact more than to all others he considered responsible for the spread of disease. This failure to carry out sanitary orders he thought was due to the negligence of the subordinate officers, the brigade and regimental commanders.

The trouble only began after General Brooke was ordered to Washington. Prior to that time General Brooke had ordered reports from the regimental officers and promote attention to any neglect of sanitary precautions. This system and the care which accompanied it had the effect of keeping the camp in good condition. When General Brooke left the camp the camp was necessarily in charge of the subordinate officers. When General Brooke returned his time was devoted almost entirely to preparation for the Porto Rican campaign, so that he could not give so much heed to sanitary regulations as he had previously done. General Boynton elaborated on the strict discipline maintained by General Brooke in police and sanitary matters, but said there was a suspension of this care after the Porto Rican campaign was decided upon. After General Brooke left there was a material increase of disease and at one time almost a panic.

Files Carry Disease. Returning to the conditions subsequent to the date when General Brooke was ordered to Washington General Boynton said the exposed condition of the sinks had encouraged the presence of a multitude of flies, which bred disease by carrying germs from the sinks to the tents. "They were," said the general, "as thick throughout the camp as they ever could have been in Egypt, and they went back and forth from the sinks to the mess tables of the men and officers with the greatest impunity, covering everything in sight."

General Boynton has questioned at length as to where the responsibility for this condition of affairs lay, and he said that it was the brigade and regimental commanders. "I am satisfied," he said, "that the medical officers reported to them the condition and warned them of the serious consequences of failing to obey the surgeon-general's orders for the covering of the sinks, but the medical officers could not give orders; they could only advise. I would not say that the commanding officers as a whole paid no heed to these reports, but many of them apparently failed to appreciate their importance and did not give them the attention the circumstances demanded. They should have received the attention for instructions that officers in the regular army would have given them."

General Boynton added that he did not mean to make any reflection on officers from civil life, but there were some things which they had to learn and many of them were not experts in the matter. "I remember, most people looked upon the camp as purely temporary, and the fact that all were in daily expectation of receiving orders to move caused many to be indifferent to the future."

In discussing with Captain Howell, the question of rations supplied to Camp Thomas General Boynton volunteered the suggestion that there had been no complaints from southern soldiers in the camp, and he continued: "I don't believe we would have heard half the outcry that we have heard if all the soldiers had been from the south."

General Dodge said that only two or three charges had been received from the south and they were not from soldiers. The testimony of Boynton concluded, the commission adjourned until afternoon, when General Lee is expected on the stand.

General Lee was before the commission at its afternoon session. General Lee had no complaint to make in regard to supplies. In June, when expeditions were being gotten off, there was some delay, but this was natural and since then supplies of all kinds had come with regularity and in abundance.

"There have, of course," he said, "been some complaints. Soldiers are like school boys; they sometimes complain even when there is no occasion for complaint. He thought the army ration was abundant and in the main well suited to a campaign in a tropical climate. Yet he thought some changes might be made. For instance, it would be better to send live animals to Cuba than to send refrigerator meat as at present. According to his ideas the men should have more fruit and less meat."

Is Ready to Go Anywhere. During the course of the questioning it developed that General Lee had been notified that he would be expected to move his corps to Cuba in the vicinity of Havana about November 1 and that he considered his troops properly equipped for the campaign. The Spanish uniforms he thought better adapted to a tropical climate than ours, as they were cool and could be washed. He was fearful that the shirts and blouses of our men would be found to be too heavy for comfort. General Lee made the significant remark that he was counting on landing in a friendly country, as he had received direct in-

formation that the American troops would be welcomed not only by the Cubans but by the Spaniards as well. He said the conservative and property-owning Spaniards were especially desirous to have the American troops come for the preservation of order.

The health of his troops had been good—only about 2 per cent being sick. He said the meat was received in refrigerator cars and that, as a rule, it was good. In a few instances the outer edges of the three pieces of meat were spoiled, as was also the contact in one or two cases. A shipment of potatoes had been reported to be in bad condition and a board was appointed which condemned all the goods. General Lee said most of the civilian officers learned their military duties very quickly, others were slow to learn, others never learned, but a majority did.

Lee is Surprised. A letter was read complaining of the situation in the Jacksonville camp. This letter said the camp was filthy, the bread moulded and the doctors generally drunk.

"General Lee asked in evident surprise. When informed that it was, he said that he was astonished and asked for the name of the author. He said in this connection that occasional complaints had come to him which he examined and in every case found them to be unfounded.

Then said Governor Beaver after some further questioning: "You consider yourself in good condition in every way to start in the expedition to Cuba?" "I do," replied General Lee. "Touch a button and we are prepared even to go to Madrid."

He expressed the opinion that it was impossible for any foreign troops to do any great amount of campaigning in Cuba in the summer months on account of the heat. Not even the Spanish and Cuban forces had ever been very active in the summer season.

Some of the regimental surgeons he knew were not as competent as they should be. The surgeons of higher rank were all competent men. He expressed the opinion that the site of the camp at Jacksonville was well selected.

Captain Howell asked General Lee if he considered he had been sidetracked in the campaign. He replied: "I don't think I have from time to time seen something in the newspapers that it was not the intention of the authorities that I should have an opportunity to be in the line of the campaign. I was ordered to go to Santiago or to Porto Rico, as other officers in the army volunteered, and I had some ambition to go there, because I had not been allowed to stay while I was there. I wanted to go back with some men who were my enemies that I could stay."

He continued by saying that the president had told him within the last few days that he had always intended to send him to Havana and in case there had been an assault on the city that he should lead it. General Lee dwelt on the importance of taking proper care of the sinks as a preventive of disease. He said the healthiest regiment in his camp was the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana regiment. Most of his troops were anxious to go to Cuba, but some were not so desirous.

He said, in conclusion, that he knew of no case of distress, starvation or death that was due to neglect or inefficiency on the part of the officers. He said he had no complaint to make against the War department and knew of no one in his command who had.

General Greene, who participated in the Manila campaign, will be heard tomorrow and he will be followed by a number of staff officers who have been ordered to Cuba.

SECOND NEBRASKA IS READY

Boys Coming Back from Their Furlough with a Determination to See More Service.

Although the furloughs of the Second Nebraska volunteers do not expire until October 11, a large number of the boys have either grown tired of liberty or have spent all their funds and consequently have reported at Camp George D. Meiklejohn today. The mess halls present quite a number of their appearance once more and hence Monday the tables will be crowded with the full regimental number of refreshed and good natured soldiers. According to the rolls of the sergeant major, 181 of the furloughed men have returned to company quarters. Company A, seventy-two men; Company B, twenty-two men; Company C, eight men; Company D, eleven men; Company E, fifteen men; Company F, ten men; Company G, twenty men; Company H, twenty-five men; Company I, ten men; Company K, nine men; Company L, fifteen men; Company M, twenty-one men. All of the furloughed soldiers have returned much improved by their month amid home surroundings and with the healthy glow of their cheeks and the vigor of their step. They present a marked contrast to the feeble men who stepped from the train from Chickamauga a little over a month ago.

The fare at the mess tables is still very good and every one is satisfied with the bill served. The men are more particular in their diet, however, than during the summer months, when they bore without murmur the deprivation of such articles as milk and butter. On one morning recently the chef found it impossible to obtain milk and he was made the subject of a number of good natured but pointed remarks. The discipline at the camp is good, the guard-house being practically empty. One Company man was released yesterday after a confinement of several days, owing to an evasion of duty. He had been assigned several weeks ago to duty at the hospital and instead of reporting at his post, went to his home in the city and later accepted a situation in a down town store. His disobedience was overlooked by some chance for a while, but he was finally detected and disciplined. The health of the soldiers left behind has been very good, there being less than ten men reported as ill indisposed.

A petition is being circulated among the men at the post, requesting that a battalion be formed for service in the Philippines and appending the names of those who desire to be contained in it. The general wish is expressed that Lieutenant Colonel Olsen be appointed major, as he has communicated with Washington regarding the matter, and it is believed has received some encouragement. The petition has been eagerly signed and it was remarked that the men crowded around the bearer of it as though they had been asked to sign the pay roll. Of the 150 men at the post, a few days ago the signers numbered only a little over 100. It is believed that when the remainder of the regiment returns the required number of 248 men required for a battalion will be filled at the first rush. Those in camp remark that if the First Nebraska desires to leave the islands the Second regiment will be glad to take its place. Of the sixteen men in Company G quarters when the petition was sent in the names of fourteen were at once signed. Among the Company G men who have reported for duty are Corporal Munster, Privates Mullin, Gately, Arundel, Adams, Packard, Cranswick and Arvidson.

The Growth of Socialism. It is argued by deep thinkers that the growth of socialism is due to the large standing armies of the world, in which men are often made to enlist against their will, and thus become discontented with existing conditions. The growth of a stronger race of people is due to the large sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is the best medicine for constipation, dyspepsia, fever, and all nervous troubles. Try our bottle.

OHIO FILLS THE FAIR

(Continued from First Page.)

ers took the platform. The last to arrive were Governor Bushnell and his staff. As the crowd caught sight of the governor it was a signal for a tumult of applause that did not cease until he had taken his seat in the center of the platform and had risen to acknowledge his enthusiastic reception.

President Wattles of the exposition acted as chairman and after calling the gathering to order he introduced Governor Holcomb, Nebraska, who made the address of welcome on the part of the state. He said: "I know that a great many Buckeyes have been translated and have grown up on our western prairies. There is a similarity in the history of the two states. Ohio and Iowa are states in which our ancestors desired of establishing a civilization such as they then enjoyed. It was a brave people that broke over the mountains of the mountain system and came down into the Ohio valley. Ohio, settled by that sturdy citizenship, is an imperial state. She has not only been a mother to other states but the development of the privileges which we all enjoy. It is an inspiration for us to study the great Buckeyes who have done so much for the union. Her almost robbed the Old Dominion of her title as mother of presidents."

A great territory has come together, not to celebrate any event, but to show to the world what they have been doing for the last quarter of a century. We ask you to consider what are the benefits of the world. We have that your stay with us will be pleasant, that you come again and come often."

Governor Bushnell's Response. Asa S. Bushnell, governor of Ohio, was the next speaker. He said: "Ohio rejoices in this opportunity of the growth of the two states. No praise can be more sincere than ours. We are mindful of the claim you have to the approbation of those who admire the great deeds of the west. It is a pleasure to us who come from the land of their birth to note that they have taken a part in the affairs of their adopted states."

When much of the history of our state was written this was known as the Indian territory. Now is one of the garden spots of the world. This exposition typifies the virtues of your aims and efforts. The view we shall have will be a grand one. Ohio must do as well as a later date. When her time shall come she must send her greeting westward from the western shore of the world. She must be the shrine of industry and peace. Five years hence she holds her centennial in the beautiful city of Toledo. Come to us then as the assurance of a bright future, with all the assurance of a bright future. We have achieved with ready hands to help lead the way to still higher paths of honor for all our people."

Ohio has in this opportunity to put toward making this undertaking the glowing success it has promised to bring our hope that the cooperation between the states shall grow stronger year by year by reason of this closer communion. Cordially we accept and treasure the assurance of a bright future that have been spoken. May your state in the years to come feel that there has been the same steady advance and the same vitality and power which have made the remarkable results which are crystallized in the exposition that lies before us today."

Other Speeches Made. Following Governor Bushnell, Hon. John L. Webster spoke a few words of welcome in behalf of the exposition, pledging the support of the west in the undertaking which the Ohioans are planning for 1903 in the city of Toledo. Colonel James Kilbourne, president of the Ohio Centennial Exposition, was the next speaker. He briefly outlined the objects of his mission in regard to the enterprise of which he has been placed at the head, and said that a great deal is to be learned from the Trans-Mississippi Exposition which will be treasured up to make a great success of Ohio's show.

EMPIRE STATE'S BIG CELEBRATION New York to be Represented by a Party of Distinguished People. New York day will be observed at the exposition Saturday by one of the most distinguished parties of visitors of the exposition season. There will be no small number of the Empire state's representative citizens in the party. Major Wheeler, who is the state's representative at the grounds, has been in telegraphic communication with the New York members of the exposition, and received positive assurance of the attendance of enough to give the affair an air of unusual importance. The first delegation of the visitors will reach Omaha tomorrow morning. It will comprise twelve members of the New York Produce exchange, the mayor, and will be accompanied by their ladies. Another party will represent the Merchants' exchange of New York. This will include S. C. Mead and wife, Charles T. Roat and William R. Corwin, assistant secretary of the exchange.

Hon. C. M. Depew, who is to be the orator of the day, will reach Omaha Friday evening. The personnel of his party is not known. G. Creighton Webb, brother of W. Sewall Webb, will arrive at Omaha Friday evening, as will Hon. Jacob Ames of Syracuse and Henry B. Hebert of New York City.

From Buffalo another distinguished party is coming, headed by Mayor Diehl. In it are Captain Lincoln, president of the Pan-American Exposition association; Treasurer Lutz and Secretary R. C. Hill of the same association; Herbert Bissell, brother of the former postmaster general, Wilson Bissell, and fully a dozen others of the representative men of Buffalo City. They will be accompanied by their ladies. Aside from these there are a number of smaller parties coming, attracted by the celebration of New York day at the exposition and the great Peace jubilee celebration during the week that follows.

HE GETS SOME MORE GLORY. A-Kow-Siek Again Leads the Sioux Warriors to Glorious Victory. By a lucky combination of circumstances Mr. A-Kow-Siek, a young Wichita Indian, reached up and picked off another victory for the Sioux Indians at the sham battle fought yesterday afternoon. He did the same thing last Tuesday afternoon, and now he is about the biggest Indian in the whole camp, or at least he is in his own estimation.

The sham battle yesterday afternoon was fought on the flat ground between the two sides of the exhibition grounds, each trying to throw the other. They withdrew and tossed for a brief period and, breaking away, squared off for a fight. Crow Ears reached out with his right and landed heavily on Hits-Them-All's neck, who countered and gave Crow Ears a severe punch below the belt.

The bout was growing interesting, but

HEN PARTY AT GOES-TO-WARS.

Sewing of a New Teepee Brings Together a Very Select Circle. There was a social function of more than ordinary importance out at the Indian grounds yesterday. In fact it was the swiftest thing that has occurred in Indian society for many moons and all who happened to be participants felt highly honored.

For sometime it has been apparent that the Goes-to-War family has been in need of a new teepee. The old one, having withstood the snows of several winters and the rains of as many summers, had become a trifle dilapidated, dirty and full of holes. The new one, however, is a thing of beauty. It is a teepee full of holes and so informed Captain Mercer, who took the same view of the case and at once gave the old warrior a requisition on the Indian store for such things as he needed to construct the habitation. Yesterday morning the purchase was made and, as proud as a peacock with his first pair of long pants, Goes-to-War lugged the cloth across the open tract and flung it down in front of his wife, telling her that now they would have a teepee that would outshine any in the camp, provided that she got a hustle on herself and put the thing together.

Mrs. Goes-to-War suggested that she had nothing in the house that was good enough for company, else she would invite the neighboring women and have a sewing bee. We have had a sewing bee in the center of the ring gradually work them into a frenzy under which the more sensitive subjects finally lose consciousness and go into trances in which they have prophetic visions of the spirit world to which their departed friends have gone. To attain this trance condition is the great object of the dance and every means is used by the medicine men to accomplish this result, making the performance one of intense excitement.

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In the ghost dance men and women together clap hands and move around in a circle to a peculiar step, singing songs of lamentation for the old life which has gone while the medicine men in the center of the ring gradually work them into a frenzy under which the more sensitive subjects finally lose consciousness and go into trances in which they have prophetic visions of the spirit world to which their departed friends have gone. To attain this trance condition is the great object of the dance and every means is used by the medicine men to accomplish this result, making the performance one of intense excitement.

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Tomorrow Mr. Mooney will begin the setting up of his Kiowa Camp circle, a part of which formed the government ethnologic exhibit at the Nashville exposition. It consists of 100 miniature teepees with heraldic decorations as they existed in the Kiowa tribe at the period of the Medicine Lodge treaty in 1867.

Dewey on the Way. BUFFALO, Oct. 6.—(Special Telegram.)—Hon. Chauncey M. Dewey, orator of the day, with President Calloway of the New York Central line, passed through here at 4:31 p. m. on a special train, and the Pan-American officials and excursionists fill a hall leaving at midnight for Omaha. President Brinker, Treasurer Lutz, Architect Curtis, Manager of Concessions Hibbes, Secretary Hill and the directors of the exposition are all aboard the train.

will be addressed by Charles F. Manderson of Omaha; the subject will be "Centour Roads for the West." Other speakers and their subjects will be: Edward Daniels, Guston, Va., "Simple Methods of Road Building;" John M. Stahl, Chicago, "Good Roads for Farmers;" Otto Donner, Milwaukee, "Wheeler's Relations to the Good Roads Movement;" E. J. Harrison, New Jersey, "Road Construction and Maintenance;" A. B. Dunning, Scranton, Pa., "The Superior System." The governor of Iowa has appointed Mesdames Hearty of Fruitland and Ewing of Des Moines, both of whom will be here and take part in the discussion of the topics that will come before the meeting.

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Kansas People Get Away. The Topeka visitors left for home yesterday afternoon, taking their carnival queen along with them. They all enjoyed the trip immensely, and many of them promised to assure the people of their home town of the fruit grown near Rock Island, Colorado county, and is the finest yet seen at the exposition. The

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