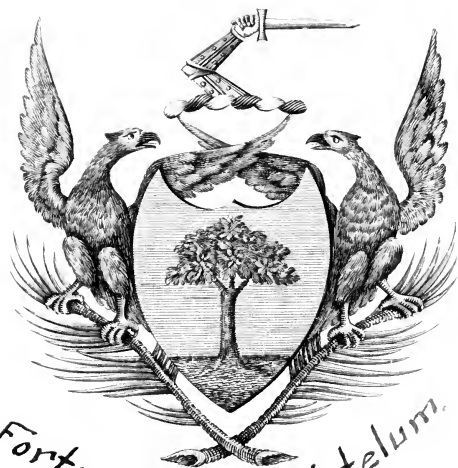


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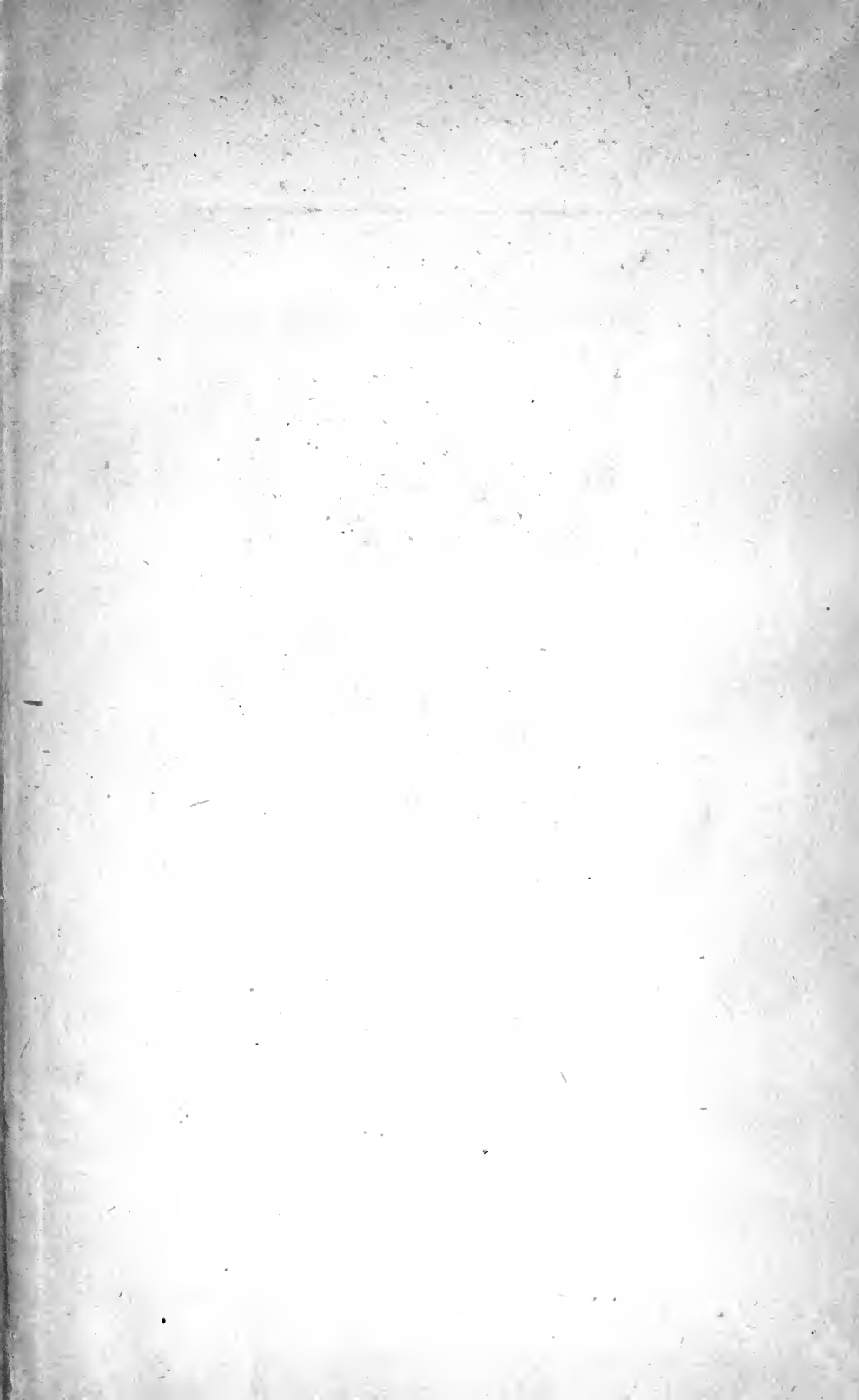


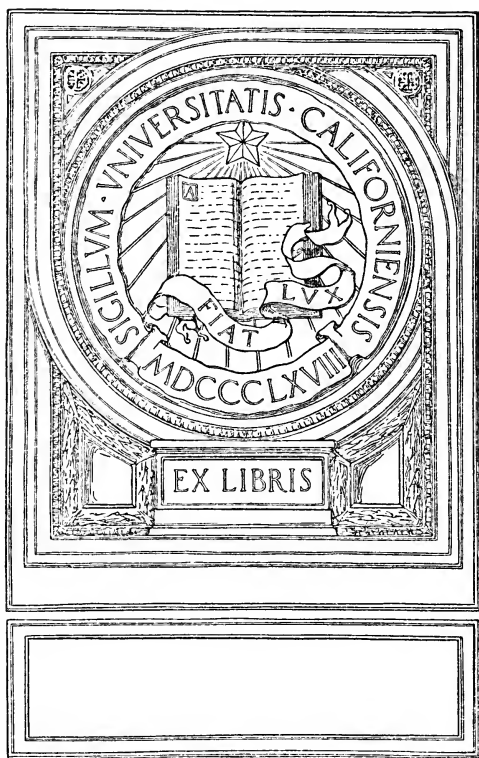
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Forti non deficit telum.
Johnston L. Le. Peyster.





REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT IN THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Iowa, *President*.
Col. JAMES A. SEXTON, Illinois.
Col. CHARLES DENBY, Indiana.
Capt. EVAN P. HOWELL, Georgia.
Ex-Governor URBAN A. WOODBURY, Vermont.
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. WILSON, Chief of Engineers,
U. S. A.

Gen. JAMES A. BEAVER, Pennsylvania.
Maj. Gen. ALEXANDER MCD. MCCOOK, U. S. A.
Dr. PHINEAS S. CONNER, Ohio.
RICHARD WEIGHTMAN, *Secretary*.
Lieut. Col. F. B. JONES, Chief Quartermaster of
Volunteers, *Disbursing Officer*.
Maj. STEPHEN C. MILLS, *Recorder*.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

VOL. 4.

TESTIMONY.



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1900.

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TESTIMONY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. H. S. T. HARRIS.

Maj. H. S. T. HARRIS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, and length of time in the service.

A. H. S. T. Harris; major of volunteers, captain and assistant surgeon in the Regular Army. I have been in the service since the 5th of January, 1886. My volunteer commission is from the 3d of June, this year.

Q. Have you been on duty since the 15th of April last?

A. I was post surgeon at Fort Laramie, Wyo., and left there with two troops of the Ninth Cavalry; embarked from Tampa for Cuba; disembarked at Siboney on the night of the 23d, and became chief surgeon of the cavalry division by seniority on the 24th of July, and served there in Cuba with the headquarters of the cavalry division until the 7th of August; reached Montauk on the 17th; remained there until the 1st or 2d of October. I arrived there with the cavalry division hospital on the 7th, and am here now, sir.

Q. During the time that you were at Tampa, did you or did you not regard the place as a proper site for a camp?

A. You mean independent of military necessity?

Q. From a medical standpoint, for any large numbers.

A. The camp at Port Tampa on the sea beach was very fair. It had objections, but I knew that in time it would be bad; we were informed that it would be; we left before there was any disease, and the camp was uniformly healthy during the time we were there.

Q. Were you able to obtain such medical supplies as you needed upon requisition?

A. Yes, sir; I had to ask for very little.

Q. But what you asked for you got?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long, generally?

A. Oh, within a few days. I generally went up to the medical-supply depot and asked for it and I got it.

Q. You did not depend upon outside societies for the hospital supplies?

A. No, sir.

Q. Milk or anything?

A. No, sir. I turned my sick into the division hospital.

Q. That was under the care of whom?

A. Major La Garde.

Q. What vessel did you go out to Cuba on?

A. The *Miami*.

Q. Was she prepared for troops?

A. I condemned her in writing before we embarked; and there were two other surgeons, and we all said some of us would die; and they reached Cuba in a very healthful condition.

Q. The deaths did not materialize?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you supplied with everything that you wanted?

A. Yes, sir; everything except the Red Cross ambulance. I tried to take that and could not do it.

Q. Where did you land?

A. At Siboney.

Q. Were you able to land your medical supplies?

A. I was not.

Q. What were you able to get off there?

A. I got off my medical and surgical chests and the instruments that a surgeon carries, and the pouches of the hospital corps; that was all.

Q. Did you go forward at once?

A. We stayed there until the cavalry division went forward. Our squadron went forward to that fight of Las Guisimas and came back, and then we went forward to that creek—I never knew the name of it—and there camped.

Q. What time was that camp broken up?

A. On the 30th of June, in the afternoon.

Q. Were you in the advance at the time of the fight on the 3d?

A. Yes, sir; I think the Ninth was the first regiment in the fight.

Q. Were you with them?

A. I think for an hour.

Q. Then where were you?

A. I went to the dressing station, near the creek.

Q. Where was the dressing station?

A. It was 300 or 400 yards in the rear.

Q. Were you able to do anything in the immediate front?

A. Nothing satisfactory; I did dress some wounds.

Q. When you got back to the receiving hospital, were you able to do what you wanted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You simply prepared them for transportation back to the base hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you accompany them?

A. Yes, sir; one party.

Q. How long were you at the base hospital?

A. At the first station I was there until 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. Then where did you go?

A. I went up to the front to the trenches.

Q. Then up to 3 or 4 o'clock, or whatever time it was, were there sufficient medical officers to do what was required?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And opportunities for doing it properly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were operations performed there or sent farther back?

A. I saw none attempted under the circumstances.

Q. How far was it back to the hospital?

A. I don't know. I went to it and returned.

Q. What condition did you find it in at that time?

A. It seemed to be getting on satisfactorily.

Q. Were they supplied with instruments and dressings sufficient?

A. I was not there long enough to see.

Q. After this did you remain with the cavalry?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All the while?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you at any time unable to get such medical supplies as needed?

A. There were two or three days immediately after the fight that I had to practice medicine with my emergency case, but there were no serious cases.

Q. Did that last you?

A. Until I got supplies up from the rear.

Q. How were they brought up—by mules or ambulances?

A. I really don't know how. Our chief surgeon established a little medical supply depot there and put in the essentials, and I think they brought them in ambulances, but how I don't know, because it was not my business.

Q. So far as your observation went, did any of the men suffer for the want of medical supplies and dressings needed?

A. No, sir; not at that time. There was one time, later on, that we needed calomel for several days, and did without it.

Q. The men got along without it?

A. Yes, sir; I would like to have had it.

Q. You got along without it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your men were supplied with what was necessary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you think it necessary to call upon the Red Cross or any of the volunteer societies?

A. We had supplies given to us that were voluntary, not in any great quantities though; the Red Cross gave something and the National Relief something.

Q. Were those two societies more occupied with the regulars than the volunteers, or with the volunteers more than the regulars?

A. I don't know, sir; I never saw the representative of the Red Cross. These things were left here with Colonel Gibson, and he told me to come down and get what I wanted.

Q. Did you get anything?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You got what you wanted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you get?

A. Soups, night gowns, pajamas, and those little cases of tobacco and pipes, and wash basins.

Q. What transport did you return on?

A. The *Matteawan*.

Q. Was that properly fitted up for the transportation of troops?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did she have any special fittings for the troops?

A. No, sir; she did not. She was roughly fitted, but was really one of the best ships in the fleet, because she had plenty of open air. The principal objection was there was no place for the sick.

Q. Were you able to get sufficient supplies for the use of the sick on that ship?

A. Yes, sir; she was supplied with all that was necessary. I picked out a list of drugs myself, and also commissary supplies, such as soups limes, and rice, and such things.

Q. You never relied on the regular rations for your sick?

A. Not for diarrheal cases.

Q. How large a troop ship was she?

A. I took the back of the ship for the hospital, and I had about 46 in quarters and 60 to 70 in all.

Q. Were there any deaths on the trip?

A. Two.

Q. What were they?

A. One man jumped overboard in delirium, and one died of heart failure while apparently convalescing from dysentery.

Q. You didn't have yellow fever on board?

A. No, sir. We had a case, which was pronounced by experts within a few hours afterwards not to be.

Q. After you reached Montauk, how long was it before you were able to land?

A. About a day and a half.

Q. Were you properly cared for?

A. Our rations were running short, and we sent to notify the shore authorities of the fact, and they sent out supplies to us at once.

Q. Were the supplies for the sick running short also?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get sufficient of them?

A. I didn't try, because I was quarantined and not allowed to go to the hospital. There was trouble when I went into camp to get the supplies, because we were quarantined, and I had to run the sentinel over there before I got the supplies.

Q. On board did your sick suffer for the want of supplies of any kind at any time?

A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. Were some of them put in the detention camp?

A. Our sick were taken to the hospital. I don't know whether they were taken into the detention camp or not; I think, on account of having a clean bill of health, we were not.

Q. Were your sick held for a day?

A. Yes, sir, and then taken to the detention hospital.

Q. Were the tents floored?

A. The tents of all the troops were floored.

Q. At the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they have bedsacks to lie on?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Did they suffer for the want of covering?

A. I believe they must have, more or less, at the time.

Q. Why couldn't these men all be put in the hospital? Was the hospital full?

A. I took the rest of the men up there the next day.

Q. How were the men transported to the camp?

A. In ambulances.

Q. All of the sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the men properly cared for or not?

A. They seemed to be, so far as I could see.

Q. What was the condition of the detention hospital, so far as you observed?

A. It appeared to be very neat and well ordered.

Q. Do you know anything about its sick?

A. No, sir; because I only went to the doctor's office, and saw from general appearances only.

Q. Have you had any complaint from any of the men, then or since that time, who were in the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have an opportunity to see the general hospital at Montauk?

A. Yes, sir; several times.

Q. What condition was it in?

A. I thought excellent condition.

Q. What was the condition of the sick in it?

A. I don't know; I never examined.

Q. Did you go to see what was the condition of the rear of the tents?

A. No, sir; I never went to inspect it.

Q. Did you find the men apparently well cared for in the tents?

A. Yes, sir; when I visited the hospital they appeared to be all right.

Q. Did what you saw at the time satisfy you that the men were being well cared for?

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What State were you appointed from?

A. I am registered from Virginia. I am really a citizen of the District of Columbia.

Q. Were you born in Virginia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever live in Missouri?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were raised there, weren't you?

A. Yes, sir. I was really raised in the Army.

By General DODGE:

Q. At Montauk I suppose you noticed complaints made of the convalescents' treatment there. Did you see anything of that kind?

A. I heard complaints of men having been sent to the city of New York, or something of that sort, who were not able to go. We had orders that men were to be furloughed; they were to be inspected by a medical board, who passed upon the fact whether they were fit to travel before they were allowed to leave the camp.

Q. How was the transportation and commutation of rations obtained after the furlough?

A. It was arranged that the request should be sent down the day before the soldier left, and he should leave on a special train put on by the Long Island Railroad. The commissary and quartermaster's department could have the papers fixed up so that when the soldier went down in the morning all he had to do would be to get his ticket.

Q. Do you know whether this was done?

A. No, sir; I don't.

Q. Do you know of any suffering of soldiers before that order was issued?

A. No, sir; I was not in a position to see. They discussed the matter themselves and began the arrangement of seeing about the traveling of sick men and prevent their waiting around.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you see this thing of sick men waiting around—waiting for trains?

A. No, sir. I saw a man I knew waiting to get on the cars; he was very much emaciated, and that was all I saw. I forget his name; he called to me and spoke to me.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you send your sick down in ambulances and see them get aboard the train?

A. Yes, sir; they usually sent a doctor with them.

By General McCook:

Q. They sent a doctor down to New York didn't they; also on those boats?

A. Yes, sir; they sent a doctor to the docks also.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 26, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. HENRY D. THOMASON.

Maj. HENRY D. THOMASON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER :

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, command, and when you entered the service.

A. Henry D. Thomason; regimental surgeon of the Thirty-third Michigan Regiment Volunteer Infantry. I entered the service July 27.

Q. Had you been in the service before that?

A. No, sir; I had not.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell us what your stations have been and the number of places you have been stationed at these different places?

A. My first station was at Montauk Point. I was ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Fifth Corps, and I did on the 17th of August. I was at once assigned to the general hospital at Montauk.

Q. How long were you there?

A. Until the 6th of October, I think.

Q. And from there you came here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time you reported for duty at the general hospital what was the number of patients in the hospital?

A. I can only give that approximately. I think about 600 on the 17th of August.

Q. Was this a tent hospital or wooden pavilions?

A. At that time it was tents exclusively.

Q. Ordinary hospital tents?

A. Yes, sir; 8 of them to each ward.

Q. How many wards?

A. At that time 18.

Q. How many were put in a tent?

A. That varied, depending upon the necessities of the case.

Q. What was the maximum number?

A. There were 8 hospital tents to each ward, and there were 8 in each hospital tent.

Q. As a rule, was the number 8, 7, or 6, speaking generally?

A. They varied at times, according to the necessity of the case. At the time we were crowded we had 8.

Q. Who was in charge of this hospital?

A. Colonel Forwood.

Q. Did he have the oversight of putting it up, or control of it?

A. Both, as I understand.

Q. Who was his executive officer?

A. Maj. Ira C. Brown. Major Heizmann was in command of the hospital.

Q. Was he at the general hospital, or at the detention hospital?

A. At the general hospital.

Q. How many medical officers were on duty there at the general hospital?

A. Colonel Forwood, Major Heizmann, Major Brown, and I was acting as assistant executive officer having charge of wards, and I believe there were 22 acting assistant surgeons. Major Almy was also there as one of the executive officers. I should think there was about 30 medical officers there.

Q. How many surgeons of volunteers were there, that you know of?

A. I can think of 8 now.

Q. What were your first duties?

A. I had charge of three wards; then I was made superintendent of wards in the hospital. My duties were a general oversight of all the wards, and I had also charge of the leaving of patients from the hospital and the transportation of patients to and from the hospital.

Q. At that time what was the condition of the hospital wards, as you observed them, as respects their fitness for the purposes for which they were to be used?

A. At times, overcrowded. The first week or ten days of my service there we didn't have sufficient cots and hospital supplies.

Q. What did you do for cots?

A. We did the best we could; we got mattresses and we used them. In some instances we had to make use of common blankets.

Q. What time was this overcrowding so great?

A. From the 17th of August until the 1st of September.

Q. Prior to that the hospital was in process of organization. They had failed to supply the necessary materials?

A. The necessary materials did not reach the hospital in that time.

Q. Were any of the men sleeping out from under shelter?

A. I know of no instance.

Q. Every man was under a tent, so far as you know?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the wards clean?

A. As a general thing, they were.

Q. Were they exceptionally clean?

A. I frequently had to criticise and call attention to some of the wards. Some of the newly enlisted hospital-corps men had no training and had to be looked after very closely?

Q. At the time you were there, do you know of the ward refuse being thrown out behind the tents, or put in open barrels, where it was exposed to the sun?

A. I know of an instance that came under my knowledge of one orderly that did it.

Q. Was it commonly reported that such things were occurring?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of a complaint of Dr. ———, who came from New York to visit the hospital, that you were not supplied with the necessary amount of medicines and medical stores?

A. They were, after the first week I was there.

Q. The hospital having been organized at least a month before?

A. I don't know about that. It was prior to my reporting for duty.

Q. Do you know whether there was any instance of neglect on the part of the nurses or attendants during the time that you were there?

A. I have known when there was not sufficient nurses or orderlies to properly attend the men.

Q. At what time did female nurses come in?

A. They were there when I reported for duty on the 17th of August.

Q. How many?

A. I think about 2 to every 50 patients. There may have been 4.

Q. Did you think 2 men capable of taking care of 50?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the character of the hospital corps? Was it fit for work?

A. Many were not.

Q. What was the character of the doctors there? Were they competent or not?

A. As a rule they were competent, but some were not. When I got there they were sadly deficient in the force of doctors, at times very much more marked than nurses.

Q. At the division hospital at Montauk, I think, you stated that you had charge of the sending of convalescents away?

A. At the general hospital I received them and sent them away under instructions.

Q. How was the transportation and the commutation of rations provided for the men you sent away that were furloughed?

A. That was provided down at the quartermaster's department at the landing.

Q. Were the men sent down there to obtain this commutation of rations themselves?

A. Yes, sir; I think they were. So far as I know, they were.

Q. Whose duty was it; who had charge of the furloughs?

A. Major Heizmann had charge of the furloughs.

Q. Do you know where he is now?

A. I think he is at Fort Adams. He was in command of the hospital.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. I understood you to say that at the beginning there was at one time to exceed 8 in a tent.

A. You can not get any more than 8 in a tent.

Q. Now, you had 144 tents and 600 patients. That would leave less than 5 on an average in a tent.

A. Well, I must modify that by stating that one of the tents was used for hospital supplies and another one was for the nurses.

Q. What proportion of the men were without cots?

A. I think I have seen the time when 150 to 200 men were without.

Q. How much suffering was caused on account of the want of cots?

A. I don't think very much. The men would say this is much better than we are accustomed to.

Q. Were there any deaths in the hospital that were caused by the want of cots or other hospital or medical supplies?

A. I can say that I know of no individual case that died for want of supplies. I would frequently have to improvise things that I wanted from the dispensary but could not get.

Q. How much complaint was made to you, by the inmates of the hospital, of neglect or bad treatment?

A. Well, there was none; on the other hand, all that I talked to said they were treated well, and felt grateful for the treatment that they got.

Q. How much, if any, criticism was made by persons other than inmates to you?

A. Well, from family sources. We had criticisms from the relatives and friends. We had criticisms for not having correct records, so that when they came to the office they could not find their friends.

Q. Tell us about that.

A. I know that the clerical force is totally inadequate.

Q. How much annoyance was there from moving from one ward to another?

A. I don't think that was done; I think that men were taken out of the hospital that should not have been removed, and I think deaths occurred of men who were too sick to be moved in order to make room for others.

Q. Was it done at the request of the relatives?

A. No; frequently orders came for men to be transported to the hospitals in New York or elsewhere.

Q. What examination was made by the medical officer as to the fitness of the men to be moved?

A. There was an officer for every so many patients. When the order came we would have the officers there, and they would be told to select such patients as in their judgment could go. Later there was a medical board appointed that made a selection of all patients that were to go.

Q. Did these medical officers make a selection of men to be moved?

A. Prior to the appointment of that board I think men were in the hospital that should not have been moved, and still there were sicker men who needed the room. Men were sent out under protest.

Q. From whom?

A. Under protest of the ward officers, and under mine sometimes. When the order would come I protested myself. Once when the order came I protested formally to Majors Forwood, Brown, and Heizmann.

Q. What answer did they make?

A. They said they must be gotten out; and I was told to get 300 patients ready, and I went through the hospital and found 70, all that were safe to move; and word came back to get 300 ready, and be personally responsible for it. I demanded a written order, and the order never came and I only sent the 70.

Q. How many would be moved like that?

A. Oh, that was a small case.

Q. Approximately?

A. I should say from 300 to 500.

Q. Didn't you have materials there to build the hospital?

A. The construction was continued for three weeks after. It was continually going on. They built an annex to the hospital of which Major Ainsley had charge, and they built a branch hospital with a capacity of 200 patients.

By General DODGE:

Q. Then when you speak of 600, that was the hospital that you had charge of?

A. Yes, sir; we had as many as eleven hundred or more patients crowded into that place that I had charge of at one time.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were the nurses in charge of these patients changed frequently, or were the nurses assigned to Ward A, for example, kept in Ward A?

A. I think, as a general rule, I made a few changes myself where there would be some trouble with the nurses and the ward surgeon, and possibly there would be a demand for nurses from some division of the hospital or detention hospital, or some of the other hospitals, but no more than you would expect in an institution of that sort.

Q. These nurses you speak of being sent elsewhere to different hospitals, were they men?

A. Yes, sir; and women also.

Q. Was the hospital thoroughly supplied with bedclothing?

A. After September 1 it was.

Q. Between the 17th of August and the 1st of September it was not?

A. There was difficulty in getting it; there seemed to be a lack of it.

Q. What provision was made for the washing of soiled linen?

A. I think most of it was burned for several weeks.

Q. What precaution was taken with the typhoid cases to prevent them from spreading?

A. All the vessels used they were instructed to put in a 2-per-cent solution of chloride of lime. I would make an inspection to see that that was carried out; and they were also instructed to wash their hands in this solution.

Q. Were vessels containing the excrement put outside and not washed for some time?

A. Not after September 1. Before that they were short of help, and that did occur in some instances.

Q. To what extent was the hospital supplied with milk, eggs, butter, and things of that sort, and ice?

A. I don't think there was any lack after the 20th of August.

Q. Before that time there was a lack?

A. Yes, sir; I had difficulty in getting it.

Q. When the time came that there was no lack, did your supplies come from the United States or from the Red Cross or other sources?

A. I can not tell you.

Q. Have you any idea?

A. I think it came from all sources. We didn't hesitate to get anything we could from any source.

Q. Was there a large number of visitors to that hospital?

A. Yes, sir; a good many—too many.

Q. Were they allowed to stay for any length of time?

A. There seemed to be no limit.

Q. How was it later?

A. We seemed to have some rule.

Q. How was the water supply?

A. Ample.

Q. Do you know anything about its quality?

A. Only from the report of Colonel Smart, who said the water was uncontaminated.

By GOVERNOR WOODBURY:

Q. What previous experience had you in hospital work or otherwise?

A. I graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882. I was interne of the Pennsylvania Hospital for eighteen months, and the remainder of my professional life was spent in Albion, Mich., until two years ago, when I was in the hospitals abroad—London, Paris, etc.

Q. In your judgment, state whether or not there was any lack of hospital supplies or medicines during your stay at the general hospital that caused suffering or death to the inmates of that hospital.

A. Yes, sir; it caused suffering and inconvenience, and occasionally the substitution of remedies.

Q. I mean the effect on the patients; how much suffering or deprivation on account of any lack of any kind, either men or materials, was caused these inmates?

A. In the early experience I think there was a lack of a sufficient number of physicians on duty, and certainly a lack of orderlies and nurses, and the patients did not receive sufficient personal attention from those. Now, just how much deprivation was caused I do not know; there was some.

Q. Then there was not enough so that you could tell how much; is that it?

A. There was a considerable lack of personal attention in the early days of the hospital.

Q. What I want to know is, what effect this lack of material or men had?

A. For instance, a man might have to wait a few hours to get a glass of water; perhaps there were some involuntary discharges from the bowels that laid there fifteen minutes; that is all suffering, but it is difficult to say how much. A hospital originally built for 500 or 600 men accommodated 1,000 to 1,500. You can tell how much suffering there was as well as I can.

Q. Did this excess cause any deaths?

A. I can not say that any death was caused by any neglect.

By General BEAVER:

Q. To what extent was any illness prolonged?

A. I can not say.

Q. What you mean, then, is that the men were unnecessarily uncomfortable.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then it is a question of positive risk to life?

A. Yes, sir; we had to do the best we could for the greatest number, without looking at individual cases.

Q. Suppose you had had a full supply of nurses, ample accommodations, every possible supply needed ready at hand, do you or do you not think that a greater proportion of the cases would have recovered?

A. I do; and, moreover, if they had been allowed to remain there under those conditions in the field hospitals, a good many would not have died that did.

Q. Who sent them out?

A. They went under orders.

Q. How much tentage was there there?

A. At the hospital annex I think we had 42 wards, with a capacity of 50 when crowded.

Q. Did you at any time have 2,000 patients in the hospital?

A. The highest number was 1,050 that I know of.

Q. If these had been put into 250 tents, could they not have been cared for perfectly well?

A. Yes, sir, with proper attendance.

Q. So far as you know, was there trouble to get 250 tents?

A. Yes, sir; because it was difficult to get the tents, blankets, etc.

Q. Do you mean to say that it could not have been supplied with tents, flooring, and everything needed?

A. Unless they had other means of transportation besides that railroad, it could not have been.

Q. Would it not have been possible, then, to bring in supplies by ship, so that the hospital could have been properly organized?

A. I think there is no question but that it could, but we used to have considerable trouble in getting it transported even from the station. We were 2 miles from the boats or train.

Q. How long would it have taken to put up accommodations for 600 patients if you had tents?

A. Very soon if we had tents—a very few hours. We did put them up rapidly.

Q. Did the medical department at any time have all the tentage necessary?

A. They were not there on the ground.

Q. What was the character of the attention given to the sick by the medical officers having charge of them?

A. I think that, as a rule, the medical officers were devoted to the profession and the sick.

Q. Has that rule had exceptions?

A. Some of the assistant surgeons were incompetent, and had contracts only. As soon as it was found out they were discharged. One man was there twenty-four hours and I recommended his discharge, and he was discharged at once.

Q. How about those bearing a commission?

A. None that I know of.

Q. Were any charges brought against any medical officer?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Do you know of any medical officer having been drunk on duty?

A. Not at that hospital.

Q. At any hospital?

A. I don't know of my own knowledge; I have heard reports.

Q. You never saw a medical officer drunk and unfit for duty?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any case where a man was sick and rapidly growing worse, and the doctor refused to go because it was night?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any man that would do that?

A. No, sir; I don't think there was such a man. With a very few exceptions, I think they were conscientious and faithful men.

Q. Did that board, appointed to see if the men were fit to go home, discharge its duties?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many were sent that were absolutely unfit to go?

A. That was prior to the appointment of this board.

Q. At what time was that?

A. Colonel Forwood went away and Colonel Greenleaf instituted that board.

Q. Did you observe any men sitting about the depot weak and unable to get their transportation?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any such state of affairs?

A. I saw men at the hospital that I didn't think should have gone.

Q. Who had the authority to refuse to let them leave?

A. I presume Major Heizmann. I think any medical officer could have refused or reported the case, but the tendency was to crowd the men out of that hospital as fast as they could go.

Q. Is it not a fact that men went; that men were anxious to go away; that they were importuned by friends constantly, and officials of States were constantly writing—was that not the condition of things?

A. Yes, sir; men would beg to go, and claim that they were well enough to go.

Q. Was there not an immense pile of supplies sent in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. An enormous amount to supply any deficiency?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there a deficiency there or not?

A. I can not tell you; the food was there; I do not know where it came from.

Q. When you had occasion to demand a certain kind of diet, that was furnished from the diet kitchen?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know where those in charge of the diet kitchen obtained the supply?

A. I do not.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know how many patients have been treated in the hospital since its existence?

A. From Dr. Brown's report something over 8,000 passed through there.

Q. Was not the sending of patients to New York and to those hospitals around there upon the recommendation of physicians that the typhoid-fever patients should be sent away and placed in city hospitals?

A. I don't know; it was, I supposed, from the overcrowded condition of the hospitals.

Q. Did you see in the papers there daily demands that these patients should be sent away from there?

A. Oh, certainly; pressure was brought to bear from all directions.

Q. Did you see statements from the doctors they sent down stating that if they were not sent away the whole camp would become infected?

A. Yes, sir; but I didn't believe in that at all. It would have been far better to increase the hospital facilities there and allow the patients to convalesce there, instead of undergoing the dangers of transportation.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Then, there should have been no difficulty in obtaining 500 doctors and 500 nurses there at Montauk in a few days?

A. I don't think so; not a bit.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You say this tent will hold 8 patients?

A. I don't think it ought to.

Q. Why not?

A. It is too crowded; it is an inconvenience. We did not have over 4 or 5 in those tents before the overcrowding.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What was the character of the water when you were there?

A. We had good water.

Q. Is there any difficulty in turning up the sides of these tents?

A. Sometimes of course there would be, but as a rule there was not. The sun would get so hot on that side the men would complain, and if you had flies you could meet it.

Q. Was it possible to get flies that could be put up outside, do you know?

A. They were asked for, but they did not come.

Q. The trouble was that everybody was overworked there, Doctor.

A. Yes, sir; I know that.

Q. But is it not a fact that men do better in tent hospitals than in house hospitals.

A. My opinion is that it is one of the best places in the world for fever patients.

Q. Then, if you had tents turned up, do you think 8 is too many.

A. Only for the convenience of attendants.

Q. Is it expected that beds will be arranged for the attendants or the patients in the beds?

A. Of course the first necessity is for the patients.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Still you persist in saying that the tents were overcrowded with 8; that was intended when they were constructed. There was air space there, was not there?

A. The inconvenience rendered insufficient attendance more inconvenient because they could not get around.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you think that on the 1st day of August it would have been possible, or do you think it could have been readily accomplished, that 250 female nurses could have been put there at Montauk in less than three days?

A. I don't know as to that.

Q. Do you know anything about the conditions in the section that you come from relative to the procurement of these nurses?

A. You could get volunteers, but I don't think you could get the trained nurses in Michigan.

Q. Well, not in Michigan, but all around. If you had 200 of the good women of Michigan instead of the hospital corps. Were the hospital-corps men trained?

A. A very small proportion were trained; the men were recruits.

Q. When was Dr. Forwood relieved?

A. I can not give you the date, but somewhere about the middle of September, I should judge.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CHARLES M. AUGUR.

Capt. CHARLES M. AUGUR then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please give us your full name and rank?

A. Charles M. Augur.

Q. Your rank?

A. Captain and assistant quartermaster.

Q. What is your rank in the regular establishment?

A. I am transportation agent and in the Quartermaster's Department.

Q. When were you appointed?

A. The 12th of May to the Volunteer Army.

Q. Where have you served since your appointment?

A. Pending the receiving of my commission I went to Salt Lake and shipped the Utah volunteers; to Denver and shipped the First Colorado, and then I was sent to Mobile to report to General Corbin, who was not there, and after waiting for further instructions I went to Tampa and reported; from Tampa to Fernandina, and thence to Huntsville.

Q. What is your position?

A. I am the depot quartermaster for the Fourth Army Corps.

Q. What position did you occupy on the staff?

A. I am chief quartermaster.

Q. What quartermaster's stores have you on hand in your depot here?

A. It covers nearly all kinds—clothing, equipage, forage, miscellaneous, blacksmith's tools, wheelwright's tools, and practically all classes of that kind.

Q. To what extent is your depot supplied? Are you able to meet all reasonable requisitions on it?

A. We supplied them as far as practicable from the stock on hand, and when any shortages occurred they were immediately shipped from general depots.

Q. What is the general depot from which you received the most of your supplies?

A. The clothing from Philadelphia and miscellaneous articles from Jeffersonville, also from Chicago and New York. It depends upon which depot has the supplies that we need.

Q. From your experience at these several points, state whether or not, in your judgment, the Quartermaster's Department has been efficiently administered.

A. Yes, sir; I think it has. I have been nearly twenty-five years in the Quartermaster's Department, but my stations have been mostly on the frontier, that is, in Texas and Colorado; and I think that they have had nearly everything that under the circumstances could have been given them, considering the sudden demand.

Q. What has been the maximum delay in filling requisitions for uniforms and camp and garrison equipage?

A. The requisitions were filled as promptly as possible and sent on here. They were filled, as far as I know. The general estimates for the corps were forwarded by the chief quartermaster, under whom I act. I am virtually an assistant. They came to me when the Second Georgia was here. There was a little complaint. It was about a few blankets.

Q. Complaint as to delay or quality?

A. No, sir; that they didn't get them. But they got them in a very short time. The only complaint that I can recall relative to clothing was occasioned by the fact that recruits came in unexpected by anyone.

Q. What have been the facilities afforded by the railroads as far as transportation goes? Has the service been prompt and reliable?

A. So far as it was possible for them with the track facilities they had here. They have fixed it up and done all they could, and it has been very satisfactory.

Q. At Huntsville?

A. At Huntsville.

Q. What was your observation at Tampa? Were you there long enough and did you have facilities for observing the manner in which the transportation stores were unloaded and distributed?

A. Yes, sir. Not in an official capacity; but I went over. I thought it was all blocked up. There was just one railroad there. They had us, and we had to do pretty nearly as they said.

Q. You didn't undertake to have them? Why didn't the Quartermaster's Department take hold of it?

A. They did, but the stores came in so fast that they could not handle them. One track between Tampa and Port Tampa, which is 9 miles distant, is the only one.

Q. What was there in the way of sidings?

A. There were a few sidings in Tampa City, and plenty at Port Tampa for ordinary circumstances. There were sidings there, but the demand on the railroad at that time was simply enormous. They were rushing freights there from all over and sending it into the small-end of a funnel.

Q. And the Quartermaster's Department got a little crowded?

A. Yes, sir; for the time being.

Q. How long did that condition continue?

A. It was relieved shortly after I came there. The part most complained of was prior to that. I didn't see the main trouble there.

Q. Who was the chief quartermaster there at Tampa?

A. Lieut. Col. George E. Pond. I am the depot quartermaster here under the direct orders of the corps commander.

Q. Who was depot quartermaster?

A. Captain Bellingier.

Q. How were you supplied at Fernandina in your department?

A. Very well, sir.

Q. You did not require very much?

A. We did not require much, and we were so glad to get out of Tampa that we didn't ask for very much.

Q. Fernandina, on the whole, was an improvement on Tampa?

A. Any place would have been an improvement on Tampa.

Q. A good camp—Fernandina was?

A. I was at headquarters of the division, and we had a very pleasant place there. There was a little complaint about grubbing, and things of that kind.

Q. How long a time were you occupied in clearing the ground for camping facilities?

A. There was always a little work going on all the time.

By General WILSON:

Q. Was that grubbing more than what you would ordinarily have expected in any camp?

A. No, sir. We had to do it ourselves.

Q. Would it have been denominated by you a tropical jungle, under any circumstances?

A. No, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. Do you know who furnished the tentage to the Sixth Cavalry?

A. No, sir; I can not recall it.

Q. Can you send me word from your depot?

A. I think the Sixth Cavalry brought it from Montauk—I think they brought it with them.

Q. It is now acting as a sort of sieve out there. I would like to find out where that canvas was made, and where it came from.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would find out where they brought that canvas from, and where they got it.

A. Yes, sir.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. GILBERT I. CULLEN.

Capt. GILBERT I. CULLEN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you be kind enough to give us your name, your rank, and the date of your appointment?

A. Gilbert I. Cullen; captain and assistant surgeon, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Q. At what place have you been stationed since your appointment?

A. At Columbus, since the 26th of April until about the latter part of May sometime, I think; from there to Chickamauga; from Chickamauga to Tampa; left Chickamauga about the 12th of June, if I remember correctly; from Tampa to Fernandina, and from Fernandina here. We came here on the 14th day of October.

Q. While you were at Chickamauga in what command were you?

A. First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Q. In what corps?

A. In the provisional division, I think, in the First Corps.

Q. During the time that you were there what was the medical condition of Camp Thomas, so far as you yourself learned?

A. Well, it was, as far as I know, pretty good.

Q. Were you on duty in any one of the hospitals there?

A. No, sir; only in our regimental hospital.

Q. Did you have any regimental supplies in your regimental station?

A. Yes, sir; we had some.

Q. Did you bring them with you?

A. We took quite a good deal with us. We were equipped at Columbus with the New York modification of the Sand case, and with some other things that we

took with us to Cincinnati; also some other medical supplies in the way of dressings and medicines.

Q. Did you have any difficulty while at Chickamauga in getting medical supplies that you needed for your regimental hospital?

A. I had not; no, sir.

Q. After you went to Tampa, what was the condition of the camp, as you observed it?

A. Which part of our stay—first or last?

Q. First and last.

A. The first was very good; the latter part was very bad.

Q. In what respect?

A. I was camped down with the First Ohio Infantry at Port Tampa City. We were in General Hall's brigade, and were located on the beach just to the right of the railroad; and the ground was all palmetto roots, but after it was dug out it was very fair until it commenced to rain. We hadn't been there very long, possibly a week, before it commenced to rain, and then it commenced to get pretty swampy. About that time I was detached from the regiment and given command of the Second Division ambulance company, and I went up to Tampa, at what is known as the old garrison—Fort Brook, so called. I was down at the regiment several days after that and the ground was very bad, so that they had to move the camp across the railroad track, and even there it was very swampy and there was quite a good deal of water. I was down in the camp twice when I had to walk through water.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the medical charge of your regiment?

A. No, sir; at that time, at Port Tampa, the regimental surgeon was on duty excepting a few days when he was sick.

Q. At what time did you leave Tampa for Fernandina?

A. The 24th of July, sir, I think.

Q. What were your duties as ambulance officer?

A. I had charge of the ambulance company—drilling them, answering all calls for the transportation of the sick or injured men from anywhere in the camp, irrespective of regiment or even divisions, and bringing them over to the corps hospital, and training new men transferred from the regiment, not only in ambulance work but in hospital corps work. I had charge of the property that was issued for the Second Division hospital, which had not been established. It was opened upon a very small scale a week before we left there, on account of the corps hospital refusing to take patients.

Q. There were some hospital patients at Tampa?

A. I think we never had over 10 or 12 patients, and they were the overflow refused by the corps hospital.

Q. The corps hospital was organized some time before you had occasion to leave?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the condition of the corps hospital?

A. As far as I know, it was very good. I never was in the hospital except once. My duties in that respect only consisted in seeing the patients there.

Q. Had you a sufficient amount of transportation to enable you to transfer patients without difficulty to the hospital?

A. Not at one time.

Q. Why not?

A. There were a great many sick. We had seven ambulances at first, and then one of them was issued to one of the brigade surgeons, Major Egan, and they were practically out all the time, the six that were left, and sometimes we have had calls in when they were all out, but that was only during the latter part of our stay there.

Q. Did you make formal report at any time of the inadequate supply of the ambulances?

A. I spoke to Dr. Balch, who was chief surgeon, and he said that he intended to have something like fifteen for the command, but he said he could not get them, although Dr. O'Reilly was attending to getting them.

Q. When you went to Fernandina, did you have occasion to examine in a medical way the site of the camp?

A. No, sir; I was taken out there in an ambulance. I was taken down sick at the time.

Q. How long were you sick at Fernandina?

A. About three weeks, practically. I was up about two and a half weeks after I arrived there.

Q. Was the condition of the medical departments, the hospitals, and the regimental medical organizations good at the time you were able to get about?

A. I was familiar with the Second Division hospital. I did not get around to any of the regiments until about a week later. The first visit that I made was with the commission that was sent down by the President. I visited that with Dr. Shakespeare, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Vaughn, of Ann Arbor. I was detailed to escort them, and we took them around to all of the camps, and that was the only time I visited the camps, with the exception of the Seventh New York and the First Ohio.

Q. How did you find the sinks, etc., of the camps?

A. Some very good and some very bad.

Q. Can you name any regiments in which the condition was very bad?

A. I can if I am expected to, but I would rather not.

Q. We would like to have you, please.

A. I remember one which was commented upon, and that was the Thirty-second Michigan.

Q. What other?

A. The One hundred and fifty-seventh Indiana. Those are the only two that I can recall now that were criticised.

Q. Where are these regiments now?

A. The One hundred and fifty-seventh I understand has been mustered out. It was to have been mustered out some time ago. They have returned to Camp Mount, near Indianapolis, and they left Fernandina about the 28th or 29th of September, and the Thirty-second Michigan returned to Island Lake.

Q. They are both mustered out, are they?

A. Yes; I believe so.

Q. What was the condition of the hospital as you yourself observed it—the hospital at which you were stationed?

A. The Second Division hospital is the one that I had up to the time when I was relieved. The condition was pretty good. They didn't have enough men to do the work, and Dr. Henley complained of the lack of certain supplies that he couldn't get.

Q. What were those supplies, do you remember?

A. I do not recall. I am saying that in a general way. He said one day something about not getting certain things.

Q. Were you there as a patient or in charge?

A. I was there then as a patient. I took the hospital there and established it about five days after we got there. We went the first of week—I think the 24th—and about the latter part of the week Dr. Henley came up. He was with the First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he was detached and ordered there as chief surgeon, and came over to take charge of the hospital.

Q. What supply of tentage had you—enough for your patients?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were your tents boarded—floored?

A. Yes, sir; those that I had.

Q. How many men were put in a hospital tent?

A. About six or eight, sir.

Q. Did they go above eight at any time?

A. Not that I remember.

Q. If you had tents that were not unwrapped and had tents holding eight men, why didn't you put up your tents and have only six men to a tent?

A. I don't know; that is something I had nothing to do with. We did have more tents put up.

Q. Did you have any lack of medical supplies in that hospital?

A. Not so far as I know. I had nothing to do with the management of the hospital proper. While I was there I was sick in bed.

Q. While you were a patient there, do you know how many sick, as a rule, were given into the care of a hospital corps man?

A. They ran about two men to a ward, sir; and the ward consisted of not over two tents then.

Q. Two men, then, to 16 patients?

A. That is what I heard. I do not know, because I was in bed. That is the best of my recollection, that there were about two men to a ward. In one ward they had only three, or maybe five, all typhoids. Some of those cases had one man each, or rather one hospital corps man to two patients, on account of their being delirious and getting out of bed. I heard one of the officers remark that it took almost all of their hospital corps men for these few patients.

Q. Were you officially notified of any things lacking in that hospital while you were there?

A. No, sir; not that I remember.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Doctor, how were you attended while you were a patient?

A. Very well, sir; could not have been attended to better. I had my own men in my own command attending to me.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Are the soldiers camped here provided with winter flannels?

A. I know they have drawn them, because I have signed the receipts for the requisitions.

Q. In what condition are the soldiers here equipped with tent stoves?

A. I have heard they have the stoves, but not the pipe. I know there is pipe here. I have seen the boxes labeled.

Q. They are preparing to have the soldiers equipped with these?

A. Yes, sir; I have seen quite a number of the stoves here, and I was told that one regiment had quite a number. I know that some of the pipe has come, because I have seen it on the walks, and it is probably being issued.

Q. Did you spend the entire time that you were sick in the division hospital?

A. Yes; but when I got up out of bed I went down to the beach and spent two or three days there, and soon was back on duty.

By General McCook:

Q. Who was colonel of your regiment?

A. Col. C. B. Hunt. Colonel Milliken is there as lieutenant-colonel.

Q. Where are you from?

A. Cincinnati, sir. Colonel Milliken was in command of the regiment quite a good deal of the time, on account of Colonel Hunt commanding the brigade. I was not with the regiment at Jacksonville. I have not been with them since the 29th of June. Have been on detached duty ever since.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF COL. EDWARD DUFFY.**

Col. EDWARD DUFFY then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and regiment?

A. Edward Duffy; Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers; colonel.

Q. When were you mustered into the service with your regiment?

A. The 29th of May.

Q. Where have you been in camp since you were mustered in?

A. At Chickamauga, Tampa, Fernandina, and Huntsville.

Q. You have followed General Carpenter from the beginning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you at any time, in any of the camps, lacked commissary supplies sufficient in quality and quantity for the needs of your command?

A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. How have you been supplied with quartermaster's stores, with uniforms, tents, camp and garrison equipage, such as you use in the field, and the other supplies that you receive from the Quartermaster's Department?

A. There were some delays about those.

Q. How long?

A. Probably a week or ten days.

Q. Did your men suffer any serious inconvenience by reason of the delay?

A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. Did you leave New York uniformed?

A. Yes, sir; pretty well. I may say we were all uniformed.

Q. What has been the quality of the uniforms furnished to your men, Colonel, by the United States?

A. Well, the quality of the uniforms furnished in Tampa—that is, the dark uniforms—was suitable for the climate. It was light material, and of course it was not as durable as heavier stuff; but I could not find any fault with its make-up, which was very well.

Q. What has been the character of your tents?

A. The tents have been poor. I have been using the State's for a number of years. In these heavy rainstorms the men had to put their ponchos on them at night.

Q. You have drawn no tents from the United States?

A. We have drawn some. I could not tell you the number of tents, but it is very few.

Q. Have you had your old tentage condemned?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you made requisition for new?

A. No.

Q. What is the prospect; do you know?

A. I could not say.

Q. How are you armed?

A. Pretty well.

Q. Springfields?

A. Yes.

- Q. Forty-five; arms in good condition?
- A. Pretty good.
- Q. How do your men feel—cheerful?
- A. Yes; but they are a little cold these last few days; they have no fires.
- Q. Have you drawn overcoats?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have they two blankets each?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What is your medical staff, Colonel; have you a surgeon and two assistants?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have you had all the time since you have been in the service?
- A. Well, we didn't at all times; we had them all the time, but they were on duty outside the camp. One went to New York to examine recruits there, when they called for 300 additional men to fill up the regiment.
- Q. Were any of your medical officers detailed for service in the division hospital?
- A. I think we didn't have to detail anyone.
- Q. With the exception of the detail to examine recruits, you have had your medical officers with you all the time?
- A. Yes, sir; there was one who was home, and he was under charges and could not act, so we were confined to one medical officer while the other was away.
- Q. What was the charge of your medical officer?
- A. Well, he got down into Ybor City and had some trouble down there.
- Q. Did the trouble relate to his efficiency as a medical officer?
- A. No; he was a young man—
- Q. What training had your hospital attendants or your hospital corps? Did you have a hospital corps regularly enlisted or did you detail men for that purpose?
- A. We had them regularly enlisted at the start, and some got sick, and we detailed men who had a desire for that kind of work to do it.
- Q. What was the character of the men enlisted and the men detailed after the enlisted men were discharged? Were they qualified for their places, their duties as hospital attendants; do you know?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you have a regimental hospital?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How many men were in that hospital at any one time, in your regimental hospitals, as far as you can remember?
- A. We had as high as eighteen or twenty.
- Q. How many did you have in the division hospital at any one time; or did you keep your men in your own hospital?
- A. As far as possible, we kept them in our own hospital.
- Q. Were you at any time officially informed of any lack in medical supplies of any kind for your medical department?
- A. There was a period there—
- Q. When was that?
- A. That was in Tampa—no, in Fernandina, about the first week in Fernandina—but then everything got all right and we got everything we wanted. The lack of supplies lasted about ten days.
- Q. When you reached Fernandina did you take your sick from Tampa with you?
- A. We took them all except a few, who were unable to be removed.
- Q. Did you have any hospital tents at Fernandina?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How soon did you get them after reaching there?
- A. They were the first tents put up.
- Q. You took them with you then?

A. We took them with us. It was hard to get lumber there, and it was a couple of days before we could get more hospital tents. The first flooring that was done was for the hospital. We purchased nightshirts and all that sort of thing for the sick.

Q. Were your sick without protection at any time?

A. No, sir.

Q. The hospital tents were the first erected?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did any of your patients lie upon the ground without cause?

A. No, sir.

Q. How soon after reaching Fernandina did you get bed-linen sheets, pillowcases, nightshirts, and things of that sort?

A. About a week.

Q. You say you purchased those?

A. Yes.

Q. Where?

A. In the town.

Q. Had you made requisition for them previously, do you know? Did your medical officer or surgeon make requisition for them before that?

A. No, sir; it was understood that nothing of that kind would be furnished.

Q. Then you were not refused on a requisition; but with the general understanding that they would not be furnished you supplied them yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. General Wilson asks out of what fund were they paid?

A. A regimental fund.

Q. How was that regimental fund raised?

A. It was given us by the Friendly Sons of New York, who gave us \$1,500.

Q. Then that was one of the uses to which you put the fund donated to the regiment?

A. We purchased also \$190 worth of meat one time, when we were short. After the second day in Tampa we got fresh meat from the Government almost every day. Men who knew how to take care of their provisions had plenty.

Q. I suppose you have gone through that which seems to be general in every volunteer regiment. Isn't one of their great difficulties the care of the rations?

A. Yes, sir; one instance of that is, our men on the saving of flour alone from running our own bakery made \$780 savings, which we divided among the companies in proportion.

Q. That is business. Colonel, do you know of any case of individual suffering in the hospital by reason of a lack of tents, or of floors to the tents, or of attendance on the part of your medical officers, or negligence on the part of your hospital corps men?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there any individual cases of that character brought to your knowledge in any way?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have had no occasion to investigate, then, I take it?

A. No, sir; I saw some complaints in the newspapers in New York, but none from the men.

Q. Were those complaints, as far as you know, based on facts or were they exaggerated?

A. I don't know of their existence.

Q. If they had had any, you were the person who would be most likely to know?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember what the number of deaths has been in your regiment since you started out?

A. I think fifteen or sixteen.

Q. Have you a full regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That would be a little over 1 per cent of your entire command?

A. Yes, sir; then a railroad accident was the cause of three of those; it killed two and one died from his injuries.

Q. So your death rate has been about one in a company from disease?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men have you in hospital at the present time, all told, regimental and divisional?

A. About sixty.

Q. And how many in quarters?

A. About twenty in company quarters, who are attended there.

Q. Have your sick in quarters been increased by the cold? Are your men suffering from colds much?

A. A few; we have some colds and some few with pneumonia; but I think that is obviated now.

Q. Taking the several departments here with which you have come in contact—the Commissary Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Medical Department—have they, in your judgment, on the whole, been efficiently administered?

A. Well, yes; so far as I know.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any lack of efficiency in any department, or in any of the subdivisions of any of the departments; and if so, will you please state them, and also what suggestions you have as to improvement?

A. Well, I could not say that there is any. The quartermaster generally attended to that department, and he has not made any complaints to me that he was not properly treated.

Q. You have one officer who acts as quartermaster and commissary?

A. No, sir; we detail a lieutenant to act as quartermaster.

Q. Each department is separately administered?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has the administration of those departments in your regiment been efficient and satisfactory?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have the relations which they have had been satisfactory, so far as you know?

A. They have.

Q. Have you had any occasion to make complaint since you have been in command?

A. No, sir; except from lack of medical supplies at Fernandina.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I understand you to say that your sick were kept in the regimental hospital and not sent to the divisional hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the reason you wanted to keep your men in the regimental hospital?

A. One reason was our own attendants were in charge in that hospital. The general supposition was that they would be more anxious to look after the men than a strange man who had no interest and was merely performing his duty; that the friends of the sick would look after them better.

Q. Then that comradeship—did it exist or was it a notion?

A. Just a notion.

Q. Your seriously sick were sent to the division hospital, were they not?

A. Oh, yes; they went there.

Q. Did I understand you to say you kept your sick in the regimental hospital?

A. We kept quite a number of them there, but when we found a case that required the skill of two or three physicians our doctor would report to me that probably it would be better to send him to the division hospital.

Q. Was it a fact that your surgeon was at outs with the medical authorities in the division hospital or with the corps authorities?

A. They didn't have anything to do with the corps authorities at that time.

Q. But with the medical officers of the corps, the chief surgeon of the division and of the corps?

A. I don't know anything about that.

Q. Do you know that such was not the case?

A. I can't say that even.

Q. Dr. Oswald was your surgeon?

A. Yes.

Q. He was brought in such relation with you that you would have known it certainly?

A. He had some views that he thought he could do better for the men.

Q. Did he absolutely refuse to send men out if he could possibly avoid it?

A. I could not say that?

Q. At the time that there were so many sick and so much complaint of the want of medical supplies for the men in the command, was not the fact, if such it was, due to the fact that your senior medical officer would not send the men away, though they would be well cared for in the division hospital?

A. I could not say that; I do not think it was.

Q. It is reported that these men were absolutely without the provision which was necessary for them, and I want to find out if the failure was due to the conduct of Dr. Oswald.

A. Our sick roll was very small.

Q. Your men did not suffer from want of medical supplies or want of medical attention?

A. No, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. In what part of Tampa were you encamped?

A. Port Tampa Beach.

Q. What sort of ground was that?

A. The ground was all right until the rain commenced, and then it was unfit for the men to be there.

Q. Did you move your camp?

A. We could not move it.

Q. Did you report to your superior? Who is your brigade commander?

A. General Lincoln, from Iowa.

Q. Did you make any report about the unfavorable condition you were in?

A. He saw it himself.

Q. Why didn't he move the camp and take it up on the hill?

A. I could not say.

Q. Did you ask to be moved?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were denied?

A. I could not say that. I supposed they had made arrangements to move us.

Q. Couldn't they have moved you? Was there high ground about Tampa where you could have dry camps?

A. There might have been.

Q. Do you know where the regular artillery was camped?

A. Yes.

Q. How was the ground there?

A. Better than we had.

Q. Plenty of unoccupied ground there?

A. I suppose there was. I don't know whether it could be got or not.

Q. Did any of your men fall sick because of the bad location you were in?

A. Yes.

Q. They did fall sick? How many, do you know?

A. I suppose 20 or 30. Most of our sickness came from that camp. The sinks overflowed and the hot sun came down. We purchased barrels of copperas and lime and everything.

Q. It was all right in the beginning?

A. It was all right when we went there.

Q. Were you notified by the citizens about there that you could not stay there in wet weather?

A. On the contrary, the citizens said it was in even too good condition as it was. They didn't want to get us out.

Q. Do you know whether your brigade commander or your division commander was informed that that country could not be occupied during the wet season?

A. The brigade commander said he had asked to be camped higher up.

Q. Did anybody ever tell you that they hunted snipe there knee deep in water?

A. No, sir; people around there didn't want to disturb the troops.

Q. I don't mean to take them away from Tampa but to put them up on the hill where there is good camp ground, comparatively.

A. I didn't hear that they shot snipes there, but I heard that in the rainy season we would have to move.

Q. You were there during the rainy season?

A. Yes, sir; partly. In the beginning there it was all right.

Q. Did the men have tent flies there?

A. No.

Q. They slept on the wet ground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far did you have to dig down to get water?

A. Probably 6 inches.

Q. Then you were lying virtually on top of a mass of water with a little mould and grass between you and the water?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How has your command been rationed; satisfactorily or otherwise?

A. Yes; satisfactorily.

Q. Any complaints made to you, directly or indirectly?

A. No, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Have you got your winter underclothes yet?

A. Not yet.

Q. Don't your men need them?

A. Yes, sir. The requisitions are in.

By General DODGE:

Q. What are the names of your surgeons and assistant surgeons?

A. Oswald, Fuscus, and Daly.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., October 27, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CHARLES D. PARKHURST.

Capt. CHARLES D. PARKHURST then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Captain, will you kindly give us your name, rank, and regiment, and the length of time which you have been in the military service of the United States, and where you have been encamped during the time which has intervened since the declaration of the war with Spain?

A. Charles D. Parkhurst; captain Second Artillery, commanding Light Battery F; I have been in the service since 1872, continuously, and since the declaration of war with Spain I have been in camp at Port Tampa from the first part of May until the expedition sailed to Santiago; in Santiago until the 2d of July, and since that time on sick leave, until I arrived in camp here about ten days ago—the 14th of October.

Q. What was the character of your camp at Tampa?

A. It was on a sandy flat and crowded, but at the same time the best that could be had under the circumstances.

Q. How were the sanitary conditions; fair or otherwise?

A. As far as I observed they were very good, and in my command—in my battery—there was no sickness whatever, except the ordinary camp sickness, which would last for twenty-four hours; no serious illness at all.

Q. You went from there—

A. With the expedition to Santiago.

Q. When did you land at Santiago?

A. The battery got ashore completely on the 26th day of June and went forward. The men and horses went on the transport *Berkshire* and the ammunition on the *Iroquois*.

Q. What was its character for the transportation of troops; well fitted or otherwise?

A. It was as well fitted as it could be. There was only sleeping accommodation for 70 men, and it was the general opinion that it would have been better if this sleeping accommodation had not been there at all. There was on the *Berkshire* Battery A and Battery F and two companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, making something like 300 men, all told, and they were allowed to be about anywhere except on the quarter deck, and they slept anywhere, except in the staterooms, on the upper deck during the night, and there was no complaint amongst the men and no sickness.

Q. How long were you aboard the transport?

A. We first landed, my recollection is—

Q. Not exactly, but about.

A. I think somewhere about the 9th or 10th we loaded up first and pulled out in the stream, and then on account of a rumor about the Spanish fleet being in the Gulf we had to put back, and were detained three or four days, and the men were unloaded, except those looking after the horses, which were kept on the ship, and it was pretty hot, but still there was no sickness, and everybody took it as a matter of course; something that could not be avoided.

Q. When and where and how did you get your battery ashore after landing at Santiago?

A. The battery was landed at Daiquiri on the 25th of June, being taken from

the *Iroquois* by hoisting out through the hatches and landing on a scow that was big enough to take the two batteries.

Q. At one time?

A. At one time; and it took the two batteries, but was not big enough to take the ammunition. The order and the boat to take us did not come around until the morning, and a battery unloaded about noon, and there was a layoff to let the crew and the men get some dinner, and we began again about 1 o'clock, and in exactly one and three-fourth hours from 1 o'clock the last thing was unloaded, and we were just debating what to do about the ammunition when the tug came along to take us to the dock, and we had to go just as we were.

Q. Had you nothing in your caissons?

A. Nothing.

Q. How soon did you get your ammunition?

A. The next day at early daylight.

Q. Was there any necessity for moving before you received your ammunition?

A. No, sir.

Q. No enemy in sight?

A. No enemy in sight; nothing whatever.

Q. When did you move from Daiquiri?

A. That afternoon, the 26th of June. At half-past 3 the last load of ammunition was ashore and the chests filled up and we were on the road at half-past 3.

Q. With your full complements?

A. With full complements with us; every horse we had left.

Q. Did you lose any on the way?

A. Two died on the trip and two drowned in swimming ashore. One horse was feeble and would have died anyway. Another was badly overheated and the shock gave him spasms and he, too, drowned. When we came to bring the horses down we found another keeled over.

Q. You were four short?

A. Yes; but we had enough to hitch up everything and pull out.

Q. Captain, give us your itinerary from Daiquiri, will you, please? What was your march the first day?

A. We marched within $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles of Siboney.

Q. Your batteries singly?

A. No; in company with Battery A; Captain Best's battery had gone on the day before, and we expected to march until we found him beyond Siboney, but instead of finding him at Siboney we found him camped on the Daiquiri side, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles short of Siboney. We bivouacked for the night. The following morning we were hitched and on the road, all three batteries with an escort of infantry, and we marched to the front and reported to General Wheeler, and we were there in camp on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th awaiting orders. Captain Best, Captain Grimes, and my battery were there together, and Captain Capron's battery came up on the 28th.

Q. You had four batteries at the front?

A. Four at the front. We were almost at the front. General Shafter's headquarters were about a mile beyond us, and the outposts just beyond that.

Q. General Shafter's headquarters were there?

A. About a mile beyond us. They were not there when we got up, but were established a day or two later.

By General McCook:

Q. Did you have your forage on your wagons?

A. When we pulled out from Daiquiri, I had one day's hay and oats for my horses, and the next morning going through Siboney we found some cavalry, I think the mounted Second Cavalry, that had some grain, and they could not do anything

with it. I found more grain lying alongside, which the cavalry asked me if I didn't want. I took it and loaded all I could; so by feeding half grain I had grain through for three days.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Was there any forage by the way, any grass?

A. There was grass right in our immediate camp and we made use of it as much as possible. I had men cut some of the grass and feed it to the horses. We were short on hay, and grazed on the grass we could get.

Q. Did the quartermaster's department furnish you with any hay while at the front?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. After what period, about? When did you get it?

A. It came in driblets, and we happened to be near by and when there was some hay there we got it. We all understood the difficulties and we kept our eyes open and looked out for ourselves.

Q. You sent your own teams back for it?

A. No, sir; not there. We could not. We had orders to be ready at a moment's notice.

Q. How were you fed in the meantime? How many days' rations did you start with?

A. I had three days' rations that I drew at Daiquiri. I had more hard bread than I wanted, so I took a due bill for it; but I wanted the bacon and the coffee and the sugar. After we got to the front, and I saw how things might happen, then I went and drew the hard bread, so as to be sure to have enough.

Q. Did your battery suffer from the lack of commissary supplies during the campaign?

A. Not while I was in command of it, up to the 2d of July. On the 1st of July we went forward and we bushed all day and night; the men did not have a chance to get a full meal.

Q. Did they have an opportunity to make coffee during the day?

A. Yes. In addition to the bacon and the hardtack, sugar, and coffee, I had 400 or 500 pounds of beans that I took along, and we had boiled beans, which the others didn't have; I had them and took them.

Q. Did the horses of your battery suffer for the lack of forage to any serious extent?

A. I can not say that they did. I have seen horses suffer so much worse that I do not think they did. For twelve years I was in the cavalry, and when they started out on a campaign there was no forage at all, none whatever.

Q. Was the character of the soil and the climate such that made the growth of the grass luxuriant?

A. It was, very; where we were.

Q. What was the character of the grass?

A. There were two kinds; one that looked like a rush, which we were told was the better grass. We cut this broad-bladed grass and the horses ate it very freely and seemed to enjoy it.

Q. State whether or not you suffered from the lack of ammunition in any way during the campaign?

A. No, sir; we had a supply of it.

Q. What was the character of the ammunition that you took with you?

A. I loaded up with one-third shell and two-thirds shrapnel, and we had plenty of ammunition while I was with the battery, and the surplus ammunition was brought up before the 30th of June, before the fighting began.

Q. You said as to commissary and ammunition that everything was right so long as you remained. How did you happen to get away from your battery?

A. I was shot and sent to the rear.

Q. What was the character of the wound, Captain?

A. It broke my arm. I was shot twice; the first time it didn't hurt much, but the second shattered the arm.

Q. What were you struck with?

A. I am sure it was a Mauser bullet.

Q. Both bones of the lower arm broken?

A. No; one shattered. It hit one bone and just missed the other.

Q. What was the character of the fracture? Was it compound?

A. Compound and pretty badly shattered, and my hand was paralyzed.

Q. Has it knit all right?

A. Yes; it is perfectly strong, but left me with a little stiffness of the hand.

Q. How soon was your wound attended to?

A. Immediately. Dr. Quinton, of the regular service, had his tent under the hill, and I was there in five minutes, because two men had me by the heels and I was going down hill.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Were you on horseback when shot?

A. No, sir; I was dismounted.

Q. At close quarters?

A. They were within 400 yards of us.

Q. At what point in the line were you engaged and wounded?

A. That was on the morning of the 2d of July. We were on the right extremity of what is called the San Juan Hill. There appears to be two San Juan hills; one is called the Fort San Juan Hill. It is on the Santiago side, and the hill under that was called San Juan Hill.

Q. Were all your batteries in action at that time?

A. Captain Grimes on the right, my own in the center, Captain Best on the left, and Captain Capron coming up from Caney. General Lawton's division had not got up, and they were met on the morning of the 2d coming up.

Q. How long was your wound in healing?

A. About six weeks before they could take the splints off.

Q. We have had some complaint from people who are not familiar with modern surgery as to wounds not being dressed for four or five days. How soon was your wound dressed after your arm was put in shape?

A. I stayed there at the dressing station at the foot of the hill until the firing was over, because I was perfectly safe there and the shrapnel firing and the infantry firing was making a perfect hell of the road, and I waited where I was until it was over and I went to the rear, and I walked back 5 miles to the hospital, and when it came my turn my arm was dressed, and it was done by Dr. Johnson, assisted by Dr. Cevera, who belonged to my battery. He insisted on going to the rear with me, although I told him there was no necessity for it. From general information, I know what antiseptic surgery is, and my arm was as thoroughly dressed in the field as it would have been possible to do it in the best hospital.

Q. How soon was it dressed after that again?

A. Not until I got to Key West—five days. It seemed to be in a satisfactory condition.

Q. The redressing, I mean?

A. It so happened that I went on a transport to Key West the following night. The evening we got to the hospital at Key West it was redressed, five days from the first dressing.

Q. And found to be satisfactory; no suppuration?

A. None at all.

Q. Do you know how soon it was redressed after that?

A. Yes.

Q. Please tell us.

A. I went to Port Tampa from Key West, and arrived there on a Saturday evening—the 9th, I think it was of July—and it was dressed on Sunday morning by Dr. Carter at the Port Tampa field hospital and again found to be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

Q. As I understand it, Captain, you would not have suffered if it had not been dressed at all after leaving Cuba?

A. It was just simply a precaution that I stayed and had it dressed at Port Tampa. I knew I was going to New London, and for forty-eight hours I would be on the train and I didn't want to take any chances. After that it was dressed once a week. The doctor said he didn't want to see it oftener unless the thing began to hurt me.

Q. So far as your knowledge goes, your battery suffered nothing during the Santiago campaign from the lack of food, or your horses from the lack of forage, or the efficiency of your battery from the lack of ammunition?

A. None whatever. It was a little bit difficult campaign—a peculiar campaign, but it could not have been any different. That is all. I don't see how anything could have been made any different. The one road we had was simply a gash in the ground, about 400 years old, a trail that had worn itself into the ground.

Q. At the time your battery went to the front, was the road in good condition?

A. It had not been raining much. The infantry had worked the road; but on account of no engineering work ever being done on it, and just following the natural trail by going over on horseback—at one time I had 10 horses to a caisson trying to get it through, and it was very hard work, but it got through. To be sure, the horses had been on grass for six days, and they were somewhat weak from that. They didn't have any time to rest, and they were suffering from that.

Q. They went through the same campaign that the men did?

A. They had to take it as we did.

Q. Coming north, Captain, on the transport that brought you to Key West, were you comfortably cared for?

A. I was comfortably cared for. It was not a palace. There was no fresh milk, because there was none in the country. There was no fresh beef, and nobody asked for it, and nobody expected it. I heard nobody make any complaint. We had shipped stores, among the officers, of canned tongue, lamb's tongue, and things of that sort, that were considered delicacies when we were home. The water was flat, but it was not bad. We hung the water in a draft and got it cooled that way. I heard no complaint among either officers or men. There were 180 wounded, and 19 officers among them.

Q. How many did you lose in your battery killed and wounded?

A. The report was sent in after I left the battery. One man was wounded, and has since died; but no one was killed outright, and there has been something like six or eight that have died since, so far as the record is known.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. When you came north you had 180 wounded; was a medical officer with you?

A. There were two.

Q. Were they provided with the necessary hospital supplies?

A. They had a great plenty, and they distributed them to anybody that wanted them. The only one thing that I noticed we were short on was tobacco, and somebody had some tobacco and set it out on the table, and men and officers helped themselves, and instead of stealing it they left it there. Everybody helped himself and each other. I never saw a happier lot.

Q. What transport did you come north on?

A. The *Iroquois*.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. JOHN CONKLIN.**

Lieut. JOHN CONKLIN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you please give us your full name and rank and company?

A. John Conklin; first lieutenant, Second Artillery, Light Battery A, known as Grimes's battery.

Q. How long have you been in the military service? When did you graduate?

A. In 1884.

Q. Have you served in the artillery since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long with this battery?

A. Three years.

Q. Where have you served since the declaration of the war with Spain?

A. We started on the 20th of April from Fort Sheridan and were about a week at Chickamauga in camp, and in Port Tampa, Fla., from the 1st of May till the 13th of June, and from the 13th of June on board transport, and from the 26th of June until the 17th of August at Santiago. Afterwards at Camp Wikoff and here.

Q. What length of time at Camp Wikoff?

A. We arrived on the 23d of August and left on the 20th of September.

Q. Did you go through the Santiago campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During all the campaigns in which you served and during the campaign in Santiago, state what was the condition in the several departments—commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance store—as to efficiency of administration. Were you in command of your battery at any time?

A. A part of the time, when Captain Grimes was incapacitated by sickness, I was the senior officer with him, and in command when he was away. In regard to the quartermaster's department, it was proficient as far as I could see, except in some minor particulars. When we left Port Tampa it was necessary to divide the organization. That was the only criticism I have to make. The guns and ammunition were on one transport and the horses and men on another. That was due, I suppose, to the lack of transports. They had no transports that could take the whole organization together; two batteries were divided in that way. We were more or less independent of the transportation in camp, because each battery had 75 horses and we used them to transport our rations and all our supplies. We would simply take off the chests and use them as wagons. They were very heavy, and of course not as efficient as ordinary army wagons for transportation. I, of course, observed the lack of transportation in Cuba, but our battery was more or less independent of that for the reason I have stated.

Q. How were you furnished as to forage?

A. We would draw our forage in the way I stated, from some depot, where it was drawn by the wagons. We generally had to go back 5 miles. We only had oats, and we were short of these frequently, and would only have, say, one-quarter of a feed during most of the time until after the surrender.

Q. To what extent were you able to subsist your horses on the grass of the region?

A. At times it was fair, but it did not seem to satisfy them, and from the 5th of July until the 15th we were practically without any grazing.

Q. By that time you were able to supply your command from the harbor you were in?

A. No, sir; that was up to the time of the surrender. We were not able to get that supply until later in July.

Q. When did you begin to get your supplies through Santiago?

A. It was at the latter part of July when we went over to the camp near El Caney, and I think that was on the 25th of July.

Q. Did you have your own medical officer or officers with you?

A. Yes, sir; we had an assistant surgeon, Dr. Quinton. He stayed with us at Chickamauga, and he stayed until the 17th of August, when we left Santiago, and he left with us, and I think we had the smallest sick report of any organization around there.

Q. What number of men did you lose during the campaign?

A. We lost two killed, eight wounded, and two or three discharged, and they came home with the statement that they had had enough of Cuba. We sent home one man sick and lost no man by battle.

Q. Were these discharged men discharged for disability?

A. No, sir; for expiration of service.

By General McCook:

Q. How were your men sheltered?

A. Until the 28th of July they had only their shelter tents and a very few paulins that they were able to take along. They slept in the shelter tents most of the time. On the 28th of July I went down to Santiago and we brought up some of our tentage, and after that the troops had tentage.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How soon did the troops begin to occupy their regular tents; what was the earliest that you know of?

A. The 29th of July; they were brought up on the 28th.

Q. Then you got under tents as soon as anybody?

A. I do not understand you.

Q. Were there any tents pitched before you?

A. Yes, sir; there were others who had their tentage before we did. We got ours later than most of them; just after the surrender most of the transports began coming into Santiago, and commands would get their tentage. Ours was later than a good many of them.

Q. Was that after the surrender that the troops began to occupy regular quarters?

A. Yes, sir; most of them had Sibley tents.

Q. State whether or not your command suffered during that entire time, so far as you know, from the lack of commissary supplies. Did your battery horses suffer by reason of a lack of forage, and, if so, to what extent? Did you have the ammunition that was necessary for the campaign?

A. I think that I am safe in saying that generally they suffered from lack of commissary supplies. We had a great sufficiency of staples—bacon, hard bread, and coffee—and we were able, on account of the horses, to have them with the men. They craved other food, of course. It was some little time before we could get the canned tomatoes, which were the first we got. Then, along about the 1st of July, we got potatoes and onions, and, speaking from my own personal knowledge, the onions were very grateful. We always had a sufficiency, as I say, of bacon and bread. Two days they suffered, but not on account of not having these things, but from not having an opportunity to prepare them, which was on the 1st and 2d of July. We went into action before we could prepare coffee or breakfast, and they had only hard bread. After they got the onions and potatoes they fared very well. Once in a while they would get fresh meat, which kept

fairly well. We had it until we left. Of ammunition we always had sufficient; each battery carried 176 rounds and there was reserved the supply brought up by the wagons to El Poso.

Q. What was the character of the ammunition that you carried?

A. The regular ammunition for field guns; the shrapnel was the latest make and was very good and efficient. I think, personally, it could be improved, but it was the best made in this country. The powder was good, except that it was smoke powder, ordinary black powder, and we were all very much against that, especially after our first action with the Spanish guns.

Q. Was the Spanish artillery ammunition smokeless?

A. That that we first met was smokeless and very efficient. I and some of the others examined the bases of some of the projectiles, and came to the conclusion that it was a Spanish gun of 2.9 battery power. It is very difficult to locate them, especially under its fire, which came like lightning out of a clear sky.

Q. Then, on the whole, you think the Spanish batteries were better supplied with ammunition than you were?

A. I can not say that. I think that this particular battery that we had the duel with first was superior in that respect. They had many guns scattered around there, some that used black powder, and the men said they were firing chain shot. They were old-style projectiles, probably dating back thirty years. They had guns of all sorts, but this first battery was excellently armed and served, as the effect of the firing showed.

Q. Did we have any smokeless powder for our batteries at all during that campaign that you know of?

A. We had none in Cuba. Talked with ordnance officers since, and they are now furnishing it; and I think that those that went to Porto Rico had smokeless powder.

Q. On what transport did you go north?

A. I came north on the auxiliary cruiser *Resolute*. The batteries came in that way. The captain stayed back with enough men and horses and drivers to take care of them. They came on the transport *Specialist*.

Q. How were you provided with food and sleeping accommodations on this steamer?

A. They were excellent; the best I have seen. On the auxiliary cruiser they had for each man a good room, as transports go, and they could take down the canvas part of it each day and clean it. They had rather limited accommodations for bathing; they had a shower bath for the men. Of course the quarters were excellent.

By General McCook:

Q. That was the old *Yorktown*, wasn't it?

A. Yes, sir; the men that came afterwards with the horses were fairly comfortable, but over on this old freight steamer, the *Specialist*, the accommodations for water-closets and messing were not very good.

By General BEAVER:

Q. On your steamer did you have a plentiful supply of food and water?

A. Yes; such as it was. We used the travel ration. On the transports it is difficult to prepare that so as to satisfy sick men.

Q. How many sick did you have aboard?

A. My recollection is that in my battery there were about 8. The greatest number of sick we ever had during the campaign was 15, including those that were absent.

Q. What was the strength of your battery?

A. Seventy-five in round numbers.

Q. Did the sick coming north have any delicacies—did you have ice aboard?

A. Yes.

Q. Canned goods?

A. Yes, sir; they were very well supplied in that respect. They were furnished with condensed milk and canned supplies, such as malted milk, I think.

Q. Then the Medical Department had supplies at Santiago from which you could draw what was necessary for your sick men coming north?

A. Yes, sir. How they got them I really do not know. There was a surgeon that came north with us—Dr. Kieffer. There are two Drs. Kieffer in the Army. This is a captain and assistant surgeon.

Q. Do you know his first name?

A. Charles, I think. He is a captain. There are two of them—one Kieffer and the other Keefer. We had Dr. Quinton with us all the time, and his instructions to the men were to go to him at any time, even at midnight, whenever they were sick, and I account for our immunity in that way, because the battery right next to us has lost 7 men by death from sickness.

By General McCook:

Q. Did they use their paulins?

A. Yes, sir; and they left them in Cuba.

By General Beaver:

Q. Coming from Montauk to Camp Wikoff, what arrangements did you find there for your reception?

A. We found the camp already made. There were more tents than we needed, and before we moved out of that, at the end of five days, there was a camp erected for us down near some water; I forget what they call it. It was very comfortable, on rather low ground. We had no severe rains. I do not know how it would have been in wet weather. It was very comfortable. Water was supplied. There were no tent floors for the men, but the men were issued bed sacks and straw to fill them.

Q. Were camp conveniences ready when you got there? Were the sinks dug?

A. They were in the detention camp, and we dug our own sinks in the regular camp.

Q. How were you fed and cared for in the camp at Montauk; at both of them, detention and regular?

A. Away beyond anything I have ever seen. I think the men were fed too much. They were given milk. Cans were brought out every day. Our battery especially got the name of the Massachusetts battery, because at the outbreak of the war there were a good many Boston men who enlisted, and some Massachusetts men sent a wagon load of stuff there, and they brought some down here. It was something beyond what I ever heard of to feed to soldiers. The captain and I thought it was going too far, and was spoiling the men and vitiating them.

By General McCook:

Q. Did it have any effect on their health, this gorging?

A. I think so.

By General Beaver:

Q. Good or otherwise?

A. I think otherwise. It was different from the limited plain diet they had been used to, and they overate themselves.

Q. The tendency was to vitiate the appetite for what they were bound to have in the future?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you in your service in this camp noticed any serious defects in the

administration of the Commissary, Quartermaster's, or Ordnance departments of the Army, and the Medical? And if so, state when and where and in what departments.

A. I noticed one case where an organization was short of medicine. That was a battalion of the First Infantry stationed, I should say, on our left flank.

Q. Before Santiago?

A. Before Santiago. The last position we were in before bombardment on the 10th and the 11th. This battalion was there from the 5th to the 9th. They applied to our doctor, Dr. Quinton, and he told them he would be very glad to treat all their men, but his supply of medicines were very limited—only enough for our organization. This battalion had been in the woods and were suffering evidently from malaria. They were anxious to get quinine, and they sent for quinine several times down to the hospital, near headquarters, and they failed to get it for some time.

Q. Who was in charge of that hospital to whom you made application?

A. I spoke to the colonel of a regiment or the lieutenant-colonel in command, who was at or near headquarters, which acted as a sort of a provost force.

By General McCook:

Q. That is Bisbee?

A. Yes.

Q. Who was in command of this battalion you speak of?

A. Captain Parker, major since. They got this supply afterwards. It only lasted for a little while and I know Dr. Quinton helped them out. They were in a very unfortunate position, having been in the woods cutting brush and making roads.

Q. They had no medical officer with them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not even a hospital steward?

A. I can not say as to that. They had no officer with them. We had an acting hospital steward and a doctor. I have heard numerous complaints, unofficial and all that, but this is the only one I know of. So far as we were concerned, we had an ample supply of everything necessary.

Q. How did you land your battery from the ships?

A. We had one lighter, a scow, and hoisted the guns off on that, and took them beside a little wharf and ran them ashore.

Q. Were the guns dismantled?

A. Each gun was dismantled; the carriage was all dismantled. We landed our horses by pushing them overboard and landing them in the surf. We lost two horses in that way.

Q. Could you have landed ambulances and wagons by that same means?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They could have been taken ashore?

A. Yes, sir; I see no reason why they should have not been taken ashore easier than our guns. It was a slow operation.

By General WILSON:

Q. Did you have six guns or four in the action?

A. We had four. We left one platoon, because we did not have the men and horses there.

Q. That was the gun you had in the field?

A. Yes; a breech gun of 1890.

Q. Four or six horses to a piece?

A. Six horses to a carriage. We took 74 horses with us. We have since recruited up to 190 horses, and we are going to get the other two guns.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You spoke of not being able to get medical supplies; what was the reason?

A. I took this message, entirely unofficially, from Major Parker to his regimental commander, and he said he would try to attend to it.

Q. Do you know whether or not medical supplies were to be had in any considerable quantity at the depot?

A. I don't know, sir. I only know what I heard—that they were limited there.

Q. When you were at the detention camp, what was the report that came to you as to the care of your sick that you sent in, or were your sick treated in your own quarters?

A. We sent about five men to the hospital. We sent four men to the hospital while we were in the detention camp. The reports were not very regular from the hospital and we had to send over to find out where they were gone. There was a lack of reporting to the battery commander.

Q. What sort of care did the men get, as you heard it?

A. I heard they were well taken care of and shipped to hospitals in New York.

Q. Were they in good condition to travel or not?

A. I only know one man who was in bad condition to travel, and he survived it.

Q. Why was he allowed to go?

A. They needed the room for others.

Q. Was there any special influence brought to bear to secure his transfer?

A. No, sir; he has no influential friends. He is a poor boy. His brother was allowed to go with him.

Q. Did you yourself see any instances of men lying about awaiting transportation to New York, without food and protection?

A. No, sir; I didn't see any of that myself. I know there were lots of Red Cross people there, and it looked to me as if there were means to come down. Once a whole regiment came down prematurely.

Q. Do you know whether or not the transportation was at the station when the sick arrived there, or did the sick have to wait until the trains were made up?

A. I know nothing of that. Our men were well taken care of.

Q. Do you know anything about the securing of money and transportation at the station?

A. No, sir. I know there was a commissary there and a quartermaster, and a sign that they would pay this money and furnish transportation. I heard the quartermaster say that he was overworked, and sometimes the transportation could not be given at the demand of a man. I was there when a man made a request to go off at once. He was told he had to wait until it came to his turn.

Q. Was the man in any special need of going at once?

A. Apparently not. He had a father there who was capable of looking after him.

By General DODGE:

Q. What condition were your horses in when you arrived at Montauk?

A. Very poor.

Q. What condition when you left?

A. When they left Montauk they had improved considerably. The climate of Cuba seemed to be particularly hard on horses, and we saw in the light artillery brigade one day more than twenty horses suffering from an attack of hoof disease. It looked as if the hoof was ready to drop off from suppuration. We shot them by orders of the brigade commander.

Q. In Cuba?

A. In Santiago. All these horses we had to leave behind except one or two, which have been condemned since. The climate seemed to be harder on horses than on men, and they got very much reduced and thin, and it was hard for them to recuperate.

Q. How many of your men were there that have not got sick from the Cuban campaign?

A. I think that every man has been sick at one time or another.

Q. Due, as you think, to that campaign?

A. Yes, sir; every man has been sick at one time or another, including all the officers but myself. I have not been sick from the start. I can not pick any other man who has not been sick or on sick report. All of those that went through the campaign have been sick at one time or another.

Q. Do you think there was any precaution that would have kept men from being sick?

A. No, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. Was this hoof disease contagious?

A. Contagious, we thought. There were a great many flies and screw worms.

Q. What remedy did you use for the screw worm?

A. We used chloroform to drive them out. We used mechanical means. We had the stable men pick them out with pincers.

Q. Did you try carbolic acid?

A. We used that, but it was not successful in the solution that we could use. It was not successful in killing. After that we used chloroform, obtained from the doctor, and that seemed to knock them out. They crawled right out. I think one of the men put these screw worms in a solution of carbolic acid, and the worms seemed to live, and we came to the conclusion that that was not an efficient remedy.

Q. It must have been a different kind from any kind of a screw worm I ever saw. The probability is that the solution was weaker than it should have been.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know what the strength of it was?

A. No, sir. The doctor prepared it one two-thousandths, or something like that. I won't undertake to give the strength.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. THOMAS COVERLY LEBO.

Maj. THOMAS COVERLY LEBO then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and regiment?

A. Thomas Coverly Lebo; major, Sixth United States Cavalry.

Q. How long have you been in the military service of the United States?

A. I was in the rebellion from 1861 to 1865, and then in the Regular Army in 1867.

Q. Where have you seen service since the present emergency—since the declaration of war with Spain?

A. I went to Cuba with General Shafter's army on the 14th of June.

Q. From what point did you come to Tampa?

A. I came from Fort Myer to Chickamauga and thence to Tampa.

Q. When did you land in Cuba?

A. I landed, myself, in the transports on the 23d, I think.

Q. Did you have your horses with you?

A. No, sir; the squadron commanders, officers, and a few orderlies and squadron adjutants had their horses.

Q. Where were the horses left?

A. At Tampa, sir.

Q. How were you landed at Santiago? At what point first, and in what manner?

A. We were landed by a small boat from the Navy Department, whatever they are called.

Q. At what point?

A. Where General Shafter made his first landing at Daiquiri. Some of the boats, I believe, belong to the transportation department.

Q. What was your first service after landing on the coast?

A. I was ordered to take my squadron. It was the first squadron off the transport, and was ordered to move up and go into camp where the other cavalry was.

Q. How far from the shore?

A. About a mile and a half, where my camp was. I went into camp and waited for the rest of the regiments.

Q. Did you encounter any enemy at all?

A. No, sir; we were halted there and remained there.

Q. What force was in camp when you joined?

A. There were several of the cavalry regiments there. I don't recollect what all were there.

Q. In your brigade?

A. I was in General Summers's brigade. There was some of the Third Cavalry and some of the First Brigade, and there were some cavalry of some other brigade.

Q. All belonging to what division?

A. Belonging to the cavalry division; General Wheeler's. There was some infantry there, too.

Q. How long were you encamped there?

A. We were encamped there about the 27th or 28th of June—just a few days before the battle—about the 25th or 27th, around there.

Q. With what rations were your men supplied at the time you ran out; how many days?

A. I think we had about two days' rations, as I recollect, sir. I think we got off with two days' rations. I think that was the order.

Q. Were you supplied at the camp you went into with rations?

A. Yes; we got rations there every day.

Q. To what point did you move from that camp?

A. We moved up to near San Juan, to within 3 or 4 miles, where we made our next camp, about 4 miles from Santiago.

Q. Were you in the Caney fight?

A. No, sir.

Q. With what amount of provisions did your men move from this first camp to the front?

A. I think they took about two days' rations.

Q. Was your regiment engaged in that campaign?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On what part of the line?

A. We were on the center of the line. Kent's division was on our left and General Lawton was on our right. We were about the center, I think.

Q. When were you actively engaged?

A. On July 1.

Q. How many men did you lose?

A. The loss of the Sixth Cavalry was 70—I think about 20 killed, 4 officers wounded, and the balance, men wounded—between 70 and 80.

Q. How were you supplied with ammunition?

A. We had plenty.

Q. How with commissary stores at the front?

A. We did not suffer very much. We got only part of our rations at a time. We would get crackers, and probably no meat until the next day. There was no particular suffering. We got something to eat; what we did not get one day we got the next day, and that happened several times that way.

Q. Had you sufficient transportation to bring to the front what you needed for your men and your horses?

A. The organization had no transportation at all. We relied upon being furnished by the division or the brigade. We had no participation in the organization itself. The officers carried everything themselves. These supplies were furnished from the division headquarters or the division pack train.

Q. Did you have your horse to the front?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you get forage for him?

A. I didn't get any for him.

Q. He subsisted on the country?

A. Yes; for three or four days.

Q. Did you come north with your command?

A. Yes.

Q. In what vessel?

A. I came on the *Gate City*.

Q. Do you know how many men were aboard of her?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Anything but your own command?

A. The Third Cavalry and the Sixth.

Q. Aggregating about how many?

A. About 600 or 700 men.

Q. Were they comfortably quartered upon the vessel?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the difficulty?

A. The transports were bad for carrying. There was not sufficient air. We were not crowded so much coming back as going over. The vessels were not well adapted for carrying troops. We had to bring the men up on deck.

Q. How was the hold arranged for the men; had you bunks?

A. We had going over; coming back the vessel had no bunks. It was much better coming back. The bunks took up so much room and were hot.

Q. Were the men allowed to come up and lie upon the decks?

A. Yes, sir; we brought them up as much as we could. They could not live down there where we were. When the sea was high the hold was very hot.

Q. How were they fed?

A. They had sufficient rations, the travel ration.

Q. How were your sick cared for; did you have any sick aboard?

A. Yes, sir; some few.

Q. How many?

A. Most of the command were sick. They were in bad condition. Probably not more than forty or fifty were very sick.

Q. Did you have a medical officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And attendants for the sick?

A. We had a few men, two or three.

Q. Were the supplies of medicine and other supplies for the comfort of the sick sufficient?

A. No, sir; I don't think there was enough. I heard the doctor say they didn't have the medicine they required.

Q. Did they have canned soup and delicacies for the sick?

A. They had some canned stuff.

Q. Who was the medical officer?

A. We had two or three aboard. They were all sick but one, and I believe they all finally got sick before we got there. Dr. McMaster was the one in charge.

Q. Of the Army?

A. No.

Q. Was he contract?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his first name?

A. I don't know.

Q. Who were the others, please—the other physicians and surgeons?

A. One came on, going back sick. There was another, belonging to the Sixth Cavalry, who was sick also. There was only one that did duty, and he took sick before we got in.

Q. When you came to Montauk, did you find accommodations for your command?

A. Yes, sir; there were tents put up that we went into. Everything was in very good condition.

Q. Did you go first to the detention camp?

A. Yes; we were there four days.

Q. From there, where?

A. From there we moved our camp about two miles nearer the sea.

Q. Did you find the camp prepared for you—the general camp as well as the detention camp?

A. Our camp was well prepared. We had our led horses from Tampa there. The camp was all established.

Q. How were your men cared for there, as to commissary and quartermaster's supplies?

A. We were supplied there abundantly, because there were a great many things sent to us there.

Q. Do you now how your sick were cared for there?

A. I think they were all very well cared for.

Q. Did you visit the hospitals?

A. I went through the hospital once with President McKinley when he was there.

Q. How did you find the hospital administered, so far as you could see?

A. The hospital seemed to be in good shape, so far as I could see. We didn't know much of the regimental hospital. We had nothing but a tent up for the doctors to attend to the sick in the morning.

Q. How long did you remain at Montauk, all told?

A. About a month.

Q. And came from there here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your camp here I suppose you have been supplied well with whatever you needed?

A. No, sir; we have not.

Q. Not been supplied well?

A. We could not get lumber to fix up with, nor horseshoes the proper sizes; could not get sufficient wood, and had to go out and get wood, and I understand the clothing department have not got the proper sized overcoats for my men?

Q. Have you drawn anything?

A. I have not drawn anything yet; the quartermaster says he has not the proper sizes; that has been the trouble all through.

Q. Have you drawn any clothing of any kind?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know, then, what the quality is?

A. No, sir. I drew clothing at Montauk.

Q. When did you make your requisition for your clothing, Major?

A. I have not made it up yet; but the quartermaster told me the proper sizes of overcoats were not in the depot.

Q. Not in the depot?

A. Not now.

Q. They could not make requisition for the sizes until they had your requisition, of course.

A. I don't know; the depot here, I suppose, is supplied to fill these requisitions as they come in. The supply ought to be here now, to supply the requisitions as they come in—our requisitions.

Q. Are the shoes for your horses of the ordinary size?

A. We take different sizes. They state they don't have shoes. There is a shortage of stoves. I got about one-third that I asked for.

Q. How long since your requisition for stoves was made?

A. About ten days ago. The quartermaster has been down trying to get them.

Q. Have you got that one-third?

A. I think we got 70 out of 170 or 180.

Q. Did you get pipe with them?

A. Two joints, instead of four.

Q. Are you able to use the stoves?

A. We could use part of them by taking the pipe from the other stoves and setting the others aside.

Q. What kind of tents have you?

A. We have those A wall tents; the A tent. It is made out of very poor material, and it is not serviceable at all.

Q. What is the weight of the duck?

A. Twelve-ounce, I think.

By General DODGE:

Q. How long have you had them?

A. We got them in Montauk. These new tents leak in a heavy rain.

Q. How had you arranged these tents for containing a stove; putting a stove in each tent?

A. We have not put them in the tents yet. We intended to put a stove between two tents, one in front and one in the rear. That group of tents will accommodate nine men. That was the arrangement I had in the Sixth Cavalry. We have got no lumber to do that with yet. So what stoves we have got now we stick in the tents and fix up the best way we can.

Q. Are your tents floored?

A. Yes, sir; all floored.

Q. What is the difficulty about wood?

A. I don't know, except that we do not have it here. They said they didn't have it to issue. We got some to-day, but yesterday we were out. It has occurred several times. The allowance will not be sufficient in the cold weather; it will have to be increased.

Q. Who is responsible for the issue of wood?

A. The chief quartermaster.

Q. Of the division?

A. Whoever is in charge of it.

Q. Do you have sufficient wood for cooking?

A. We had to send out our wagon and get some wood in the woods.

Q. The drain upon the wood supply during this cold weather is pretty considerable, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir; but it seems to me there ought to be arrangements for a supply of wood, and I think these supplies should have been here.

Q. If the weather had not been cold and the wood had not been used for other purposes, would you have had sufficient for your wants?

A. We have not had any fire that we use for anything except cooking. There is probably a few open fires. There has been hardly enough for cooking purposes in the camp.

Q. Without reference to any other use?

A. Without reference to any other use.

Q. During your campaigns, and during your camps, state whether or not your medical department has been sufficiently supplied; and if not, where has been the lack, and what was it, and who was responsible for it, so far as you know.

A. There was a shortage, I heard the doctors say, in not having proper and sufficient medicines at times. Whether they were there and could not be got I do not know.

Q. Was that during the campaign in Cuba or in camp?

A. That was in Cuba, principally. I am speaking about the doctors complaining that they didn't have sufficient and the right kind of medicines.

Q. Do you know what the shortage was?

A. I don't know.

Q. Who was your surgeon in Cuba?

A. Dr. McCreery went over with us, but we had several with us. He told me one day he could not get transportation to get them up. It took all the transportation they supplied for other things.

Q. Got them off the transports and actually landed?

A. He told me he got them off and was waiting for transportation.

Q. Where is he now?

A. He is dead. Dr. McCreery was in charge going over, and we had several doctors over there.

Q. What are the names of the other doctors?

A. Dr. McMaster was there a while in Cuba. I can not recollect their names.

Q. Was the one up here in camp in Cuba?

A. Not the one we have got here now.

Q. Did McCreery die on board ship coming home?

A. Yes, sir. He told me about the supplies. He took over quite a lot of supplies for the regiment himself. We had a Cuban doctor for a while.

By Dr. CONNER.

Q. Please tell us what transport it was you came over on.

A. The *Gate City*.

Q. And what was the date of your leaving Santiago and your arrival here at Montauk?

A. I think we left there on the 7th of August.

Q. And reached Montauk when?

A. We were six days coming over; I think in about six days.

Q. The 14th or 15th?

A. The 14th; we unloaded on the 14th.

By General McCook:

Q. Have you had any complaints about the tents in the Sixth Cavalry?

A. Yes, sir; I wrote a report to the division commander about the condition of things out there and about the trouble of getting things, and about the leakage of these tents. I reported the matter.

Q. Have you made requisitions for these tents?

A. I understand that is the only kind of tents they have. We ought to have these conical tents that you can set a stove in. I understand this ordinary tent is the only kind they have. They are of very poor quality.

Q. They leak, do they?

A. Yes, sir; they leak. They are thin and cold, and the quality is not heavy enough.

By General DODGE:

Q. How much of the force did you leave at Tampa?

A. We left one squadron of our regiment there. There were about 200 men left there; that is, the Sixth Cavalry.

Q. And of the stock?

A. Yes, sir; of the stock, except the few horses that were taken along by the field officers.

Q. Do you know why those troops and stock left at Tampa were removed to Montauk?

A. I do not know, sir; we found them there when we came there.

Q. What condition were your horses in when they were removed from Tampa to Montauk?

A. Some were looking pretty bad. The bad weather they had there in camp made some of them pretty thin.

Q. Did they improve at Montauk?

A. Yes, sir; they improved and picked up somewhat.

Q. Have you got the same stock here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What condition is it in?

A. The stock is picking up rapidly. A few days we did not get straw for our stock here. There was a shortage of hay here, but the stock is now in fair condition.

Q. Did you leave most of your regimental and company baggage at Tampa, also?

A. Yes, sir; we took a good deal, but most of the heavy baggage was left there. We took shelter and other tents. These things were never taken off the boats.

Q. Didn't you take any tents off the boats while you were in Cuba?

A. After we removed back from our intrenchments they were unloaded on the wharf, and we put them up in the mountain camp; but we had nothing but the shelter tents after we got off.

Q. Until Santiago was taken?

A. Until the battle was over.

Q. Do you know what date you got your tents up to the camp?

A. We moved there on the 6th of September. I think we were about two weeks getting them up. Probably by the 1st of September we got them all up; probably a week before that; but we were only in those tents about a week before we got them up.

Q. What proportion of your men were sick in Cuba?

A. Pretty nearly all; they were all weak and broken down by fever.

Q. What condition are they in now?

A. In pretty good condition now. There is some sickness; but, of course, that would be so anyhow.

Q. Have they recovered from the effects of that campaign?

A. Yes. There are a good many absent. We have nearly 1,200 men in the regiment and about 400 absent. They are coming back pretty well now.

Q. Did you come back pretty well?

A. Yes, sir; most of them are in pretty good shape. They are improving here, I think. I think the country is probably healthier here. We have had some pretty cold nights and the men have been pretty uncomfortable.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF CAPT. JOHN F. STRETCH.**

Capt. JOHN F. STRETCH then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Captain, will you kindly give us your name, rank, regiment, and company?

A. John F. Stretch, captain, Tenth Infantry.

Q. How long have you been in the military service of the United States?

A. I have been a commissioned officer since 1866, and was four years a cadet before that.

Q. Where have you served during the present emergency, since the declaration of the war with Spain?

A. I was with my regiment, stationed in Oklahoma—one battalion. We were ordered from there to Mobile, and we went to Tampa, and left Fort Reno, I think, on the 20th of April. We arrived on the last of April or 1st of May at Tampa, Fla. We left there, I think, on the 14th of June for Cuba. Our regiment was separated—one battalion was on one transport and the other on the transport *Santiago*. The other battalion of the regiment was on some other transport. We landed our portion on the 25th of June at Siboney.

Q. Just keep on and give us a narrative of that campaign, in as few words as you can.

A. We were at Siboney two days, and we left there to march towards Santiago, and bivouacked at Sevilla. We were there three or four days. We left there on the 1st day of July. We bivouacked there about 9 o'clock. We did not make much headway, as the railroad was blocked, and the next day we moved on towards Santiago, and came under fire about 11 o'clock. We took a position and remained there just before crossing what is known as San Juan River. We were under quite a heavy fire, and it was almost impossible to see the entire length. We went up on this hill, took a position, and saw where the enemy was. We marched by our right flank and forded the river and got up into the open. As soon as the regiment was together, our brigade commander was there, and we charged the hill to the left of the San Juan blockhouse. We took that hill and charged another hill, crossed another ravine and charged another hill; there we saw some of the earthworks of the enemy in front of us. We went down that hill. I could see the enemy leaving, but when we got a short distance toward taking this breastworks, we were directed to fall back and intrench on the hill, which we did. That was on the 1st of July. The firing was kept up during the entire day. That evening, late, we went to work on our trenches, and we intrenched ourselves very well and felt quite safe until the next morning. The next morning the firing was continued until the next day. We came under the fire of some of the heavy guns from the city.

Q. Did you remain in these intrenchments until the surrender?

A. We remained there until the 6th. We were then relieved by another regiment till the Sixth Infantry took our place. Of course, I presume, it is exceedingly hot in the intrenchments, and for that reason they relieved us. They said they wanted to take us back and place another regiment there. We went back about 300 yards and had to build another intrenchment. We remained there until the surrender, being under fire all the time.

Q. How was your command furnished with commissary supplies during that campaign, Captain?

A. We had plenty of rations up to the time we left Tampa. We took travel rations. We were on board the transport two days longer than we anticipated, but so far as our regiment was concerned, I think every company had plenty of rations. When we landed in Cuba, the only objection I had to the travel ration—the principal objection—was that there was not issued with the travel ration corned beef. What we did get was not very good, and when opened had not a very palatable appearance. The men got tired of it, and made complaint, of course. I discovered it myself. I had a few extras, and after we landed we drew a one day's ration at Siboney, and then three days'; so that when we left there we had about three days' rations. I am referring now to my own command. When we got to Sevilla we remained there three or four days. We drew one day's ration and then two days'. We got there nearly complete rations. We left on the morning of the 1st, the day we came under fire. My men had at least two, and the majority three days' rations in their haversacks. When we came under fire, the packs were taken off; the haversacks we generally carried. A few had dropped their haversacks. It was exceedingly hot, but on the first hill we took position; the brush was very thick. We had to climb over bowlders and rocks and many of the men discarded their haversacks, and I did myself. It was almost impossible to crawl up. When I got up to the top the majority had dropped their haversacks. Then we went on and went into the fight, until we found ourselves in a trench. That evening—of course, during the excitement of the fight nothing was thought about rations then—but in the evening, when the fire quieted down, very few men had anything, and on account of having left their haversacks their rations were slack. I think I got a cracker myself—some hard-tack, possibly, something of the kind—that evening, but the next day we managed to get something. We could not make coffee; could not get out of our trench without coming under fire of the shrapnel. Our two majors and the captain were knocked out that day. I put up intrenchments for more men; some of them were large enough for two men to get into. It was very hot; they could not leave the trench to cook any coffee without getting out into the open. That day there was some suffering on account of rations, but we did not anticipate anything else.

Q. Were you able to gather up your haversacks at all?

A. I got very few, but I got mine. One of my men went back, and under fire, the third day I think it was, and he asked for permission. He left his own haversack and he brought back mine, the contents of which I distributed among the men. I found three or four days' rations in it. I had bacon, which was cooked, and hard bread, but after that we drew the first ration. I think on the 1st of July we were able to send a small party back and get something. I think our commissary got us a portion of a day's ration. The men managed to cook a little coffee, and, of course, under fire we could not do any cooking; but after that we had from one-third to one-half of the rations. Our rations were drawn about one day at a time. I do not remember ever being without rations, nor do I remember having a full and complete ration while in Cuba.

Q. How soon did you get any vegetables?

A. Just after the surrender, I think, when our troops came up to Santiago.

Q. When did you leave Santiago, Captain?

A. We left there on the 10th of August.

Q. What transport did you go north on?

A. The *St. Louis*, cruiser.

Q. The whole command with you?

A. The entire regiment; yes, sir.

Q. What were the accommodations on the *St. Louis*?

A. Very good.

Q. Were you properly provided with food?

A. We were provided by the boat. It was very different from the other transport we went down on.

Q. When did you reach Montauk?

A. We were about three days and something over coming up—a very fast vessel.

Q. What provision did you find for your accommodation when you reached Montauk?

A. We were unfortunate in having men die with yellow fever coming up, and we had to be fumigated, and that was very objectionable.

Q. How long did that detain you on that vessel?

A. I think we got off the second day after our arrival.

Q. Did you lose but one man coming north?

A. One man died of yellow fever, and we had two other suspects.

Q. What was your loss during the campaign?

A. We had two; one was a captain killed on the battlefield, shot through the heart.

Q. Who was that?

A. Captain Drum; and a captain wounded in the leg; two majors wounded severely; two lieutenants wounded; one lieutenant died of yellow fever: one captain died of malarial fever and dysentery. Our losses were between 40 and 50 killed and wounded. My own loss was 4 men out of my company. That is, 3 wounded and 1 shot, who died on the 4th of July.

Q. How were you attended during the campaign, from a medical standpoint? Did you have a medical officer with you?

A. We had our own medical officer until just after the surrender—Dr. Robertson.

Q. Did he have sufficient supplies with him for the purpose of your command?

A. He told me the supplies were very limited and I attended him myself for a day. I know he was carrying his medical supplies on his horse.

Q. Were the wounded properly cared for, from a surgical standpoint?

A. So far as I know, they were.

Q. Did you have a station in your rear?

A. There were a series of hills with ravines between them; the ravine back of us was, I should say, 300 yards back of the fighting line.

Q. What distance was the division hospital back of the station?

A. I should say 2 miles. I was not back there. I saw it as I passed it, as I marched to the front. It might be $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles back.

Q. Have you got finally through with your fumigation at Montauk? State whether or not you went into camp and what provision you found.

A. We went into the detention camp and the tents were already up. We stayed there six days. Of course, during that time our regiment was very much reduced in officers. During that time the senior officer left me in command of the regiment. At the end of that time we moved out. We found tents up for three battalions, and an excellent camp.

Q. Comfortable quarters?

A. Comfortable quarters; camp conveniences provided.

Q. Were your sinks dug?

A. They had been started. We dug our own sinks. The second battalion of engineers put up the boards so as to screen the sinks.

Q. How was your command fed during your camp at Montauk?

A. Very well; better than they ever lived in their lives; they were sorry to leave.

Q. I infer from that, Captain, that you received supplies plus the regular ration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent?

A. I can hardly tell you. There were ladies coming around with baskets, and it got to be kind of a nuisance. In fact, we had some sick that were not seriously

ill, but men that the doctor had to look after very sharply. They were coming around with pies and cakes, which we didn't consider a very good thing for them to have, some of them.

Q. The intention was good, and you recognized that?

A. Yes. I recognized that.

Q. What has been your experience since leaving Montauk? State whether or not the commissary and quartermaster's departments have been sufficiently administered so far as the wants of your command have been concerned.

A. We were ordered here, and we brought our tents with us. They are common tents, and they are not good for winter, not good for this kind of weather. Our men are suffering more or less from cold. You can not put a fire in them. If we had the conical tents we could put up the Sibley stove in it, and the men would be comfortable in weather like this. But we have only the common A tent. The walls are short, and you can not put a fire in them. In warm weather they are very comfortable and pleasant, but when the weather is cold they are not the thing.

Q. Have you had any lack of wood?

A. We have had plenty of wood and water.

Q. How as to commissary stores?

A. Everything we needed.

Q. And of good quality?

A. Yes, sir; everything we needed.

Q. What is your sick list?

A. I have several men absent that were sick when they came back from Cuba. There are 12 still absent. I have 4 men on absent furlough, gone on account of not feeling very well, but I had 12 men sent away from the company at Montauk, and some of them I do not know where they are. Colonel Smith is in command of the division hospital.

Q. How many from your company have you in the division hospital?

A. At present, one.

Q. And how many in quarters?

A. I have in quarters three sick. One man named Romer in the division hospital.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What is the matter with him?

A. Yellow fever, I presume; that is what he was marked in the division hospital. The regimental sent him to the division hospital.

Q. He came from Cuba with you?

A. Yes, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. Did you see any final order for embarkation at Tampa, for troops boarding the transports?

A. No, sir.

Q. There never was a copy sent you?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did you happen to get these troops aboard at Tampa?

A. We were here in readiness several days before we went to Port Tampa, and when we went aboard we worked during the night. We left our tentage standing down at the depot, and got down to Port Tampa and aboard the *Santiago*, and the other battalion was aboard some other vessel, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. What was the cause of the delay?

A. The troops were moving down as rapidly as they could.

Q. Were they marching?

A. No; coming by railroad to Port Tampa.

- Q. You didn't know anything about an order of embarkation. Who gave you the orders to go aboard the transport?
- A. The major commanding the battalion.
- Q. Who was that?
- A. Eskridge, wounded; in the hospital at Boston now.
- Q. You were delayed how long on the docks at Port Tampa?
- A. We went there, I think, on the 7th.
- Q. How long were you delayed on the dock before you got aboard the transport?
- A. Only a few minutes; we got right aboard.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. DANIEL J. NEVINS.

Sergt. DANIEL J. NEVINS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

- Q. Will you please give us your name and rank?
- A. Daniel J. Nevins; Company A, Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers; quartermaster-sergeant and acting commissary sergeant.
- Q. Where have you been in camp since you left New York?
- A. Camp Black, Chickamauga, Fernandina, Huntsville.
- Q. How has your company been fed since you left New York?
- A. Fairly well, sir.
- Q. You are a company quartermaster and commissary?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have you lacked any portion of the regular rations at any time, and if so, what, and where was the lack?
- A. We liked everything but the bacon; some of the men the bacon does not agree with.
- Q. You liked everything except the bacon?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. The bacon does not agree with them?
- A. The majority of the men never use it.
- Q. How many rations did you draw at one time?
- A. Sometimes we drew six days' and other times ten.
- Q. What proportion of beef do you get in that time?
- A. Eleven days—I got 660 pounds of beef.
- Q. That was how many days?
- A. Eleven days—60 pounds a day.
- Q. Did you draw any bacon at all in that time?
- A. Ninety-three pounds of bacon, I think.
- Q. Did you get any canned salmon?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How much of that?
- A. A box and a half of salmon.
- Q. That was supposed to be one day's rations?
- A. No, sir; that was for the eleven days. On eleven days' rations we got about two rations of salmon, and anything that the men didn't care for we would exchange for something else.
- Q. How was your food cooked? Have you a good company cook?
- A. It was pretty fair, sir.
- Q. Have the rations which you have drawn been of good quality?

- A. Yes, sir; with the exception of the potatoes. The potatoes were condemned.
- Q. Did you get any in their place?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. How was that?
- A. A board of survey was appointed. We condemned them. We applied for something in their stead. I believe we have got it lately, but we did not get it then.
- Q. Did you attend to the clothing also?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What kind of clothing have your men drawn?
- A. Pretty good; just the same as you see on me. This is a State blouse. These are the pants. All the men have drawn the same as that. The shoes are very good, sir.
- Q. Have you drawn overcoats?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How many blankets have your men each?
- A. We had only one blanket up to a week ago, when the weather commenced to get cold.
- Q. How have your men been able to get through this cold weather?
- A. They have been a little chilly, sir.
- Q. Have you drawn any stoves?
- A. No, sir; no stoves.
- Q. Have you made requisition for them?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. How have you been supplied with wood?
- A. Plenty of wood, sir.
- Q. Have you had any lack of food at any place where you have been encamped?
- A. Only going from Chickamauga to Tampa.
- Q. Did you draw your travel rations before you left?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Didn't they last, or how was it?
- A. No, sir; I believe they didn't calculate on trains ahead of us. That is liable to happen at any time.
- Q. For how long were you short?
- A. We only drew two days' rations, and we took until the fifth day to get there.
- Q. How did you get along until that time?
- A. We did the best we could.
- Q. Did you find chances to pick up something along the road?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. On the whole, then, your company has fared fairly well?
- A. Pretty well. Of course, soldiers can not have everything they require, and they have to put up with it.

By General WILSON:

- Q. Did you ever serve except in the Sixty-ninth Regiment?
- A. No, sir.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK J. FINAN.

PATRICK J. FINAN, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

- Q. Give us your name and company?
- A. Patrick J. Finan; Company B, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Since the 2d of May.

Q. Have you been with the Sixty-ninth in all its camps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you been sick at all during the campaign?

A. I have been sick twice, but only for a few days each time.

Q. What was the trouble—diarrhea?

A. I had a touch of diarrhea and a slight attack of malaria.

Q. How has your company been fed?

A. Very bad in Tampa, sir.

Q. What was the trouble?

A. We got no fresh meat; only pork and hard bread.

Q. Did you get coffee and sugar?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever get any vegetables at Tampa?

A. No, sir; nothing except beans.

Q. How long were you there?

A. Seven weeks.

Q. Didn't you get any salmon?

A. Yes, sir; occasionally.

Q. No fresh meat at all?

A. We got it occasionally; very seldom though, sir.

Q. How had it been at the other places that you have been encamped at?

A. Fernandina was slightly better; from Chickamauga to Tampa took us five days, and we only got two days' rations.

Q. You only started with two days' travel rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you get along the other three days; just with what you could pick up?

A. We had to pick it up along the road.

Q. You had no issue from the time you left Chickamauga until you got to Tampa?

A. Not until we got to Tampa.

Q. That was a little tough, that is a fact. Did you draw the extra three days' rations afterwards?

A. I am not sure.

Q. How have you been getting along here?

A. It is better here. They don't give us enough bread. They give us one slice of bread. One slice is not enough.

Q. You look as if you ought to have two.

A. I have got to buy it out of the small salary I get.

Q. Don't you have a regimental bakery?

A. Yes, sir; but they they don't issue enough.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Have you complained of that?

A. No, sir; I complained once about five or six weeks ago.

Q. Is there a general cook in the company?

A. They do the cooking among themselves; that is about the size of it.

Q. What vegetables have you been getting here?

A. Greens, spinach; some do not like spinach.

Q. Do you get any onions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And potatoes?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Do you get beans?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Rice?
- A. Yes, sir; and oatmeal in the morning.
- Q. You say you get one slice of bread; what proportion of a loaf is that?
- A. About one-fourth of a loaf.
- Q. Do you know what a loaf weighs?
- A. No; it is a small one, square.
- Q. How is it as to the other rations?
- A. The meat is pretty fair, and the coffee.
- Q. Do you know whether your company get their share of the savings of the profits of the bakery?
- A. I could not say about that, sir.
- Q. Do you get anything for your mess outside of your regular army rations; do they buy anything outside?
- A. Yes; they do every once in a while.
- Q. What do you get in the way of a change?
- A. Spinach.
- Q. Do you get any dried fruit?
- A. No, sir; I have not seen any dried fruit.
- Q. Do you know where you get the money to buy the spinach?
- A. Each man contributes a half a dollar on pay day.
- Q. To your company fund?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What kind of clothing have you received?
- A. The clothing is pretty fair.
- Q. How long ago did you draw that overcoat?
- A. About ten days or two weeks.
- Q. Have you drawn a full uniform?
- A. Yes, sir; blouse and two pairs of pants.
- Q. Have you drawn your winter underclothes?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you made requisition for them?
- A. I did not sign for my winter underclothes. The tents are in a horrible condition.
- Q. The tents are?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. When did you draw them?
- A. We have had them ever since we came into business.
- Q. Do you know whether they have made requisition for new tents?
- A. I have heard they did, but I have heard they got refused.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *October 27, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CHARLES MARTIN LEE.

Capt. CHARLES MARTIN LEE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By Dr. CONNER:

- Q. Doctor, will you kindly give your name and rank and time of commission?
- A. Charles Martin Lee; I can not give the exact date; it is about the middle to the latter part of August.

Q. Of the present year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you in the regular service?

A. No, sir; I was at Southampton when I went down there, about the latter part of August.

Q. You have been stationed at what points?

A. At Montauk.

Q. And from there where did you go?

A. Came here.

Q. How long were you at Montauk?

A. Until, I think, October 3 or 5.

Q. What position did you occupy at Montauk?

A. When I first went there I was acting assistant, and then I was the assistant, and then the 1st of September I was made executive officer.

Q. Were you on duty in the detention hospital all this time?

A. Detention hospital; yes, sir.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell in your own way what your experience was in that hospital, and what means were provided for the care of the sick?

A. Well, of course we had an abundance of a good many things, but I have seen the time when we have had plenty of champagne and yet no coal oil. The water supply was one great annoyance. We had to cart it. The milk had all soured for the want of ice, on account of not getting the milk in time to put on ice, from the hot sun at the depot. We have had to resort to bottled water to give to the patients because we had no water supply.

Q. What was your water supply?

A. It was right near the kitchen. It was an ordinary hydrant.

Q. Connected with what?

A. Connected with the—I don't know the source of the water, where it came from. We had been taking it from two ponds. There were two places. I think it was the—I don't know the names. It was from the northwestern part.

Q. Was this water pumped from the ponds to your hospital, or did you draw it?

A. We had to draw it at times. We had to bring it to the detention camp in buckets.

Q. Was the detention hospital in the same condition?

A. We were supplied with bottled waters at all times—carbonated waters, mostly.

Q. What were your medical supplies, both as to quantity and quality?

A. Of course the medical supplies, under the circumstances, I think, were fair, considering the hurried way in which things were gotten up. Of course there were a good many things lacking, such as they have in the standard New York institutions, where I have been several years. They would not compare to that. I do not see how men could treat men successfully with things we have here.

Q. Doctor, you say the medical supplies were deficient. In what respect were they deficient?

A. In the drugs.

Q. Were all the necessary articles there?

A. All the necessary drugs? Well, no.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How does it compare with what you have here?

A. They were just as good as here.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Had you tentage enough for the patients?

A. No, sir; never did.

Q. What was the result of your not having them? So far as the patients were concerned, what did you do?

A. At one time we removed the beds and put them on the floor to be sheltered for the night; in fact, we had to throw the flies over some framework for a tent there one night. The men came up on the *Mexico*, I think, and we had to prepare shelter for them.

Q. How many men did you have in a tent at any one time?

A. I don't think I could give that exactly; that is, the regular hospital tent. I think they run about 8; I can not say.

Q. What is the capacity of an ordinary hospital tent?

A. I think 8.

Q. Was that capacity exceeded at any time?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Were any of the men at any time sleeping on the ground?

A. Yes.

Q. Men in the detention hospital?

A. I don't know whether they were sick patients or not.

Q. I am speaking of patients.

A. Well, I believe there was one night; that is, they had a little canvas thrown over them.

Q. How many attendants did you have to, say, every 20 patients?

A. You mean nurses?

Q. Yes; and orderlies.

A. That was so irregular, it was according to where they were needed, I could not tell you how it would average. Some wards had more than others.

Q. In those wards occupied by the more serious cases, how many patients were cared for by more than one nurse at any one time?

A. I could not say exactly.

Q. On what occasions were you without milk and ice for the use of patients?

A. On two occasions we were without milk and ice. We had milk—seven cans one day—that was sour. Whether or not it was sour when it got there I do not know.

Q. Was it a frequent occurrence that sour milk was delivered at the hospital?

A. For a while; it might have been several times in the course of a week.

Q. Do you know what efforts were made to correct those conditions you spoke of—the want of tentage, supplies, and milk?

A. They were constantly on the go. We worked from 5 in the morning till 11 to 12 at night every time.

Q. Who was the senior officer?

A. Major Everett.

Q. Do you know whether or not he made any efforts to remedy this?

A. I made constant effort.

Q. Do you know why these things were not furnished, speaking from your own knowledge?

A. I could not say I do.

Q. Do you know any instance in which men not having been landed were lying on the beach for a period of six or eight hours before being moved into the detention hospital?

A. We, of course, did not see that. They were brought up to us in ambulances.

Q. Did you hear of any case of that sort?

A. No, sir; not that I recollect.

Q. Do you remember the case of Mr. William Tiffany?

A. I do not.

Q. You don't know anything about that?

A. No, sir.

Q. How much of a supply were you compelled to get from outside sources as compared with what you got from the medical department—from the Red Cross and charitable associations?

A. A great deal.

Q. Was that because your requisitions from the medical department were not filled?

A. You are referring to drugs?

Q. To everything that you needed.

A. Clothing, etc., hot-water bottles, and bags—yes, sir; we got nearly all that from the various societies.

Q. Do you know whether the surgeon in charge made requisitions for these articles?

A. I know everything we needed he made requisitions for.

Q. And yet he didn't get them?

A. He didn't get them.

Q. You don't know what the reason was?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many patients were in that hospital at any time during your connection with it?

A. I think we had at one time about 700.

Q. How many medical officers were there for the care of the 700?

A. We had—of course, I did not do medical work then. In counting the men doing medical work, I think about 14.

Q. To take care of 700 men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of that number, how many were not occupied in the care of the sick?

A. Two; Major Everett and myself.

Q. Do you know of any instance in which a medical officer neglected his duty so far as the care of the sick is concerned?

A. Well, I could not exactly say without looking it up.

Q. Do you know—as executive officer you must have known what was going on in the hospital—do you know, during the time you were executive officer, of any man neglecting the sick?

A. It might be called neglect, a man not being around when he is needed, but he may not have willfully neglected. I don't know of many instances.

Q. Do you know of any?

A. Well, I could not positively say I do.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge, as executive officer, that every man attended to his duty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any time when he did not?

A. It is pretty hard to say that they were not. If he were away he might not be needed, and yet he might.

Q. Wasn't every doctor compelled to stay inside the detention camp?

A. Oh, yes. They would leave word that they were going out. They had to go over to the hospital to make out their contracts, and after they got through there they had to come back again.

Q. Did they all go together at one time?

A. Yes, sir; all but three or four.

Q. For how long a time was the hospital left in the care of three or four doctors?

A. An hour.

Q. Were the cases serious or not in that hospital?

A. Of course, the detention hospital had very serious cases.

Q. For an hour that hospital was left in the care of four physicians?

A. That was under orders.

Q. Who gave such orders?

A. I think Colonel Forwood. I could not say right now if others got authority to call us over. We had to go over there to sign contracts.

Q. Did you, as executive officer, observe any officer on duty in a condition to render him unfit for duty?

A. I do not think I did.

Q. Don't you know whether you did?

A. I should say that I have not seen that.

Q. As far as your observation as executive officer went, every man attended to his duty or was in condition to attend to it?

A. I think they were all in condition to attend to it. Of course, they might be sick. I am eliminating all legitimate causes.

Q. From your own knowledge, can you say that any patient in your hospital, during the time that you were there, suffered for want of proper medical care?

A. Well, I should say yes to that, in my way of looking at it.

Q. What do you mean by "your way of looking at it?"

A. In my way of treating cases, I think there were lots of patients that we did not have the necessary things for. We did not have any irrigator; but you don't find anything like that in places like that gotten up quickly.

Q. Did you have any portable tubs?

A. Later on we did.

Q. At that time you didn't have any portable bath tubs?

A. I think at the beginning we did not. I would not say certainly.

Q. How long did that cover?

A. I don't think we had any up to about the 10th of September.

Q. Then, from the middle of August until the 10th of September, there was no provision in that hospital for giving baths to the patients.

A. They had a place erected where they gave baths. When that was started I could not say exactly. They had two of these portable bath tubs there.

Q. Were the patients taken to the bath tub?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Which is the better, to take the bath tub to him or take the patient to the tub?

A. Take the tub to him. We did not have the latest methods.

Q. All those men in that hospital, during the time that you were executive officer, received such treatment as sick soldiers might reasonably expect to receive under all the circumstances?

A. I would say no.

Q. That they did not?

A. I should say, considering that we were within 100 miles of New York City, no.

Q. Was there a report made to that effect by you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it your business to make a report?

A. No, sir; I attended to all the minor details and therefore I could not keep account. I was constantly on the go.

Q. Did any physician in any ward make formal complaint to the proper authority of the hospital—the chief of the hospital—that he had not the supplies which were demanded?

A. Often I have heard that myself.

Q. Were any written complaints made?

A. I believe so.

Q. Do you know what action was taken on these complaints?

A. Well, I think they had made requisitions for these things, and that was all they could do. I have often had trouble with General Wheeler myself.

Q. Whom did you ask?

A. According to what I wanted. Sometimes I was unsuccessful in getting things and sometimes I was successful.

Q. Were any men sent from the detention hospital on furlough?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there ever any man sent out of there who was unfit to travel?

A. At times I thought in cases that were sent away—at times some of them seemed—I have no doubt that some of the cases should not have been sent away. It is hard to say—some cases were sent away apparently well and they would die a few days afterwards.

Q. Was it your business to order them back to the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Whose business was it?

A. They had a board composed of Drs. Goswell, Major Everett, and myself. That was in September.

Q. Before that, who determined who should leave, Dr. Everett or yourself?

A. Yes, sir. The doctor in the ward also had some say in that matter.

Q. How were they sent to the station?

A. In the ambulances.

Q. Do you know any men being compelled to walk from your hospital to the station?

A. I could not say there was.

Q. How long were these men kept at the hospital before they were able to go on trains and leave?

A. Well, there were times when they were kept there some time.

Q. By that you mean what?

A. I could not say exactly how long—

Q. Two hours or more?

A. Oh, yes; sometimes a great deal longer. Sometimes they had a tender down there and were delayed by the railroads.

Q. As executive officer, did you make any effort to procure transportation for the men instead of their being compelled to get it at the station? A man is entitled to his ticket and a certain amount of money. Now, did you, as executive officer or the chief, make any efforts to have these matters attended to at the hospital instead of going to the station?

A. I think we did all we could in that regard.

Q. The question is simply one to be answered by "yes" or "no." Was any effort made to secure the arrangements of these details at the hospital instead of having them attended to at the station?

A. Yes, sir, we did.

Q. What was the effect of your effort? Did you succeed?

A. We succeeded at times. There were times when it was so hard—there were matters that we had no control over. We were not accountable for a delay, like the train service. There was a delay of that kind.

Q. The question I asked, Doctor, was with reference to these details that had to be arranged before the men could get on the train.

A. I think I am pretty sure we made every effort. In fact, I can say, as far as I am concerned, we made every effort to do that.

Q. Do what?

A. To attend to the transportation and papers.

Q. Did you ever know of the papers having been made out at the hospital and the men being put in complete condition to travel?

A. Oh, yes; they had tickets and everything just ready to go. Sometimes they would go to hospitals in Brooklyn, Boston, or New York.

Q. Do you know of these things being attended to at the hospital, or were they attended to at the station or boat?

A. We looked after everything—their clothes and everything—so that they were all prepared beforehand; everything was attended to, to the best of my knowledge; many of those things were not my business; the steward had charge of them.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How many patients have you in your hospital over here in one tent? Have you been in the division hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many have you in your tent over there?

A. About five; if there is anything serious we send it to the division hospital.

Q. You say you had about the same medical supplies up there as you have here?

A. Just about that.

Q. Is that about the usual medical supplies they have in army hospitals?

A. That is something I can not say; I am not acquainted with what they have; they could have better; some things I would call for they have not there; some medical instruments they have not.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were you without catheters?

A. We had some of these rubber catheters; I remember one time needing a catheter and could not get it.

Q. How many patients in a tent were there in the detention hospital on an average up there; that is, in the small hospital tents?

A. We had eight sometimes.

Q. How many of these flies did you have overnight at the detention hospital that you were obliged to use?

A. A number would have seven flies. Some would not have flies; they would have tents made up in a hurry. One night 20 ambulances came in suddenly on us and we were not prepared and we had to provide for these men immediately.

Q. If they had come in in the morning you could have provided for them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were these tents floored?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have all that was necessary for them to eat?

A. I remember myself seeing that every man was fed.

Q. I mean during the time you were there.

A. Yes, sir; they had all they wanted to eat.

Q. How many cots, if any, did you lack?

A. Sometimes we could not use the cots on account of taking up too much room. We were never very short of cots.

Q. Did you have any sheets and pillowcases?

A. Later on we did.

Q. Now these soldiers were laid on the floor. Were they comfortable on the floor?

A. Well, some of them would only have a blanket; they did not seem to mind it. It was surprising to see how little they minded it. It was cold that night.

Q. What night was that?

A. There were two nights. It was about the 10th of September.

Q. Did the troops arrive from Cuba as late as the 10th of September?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Did you hear of patients complaining any as to neglect?

A. I heard very few.

Q. They were good soldiers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they seem to think that they were getting as good treatment as they might expect under the circumstances?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wasn't it perfectly apparent to the authorities of the hospital, or shouldn't it have been, by the 20th of August at the latest, that practically 15,000 men were coming home to Montauk Point, all sick—wasn't that true?

A. I should think so; yes, sir.

Q. Was there any reason, then, why the hospital, which necessarily had to receive the sick, was not prepared to receive a thousand sick at any one time?

A. I think it should.

Q. Was it so prepared?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What reason or knowledge have you to know the number? Did you know how many were to arrive there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you actually know that the number that arrived there was the number that the authorities were notified were coming?

A. We had them to come in upon us without knowing anything about it at all. That night we did not know.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Would you have known if it was sent to the surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you know?

A. I take that for granted.

Q. How do you know?

A. I don't know whether he has ever received information.

Q. You don't.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you know, Doctor, whether or not the authorities were notified, or had reason to expect, that more sick men were going to arrive at Montauk Point than preparations were made for—a greater number than preparations were made for?

A. No, sir; I do not know.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was the subject discussed in your hearing by the medical officers at that point?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the Surgeon-General?

A. No, sir; I never heard him.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you know, or did you ever hear, that you were not prepared to receive the sick that you were notified were coming—that you had been notified that 100 were coming and had no preparations?

A. I know when we were notified we would receive patients, and we realized this—that we were not prepared for them.

Q. How long?

A. We were not prepared when they came—do you mean the length of time we had the notice before the patients came upon us?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I could not say that.

Q. How long did it take you to prepare for patients when they did come?

A. Different instances.

Q. How long usually?

A. A day sometimes.

Q. Under the circumstances existing there, there was never deprivation enough on the part of the patients for them to make any complaint?

A. Strange to say they did not. The soldiers themselves all seemed to be satisfied.

Q. We know it was not up to the standard of the best hotels as a proprietor would view it, but it would be different from the view of a soldier?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. How did the care of your hospital compare with the care of your hospital here?

A. It was not as clean. It could not be with such a crowd.

Q. Was it filthy?

A. No, sir; it could not be—it seemed impossible to attend to that. We had so many typhoid cases, and the defecated matter in the wagons might slop over out of the wagons.

Q. What was the number of deaths per day?

A. Sometimes two and three a day.

Q. How many would be the total number in the whole time?

A. That I can not say.

Q. How many patients did you treat in all there during the time of your connection with the hospital?

A. I can not say; it seemed around 1,500. I remember looking at the report. I remember seeing the number, but I don't recollect.

Q. Do you know the total number of deaths there?

A. No, sir; I can not say that.

Q. Was it 200?

A. No, sir; I do not think so.

Q. Was the mortality so large as to be at all startling?

A. I don't think it was, compared with the condition of the men.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Where were your sinks?

A. Most of the sinks were toward the southern shore.

Q. How close were they to the wards?

A. The nearest sink was about 40 or 50 yards.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Are you guessing now?

A. Of course I have to. I would rather guess it than make a positive statement.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How close were your sinks to the kitchens?

A. I would say they were about 75 yards.

Q. How often were those sinks attended to?

A. We had a score of men detailed to look after them.

Q. You spoke of carrying off typhoid excreta to be slopped over in the road?

A. I mean in the men carrying it outside.

Q. How often were these emptied?

A. Every two or three hours.

Q. Were any special pains taken to disinfect the excreta of the typhoid discharges?

A. They had the things there, and I think pains were taken while I was there.

Q. Was it general that pains were taken or was it exceptional?

A. I would say it was exceptional not to.

Q. Were your trained nurses female or both?

A. Female and male.

Q. Did they attend to their business?

A. I think, as a rule, they did.

Q. Now, you spoke of Bellevue Hospital. Was your hospital as good as it was ten years ago?

A. Regarding the treatment of the patients, etc.?

Q. As a hospital—the care, cleanliness, attention to the patients, the character of the nurses, and everything?

A. I should say no.

Q. With reference to any one and all of those particulars?

A. Yes, sir; on an average. Of course they did not have the same training.

By General DODGE:

Q. You were at the detention hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there not plenty of empty tents there waiting for troops to arrive there, set up in the detention grounds for soldiers, that were not used?

A. I could not say, except later on.

Q. I am speaking of the small tents for the soldiers.

A. Yes, sir; we had some there, but not at all times. They were there at times.

Q. I mean for the troops.

A. I was only at the hospital; I had nothing to do with it.

Q. I want to know if there was not in the detention camp at all times, from your own observation, tents that were not occupied?

A. I could not answer that, because I don't know anything about the detention camp. I don't know whether they had an abundance of tents or not.

Q. Do you or not know that the surgeon of the hospital there, Colonel Forwood, and General Wheeler also, had authority to purchase for the Government anything that was needed for the hospital or for the comfort of the sick or the soldiers?

A. I knew it after Surgeon-General Sternberg made his visit. I heard him say so.

Q. When was that?

A. When President McKinley came.

Q. Didn't you know that General Wheeler had that order long ago—he and Colonel Forwood had it?

A. No, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You said that frequently you had more than 8 patients in a tent. How many more did you have than 8?

A. Well, I don't think you could get more. Do you mean patients or beds?

Q. Yes, sir, patients. You said you frequently could get more.

A. You refer to the regular hospital tents?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. About 20 feet apart. I should say that we had three or four over that.

Q. Three or four more than 8?

A. That is, lying down on the floor.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How close would 11 men be on the floor of a hospital tent?

A. They would not have to be very close.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How large is a hospital tent?

A. About 16 feet or so.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. When you state there were more than eight frequently, is that a guess or is that of your knowledge?

A. It is picturing it just as I would see these men lying out there and see them in the tents. I know I could get 5 on each side.

Q. Now, as a matter of fact, did you ever see a patient in the hospital tent in that camp? How do you know of your own knowledge that there were ever 8 patients in the hospital?

A. If I had an opportunity to look inside and see the tents, I can say only to the best of my knowledge. Not having noticed and counted at the time, I can not positively state that.

Q. But you did state it.

A. Well, if I did, I think that is right.

Q. You could not put a dozen cots—

A. I don't mean cots. I know you can not get a dozen cots in there. I mean on the floor.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. In how many tents did you ever see more than 8?

A. There would be several of these; of course each of them, if the whole thing was filled, which I think would be about the same.

Q. Do you think at any time any one ward had more than 50 sick?

A. I do not know; I could not say. It is very hard—this being new to me—it is hard to remember these things.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 28, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. R. EMMETT GIFFIN—Recalled.

Maj. R. EMMETT GIFFIN, being recalled as a witness, testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You have been from the beginning, and are now, in charge of the Sternberg Hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember a patient being in the ward from the First Vermont Regiment by the name of Bailey?

A. I do.

Q. I find it stated by the writer of this communication: "I have known a patient to be obliged to lie all night in a foul bed because the authorities had furnished an inadequate supply of sheets." Was any such report received by you?

A. It was not.

Q. Did you ever see his brother Frank?

A. Yes, sir; many times.

Q. Have you received any report at any time such as is stated in the paragraph just read? If there had been such an occurrence in the hospital would you have been likely to have been informed officially of it?

A. I would.

Q. Was there at any time an insufficient quantity of sheets in the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. So that if any man was compelled to lie in a foul bed it was not for want of proper supplies?

A. No; I know no man ever did that.

Q. Was this man in the ward nursed by a competent nurse, so far as you know?

A. This man was nursed in a ward where there were two female nurses and three male nurses.

Q. Was the hospital at any time without competent nurses?

A. No; at no time was that ward without nurses.

Q. "I have known, time after time, of patients having movements in bed after calling for the proper appliances again and again and having no attention paid to them because they hadn't sufficient facilities on hand."

A. I have had bedpans for every patient that needed them, and I have probably 50 bedpans that have never been taken out of our stores.

Q. Were these bedpans distributed through the wards so that no man need be without a bedpan?

A. They were, because every tent was supplied with four bedpans.

Q. Was any report made to you that a patient could not get to a bedpan to prevent his soiling his bed?

A. That was never reported to me, although many times patients soil their beds, as men with typhoid fever will, and no ordinary attention can prevent that.

Q. If the occurrence took place, was the man at once cleansed and the bed-clothing changed?

A. It was, and everything disinfected and the man cleansed.

Q. "At the present moment every ward in the hospital is out of toilet paper and has been for a period of three days."

A. I never allowed them to use toilet paper. I gave them the carbonated gauze. We don't use paper at all. We were never at any time without toilet paper.

Q. Do you know of any patient having been so neglected in a ward under your charge as that he had nothing with which to properly cleanse himself or was not cleansed by a nurse after evacuation had taken place?

A. No, sir; there never was cause for such complaint. They were taken care of at the time, and I have had as high as ten nurses and five or six orderlies in there at one time.

Q. Do you know of any surgeon under your charge in one of your wards having advised a nurse to confine her attentions to those patients who were going to live, and saying that a certain number of Pennsylvania men were going to die, within the hearing of a Pennsylvania man?

A. No, sir; that is utterly false.

Q. "The man was conscious all the time and heard the remark. He was perfectly conscious up to one hour before his death, and he died twelve hours later." Would you have heard of such a thing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you, at any time while you were surgeon in charge of the hospital, inquire of nurses as to whether the medicine was properly given?

A. Yes; I have visited every ward of that hospital every day, at all hours of night and day, until as late as 2 or 3 o'clock.

Q. Have you had any occasion to watch the attending physicians to know what they were doing and how they were doing it?

A. I did, and examined their prescriptions time and again.

Q. Have all your medical officers performed their duty to your entire satisfaction?

A. Yes.

Q. You had no occasion to censure any man having charge of any ward in your hospital?

A. No, sir; I never had.

Q. "Again, a man from one of the Western States had fever, and the doctor said, 'Continue to use ice bags; they will freeze him out in time.' They were continued by the night nurse and the prediction came true, for the man died." Do you know of any cold bags being employed when they were likely to be useless?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Have you ever known, here or elsewhere, of a patient having received a cold bath, and shortly after being removed from the bath dying instantly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it an unknown thing in hospitals and private practice for patients to die instantly after being removed from a cold bath?

A. It is not; it happens quite often.

Q. "I have seen the same surgeon take hold of boils and squeeze them without lancing them, simply saying he hadn't his lance with him." Do you know any occasion where a surgeon was not supplied with proper surgical instruments for opening a boil?

A. No, sir; because I have 45 surgical cases—one for each ward.

Q. You are prepared to say definitely that every ward had an attendant in charge, and every doctor had a pocket case of instruments which would be sufficient for the treatment of any ordinary case in the ward?

A. Yes, sir; and I have supplied every ward with them.

Q. Have you had any deficiency of catheters and bedpans and hot-water bottles in your hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. Has it ever been the case that a dirty catheter has been used in your ward?

A. No, sir.

Q. What directions did you give in regard to disinfecting the instruments?

A. They were to be sterilized and kept in carbonized water after use.

Q. "Talk about investigating at the time Governor Black was about to pass through the hospital, Major Giffin, the chief surgeon, sent word to have everything put in order and every instrument sterilized."

A. I didn't know that Governor Black was coming until almost the time of his inspection.

Q. "Governor Black and his staff passed through the wards and saw nothing but order everywhere."

A. Governor Black passed in there and spoke to every man that came from New York and asked him how he was feeling, if he liked the place, and they said they were perfectly contented to stay where they were until they were able to go home. There were at that time at least 40 New York men at that hospital.

Q. Do you know anything about the condition, of your own knowledge, of the First Division hospital of the Third Army Corps?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you hear that it was without floors until just before the visit of Governor Black?

A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. "General Boynton in his report said every precaution is taken as to the sinks and all utensils pertaining thereto, while at that time there stood a sink within 6 rods of the hospital which hadn't been used for six weeks and had no cover of dirt or any disinfectants in it."

A. That is an absolute lie. These sinks were dug under my direction and they were 12 feet deep, and when I abandoned them I put in 3 barrels of lime and then covered them.

Q. "At that time there had been no disinfectant used in our ward for washing hands for a period of three days." Do you know of any such occasion?

A. There never had been a period of five minutes when there has not been a disinfectant in that ward, and every floor has been washed with a carbolic solution of one two-thousandths strength.

Q. You were never without a disinfectant for washing hands?

A. We never were without that. If we didn't have the carbolic, we had the bichloride. We had plenty of it—barrels of it.

Q. "These are some of the things that I had observed. The faithfulness of the lady nurses is positively the only redeeming feature about the Sternberg Hospital." At the time this man Bailey was a patient in your hospital how many nurses did you have?

A. One hundred and sixty-seven male and 159 female nurses. This man came to me and wanted me to furlough his brother. I said, "Your brother is not in condition to be furloughed; I will not furlough him until he is," and he said he would get even, which he did by writing letters in his home paper.

Q. Did the man go home?

A. I furloughed him to allow him to go home as soon as he was able.

Q. You don't know whether he is living or not?

A. I do not.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you know where this Frank A. Bailey lives?

A. I do not, sir.

Q. Did he say where he lived while he was here?

A. He lived at the hospital.

Q. I mean his residence.

A. He is from Vermont.

Q. Did the brother, while he was visiting the patient, complain to you of ill treatment of the patient?

A. No, sir; no complaint at all. He said he was well pleased and was glad his brother was so well taken care of, and time and again I spoke to him and he said he was well pleased; the nurse had given him every attention on earth. I allowed him to stay in the ward with his brother, which was contrary to my usual rules, but I extended the privilege to him because he was the only man there from Vermont, and then when I would not furlough him he said that he would get even with me. I think he was six weeks with me, and during that time I fed him and extended all the courtesies of the institution, and at no time did he ever complain or did I ever hear that he complained to anyone.

Q. Did you feed him without expense to him?

A. Yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. It seems he came to see his brother?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And stayed six weeks?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. In regard to your original testimony in Washington, you gave testimony in regard to the intake pipe?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you give any opinion as to the suitability of this park for 60,000 men?

A. I did, and said it was perfectly healthy.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 28, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF DR. CHARLES F. CRAIG.

Dr. CHARLES F. CRAIG then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, will you be kind enough to give us your name, rank, and present position?

A. Charles F. Craig; acting assistant surgeon, United States Army.

Q. Stationed where?

A. Chickamauga Park.

Q. How long have you been here?

A. At the Sternberg Hospital since September 7; at the Second Division hospital since August 7.

Q. You were at the Second Division hospital, Third Corps. for how long?

A. About three weeks.

Q. I want to ask you: You were at a hospital, at the Second Division hospital, for the period of about a month?

A. Hardly three weeks.

Q. Was the hospital full of patients at that time?

A. It was.

Q. What was the condition of the hospital when you went there; what was its condition while you were there, and when you left?

A. When I went there the hospital was crowded. There were nearly 600 patients there. The tents were partly floored and partly not. I should say half of them were floored. There were 6 or 8 men to a tent. The nurses were detailed from regiments. There were 8 physicians in all for the care of nearly 600 patients. The condition improved gradually while I stayed there, and the tents were nearly all floored. The tentage had been increased, so that there were about 4 men.

Q. Did you at any time while you were there see men lying outside without shelter waiting to be taken into the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were men lying outside without shelter during the night, to your knowledge?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Were you in such condition in that hospital during the earlier days, and at the time that you speak of, as to be able to put men under cover as fast as they were brought in?

A. I never saw a man lying outside for a night. I have seen them lying out for an hour.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Who was in charge of the hospital when you went there?

A. Major Bradbury, and Major Smith afterwards.

Q. Herbert never was in charge. As I understand, he was the executive officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any instance of neglect on the part of doctors and nurses and orderlies of sick men?

A. I never saw any instances of neglect on the part of physicians, but I have seen instances on the part of untrained men sent from their regiments to care for the sick.

Q. Did you have occasion to visit the wards during the night at any time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you the sole medical officer of a ward?

A. Yes; of two wards.

Q. Containing how many patients?

A. I should say at one time nearly 200.

Q. You were the only medical officer caring for nearly 200 men?

A. I was.

Q. How often did you visit the wards in the daytime?

A. Four times.

Q. What was your last hour?

A. Directly after supper.

Q. What time in the morning?

A. About 8 o'clock.

Q. Then for twelve hours or more during this time no medical officer was in the ward to look after the welfare of the patients?

A. I made four visits during the daytime.

Q. But during the nighttime?

A. There were night men on duty.

Q. Doctors?

A. Yes.

Q. Who relieved you at night?

A. Dr. Smith at one time, Dr. Repetti at another; I think they were the only two on night duty.

Q. How often were night visits made?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you at any time observe vessels containing typhoid excreta sloped over on the ground near the tents?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or vessels allowed to remain uncleaned?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or left in close proximity to the tents during the period of a number of hours?

A. No, sir.

Q. How often were the vessels of your typhoid patients emptied; I do not mean the bed-pans?

A. I don't know; they had three or four wards given up to typhoid cases; I hadn't much experience with the typhoid wards.

Q. Since you were ordered to Sternberg, what has been the character of your duties?

A. I have had charge of the bacteriological department.

Q. You had no care of the sick?

A. No, sir.

Q. As the result of your bacteriological investigations had there been a very marked increase in the number of typhoid fever cases, which before that were recognized as—

A. Malarial.

Q. Have you found much malaria since the first of September?

A. Three cases.

Q. How many cases of typhoid have you had occasion to determine since the first of September?

A. About 315.

Q. About 1 per cent?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there, during the time that you were at the Second Division hospital, or at any time in your service, before you began to make these examinations, much question as to the character of the disease that was existing in the camps?

A. There was a great deal of question.

Q. The general impression was that it was what?

A. Malaria.

Q. Would you think that an officer to whom daily reports had to be made from every camp and hospital in the division—would you think that he would be warranted in saying that 20 per cent of all of the cases in that hospital were cases of typhoid?

A. Decidedly not.

By General WILSON:

Q. You have visited the intake pipe, where the water enters the pipe, which is distributed through the camp?

A. I have.

Q. Have you tested the water taken from that intake pipe?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has it been used by the troops throughout the command?

A. It has.

Q. Will you tell me the character of your test?

A. It was favorable.

Q. And your opinion of that water was what, in regard to its use by the troops?

A. I consider it superior to the spring and well water that has been used.

Q. You visited the locality of the intake?

A. I did.

Q. What impression did you get as to the water from the Cave Spring Creek, going upstream by means of the eddy and entering Chickamauga Creek at the intake?

A. I was impressed, at first, unfavorably with it, on account of the proximity of the creek to the intake pipe. But I decided later that the possibilities were small; that they could carry nothing to the intake pipe, because I put a chip in the eddy and found it would not go through to the waters of Chickamauga Creek.

Q. Would it have been possible during high water for the Cave Spring Creek to overflow its banks and to bring the water down its old channel?

A. I don't think so.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you ever see Cave Spring Creek when it was higher than Chickamauga Creek?

A. I never did.

Q. Were you there after the freshets?

A. I was there directly after the freshets.

Q. That stream was not higher than Chickamauga Creek?

A. No, sir.

Q. In regard to the Second Division hospital, you say that Dr. Bradbury was the executive officer of the hospital at first?

A. He was the major in charge. The executive officer was Dr. Hubbard.

Q. Who after Dr. Hubbard, while you were there?

A. Dr. Hubbard was always executive officer while I was there.

Q. Do you know Dr. Hubbard?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he a man of mild manner?

A. Not at all.

Q. Was he otherwise?

A. He always treated me as a gentleman.

Q. What was his treatment of the patients?

A. I never heard him say a word to a patient. He was not on duty in the wards while I was there.

Q. Was he a profane man?

A. He was.

Q. Very much so?

A. Very much so.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. To whom was his profanity addressed, so far as you know; to doctors or attendants, or to patients?

A. I never heard him profane to anyone but to the attendants and the doctors. I never heard him address anyone profanely seriously.

Q. That was his usual way of expressing himself?

A. That was his usual way of expressing himself. We were used to it. That is the way he always talked.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How many times did you examine the water in Chicamauga Creek?

A. Twice.

Q. How soon after a freshet?

A. Once before and once a few days after.

Q. At one time a dam was washed away; how soon after that?

A. A week after that.

Q. Not until after the dam was repaired?

A. The dam was repaired.

Q. What deleterious matters did you find, if any, in the water?

A. I have been unable to find the typhoid bacillus in any of the water, but in one well we found the *Bacterium cob commune*, and in the water of one spring the *Pioteus vulgaris*. Of course, any water contaminated by sewerage is unfit to use.

Q. Where were these wells that you found contaminated—that you found unfit for use?

A. Well, the one I found contaminated by sewage was the second well from the north entrance to the park, on the Lafayette road.

Q. How many of these wells did you examine?

A. I examined 12 of them.

Q. How did you find the other 10?

A. Two I condemned, because they contained a larger amount of bacterial life than a good water should contain, and the others were in good shape.

Q. Do you know whether the water from these wells, not only those that you found contaminated but others, was in use?

A. I believe the water in all those wells was used when the troops were here, but as soon as I condemned them the handles were taken from the pumps.

Q. How about those you did not condemn?

A. They were used.

Q. You stated that about the time you came here you began to examine the blood, to ascertain the character of fever they had; before that time you say that most of these fevers were regarded as malarial?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Until they were recognized as typhoid?

A. They were.

Q. From the time they were recognized, was any more care taken as to disinfecting any portions of the camp than before that time?

A. My examinations were conducted in Sternberg Hospital. I didn't get outside the camp. Major Giffin always thought they were typhoid. The discussion was mostly outside. There was always care taken.

Q. I didn't know but the information you obtained led to more care being taken throughout the camp.

A. The troops were almost all gone when I made my report.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. The three organisms that you have mentioned are, first, the typhoid bacillus, the *Bacterium cob commune*, and the *Proteus vulgaris*. Is that it?

A. Yes.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know where the headquarters of General Saunders's division was?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you examine that well where the Second South Carolina was?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were these wells that you condemned deep or shallow?

A. Nearly all shallow.

Q. Wells that went to the rock?

A. Yes; but you know the construction of those wells is such that they can be contaminated by surface water. The iron pump has a gasket joint with a stone base, and the continual handling gradually wears the joint loose, so that any of the mud on the men's feet, or manure, would remain there, and in time of freshets water would overflow these stone bases and wash down into the well.

Q. From the surrounding ground?

A. Yes; that is the only way I can explain the contamination of these deep rock-driven wells.

Q. You found how many of these deep wells contaminated?

A. I condemned two because they contained more bacteria than they should.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. And besides two with disease germs?

A. Yes.

Q. Making four in all?

A. Yes.

By General DODGE:

Q. Can you tell us whereabouts these wells are located?

A. One well contaminated by sewage was on the Lafayette road, and a third well on a hill road. [The witness examines and explains a map.]

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Where were the springs that you found the organisms in?

A. Right here at the intersection of these roads; that well here [indicating]. I found a germ of an intestinal nature, showing that the water contained sewage, and would be likely to contain typhoid germs.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Did you examine the water chemically as well as bacteriologically?

A. No; I did not.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You spoke about putting a chip in the water to see whether it would get out or not. Is the surface current like the deeper current?

A. No.

Q. That would not be a sure indication, would it?

A. No; but I tried a little glass mercury bulb which sinks a short distance, which always flowed out.

Q. How far down did you put it?

A. About 3 feet.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Where did you get the water that you used in your examinations?

A. From the intake.

Q. Did you ever examine the water in the pipe?

A. No.

Q. Is it not possible that the suction might draw some of that water from below?

A. I think not, because there is a point of land which shuts off the creek.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do I understand you that you never examined any of the water which came out of the current?

A. I have examined it in the hospital pipes.

Q. How was it there?

A. About the same as from the creek.

Q. There was a larger number of colonies of bacteria obtained from the pipe than from the creek?

A. No, sir; I never found any injurious germs in the pipe or the creek water.

Q. What was the proportion of grains of organic matter that you found in the creek water?

A. I did not examine it chemically.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Is it not probable that the increase in all organisms found in the water taken from the hospital pipes, or taken from the intake, were due to the fact that these organisms which were not tested had grown in the meantime?

A. It is probable.

Q. What experiments have you made in bacteriological work?

A. I have done all the work in the western part of Connecticut for four years, besides the courses I have taken in colleges.

Q. Where did you graduate, sir?

A. Yale.

Q. Who was your instructor in bacteriology there?

A. Dr. Foote.

Q. What course have you taken outside?

A. One under Dr. Pruden; I have studied under Dr. Wells at Johns Hopkins.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Do you consider that Chickamauga Creek water is good and pure?

A. I should think so, filtered. It contains a large amount of mud. I think if the water was filtered it would be preferable to water got from the wells, because it is kept running, whereas the wells are more or less stationary, and once contaminated they remain so.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What effect, if any, does the mud have on persons who drink the water?

A. It might not have any.

Q. Does it have any?

A. I do not know. I think if it were nothing but mud it would not have any very injurious effect.

Q. As a matter of fact, in practice here, taking the quantity of the water that was used by the troops, do you think it did or did not have a debilitating effect upon them?

A. I do not think it did. I think there were one or two regiments that used that water entirely.

Q. Is it not the fact that the majority of people from clear-water districts brought into regions in which the water is muddy, are likely to be disturbed by bowel troubles?

A. Yes.

Q. To what do you attribute that bowel trouble?

A. It may be due to some chemical in the water, or to climatic change.

Q. What else may it be due to?

A. Of course, it might be due to certain bacteria in the water.

Q. Is or is not a solution of clay likely to irritate the intestinal canal, acting mechanically purely?

A. It is likely to irritate it, I should say. I had the same bowel trouble when I came here.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Would not the change of climate and habit of living cause that trouble?

A. I think so.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you or do you not know whether the troops were prohibited from using the water in that pipe?

A. I do not know; I only know they were prohibited from using the water from that spring. They were prohibited from using the spring.

Q. The water at the spring?

A. Yes.

Q. Was it polluted?

A. Yes; very badly.

Q. From sewerage?

A. From sewerage; probably due to the Cave Spring next to it.

Q. Do you mean the spring at the head?

A. I mean the spring at the side of the creek that flows into the intake.

Q. That is the spring where the South Carolina and other troops took the water from?

A. Yes.

Q. Do they call that the Cave Spring?

A. I do not know; I call it the Cave Spring because it is on the Cave Spring Branch.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. I would like to put on record what you told us over there. What is your opinion as to the fact of germs being carried from the excreta by flies to the food?

A. I think it is a great source of infection.

Q. Have you ever examined any portion of the fly, and have you discovered any typhoid germs upon them?

A. Yes, sir; I have taken flies and placed them in glass vessels which rested upon a glass plate, and upon which plate were typhoid germs and sugar. These flies were allowed to feed upon that mixture, and were then examined. I have examined their feet, their stamen, and, by holding these flies over a culture media, I found the bacillus develop, showing that the flies had taken up the bacillus in walking over the sugar; also showing that the fly could carry the disease, and that pure culture could be obtained therefrom. I have also taken these flies, macerated them, and adding a little distilled water, have taken a little of this substance, and found the pure culture of the typhoid bacillus. I have put them upon a plate and allowed them to walk over that. I have got pure culture also from the dejecta of flies, showing that it could be passed through a fly's body without killing the fly, and spread in that way.

Q. If such germs can be communicated by a fly to food, can other germs as well?

A. They can. There are many instances on record of fly infection.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Is it possible for the typhoid germ to be carried in dust?

A. It is.

Q. What is the character of the camp here during the hot and dry weather?

A. It is very dusty.

Q. If the excreta from a typhoid patient is allowed to dry, it can be carried in the dust so as to communicate disease to others?

A. Yes; without a doubt.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Is it as likely to be carried in dust as in water or milk?

A. No.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. EDWARD T. COMEGYS.**

Maj. EDWARD T. COMEGYS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, will you be good enough to give us your name, rank, and present position?

A. Edward T. Comegys; surgeon and medical purveyor.

Q. You are stationed where?

A. At Atlanta, Ga.

Q. At what time were you ordered to Chattanooga as medical purveyor?

A. The order was dated May 10, I think.

Q. Were there any troops at Camp Thomas at the time you came here?

A. There were some when I got there, but they were coming in rapidly all the time.

Q. Was your station at Chickamauga or Chattanooga?

A. It was at Chickamauga.

Q. What amount of medical supplies did you find upon your arrival on the 10th of May?

A. I did not get here until the 20th of May. Nothing came until the 22d, 23d, or 24th.

Q. At the time of your arrival were there many demands made upon you for medical supplies before you received those on the 23d or 24th?

A. No; the demand came with the rest the same day.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in filling requests that came to you at that time or any time later?

A. The only difficulty that I had was the difficulty of receiving and issuing at the same time with untrained and inexperienced men. They sent me plenty when it came. It should have been there when I got there.

Q. After the receipt, which, as I understand, began within three or four days after you came here, were you at any time wanting in necessary drugs or appliances?

A. Never, because I went out and bought what I needed.

Q. Where could you buy them?

A. At Chattanooga.

Q. Your requests were made upon what general depot?

A. To the Surgeon-General and issued principally from St. Louis. Some, however, came from Washington and New York.

Q. Was there any delay in sending supplies to you from St. Louis?

A. They were very prompt.

Q. Did you have occasion to order supplies from St. Louis by telegraph without consulting the Surgeon-General or sending requisitions?

A. No, sir.

Q. In all cases they went through the ordinary channels?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About what time elapsed between making out requisitions and receiving the articles called for—what length of time as a rule did it take?

A. Just the necessary time to have it go to Washington by mail and be transmitted to St. Louis, and to have the fast freight to come from St. Louis.

Q. Was it a matter of five or ten days?

A. Four or five days.

Q. Did you have any demands made upon you verbally or otherwise for medical supplies that you could not fill?

A. I had a good many made that were not on the supply table and things I was not supposed to have.

Q. Such as what?

A. I have not a supply table with me.

Q. Were you supplied from the beginning with a sufficient quantity of hospital furniture?

A. I had plenty. The only shortage or inconvenience was once when we were very short of cots. I went up and bought a lot. The reason was that they were lying somewhere between Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

Q. What length of time was that shortage?

A. Four or five days.

Q. Were you able to supply sheets and pillowcases to the sick men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From the beginning?

A. I filled every requisition. I can not recall when I did not.

Q. How promptly did you fill them?

A. If they brought any requisition into the office, they were loaded on as fast as the men could handle them.

Q. How do you explain, Doctor, that there has been such a cry as to the absence of hospital sheets, bedding, cots, mattresses, and everything else that sick men required in Camp Thomas?

A. I have had some of those things returned to me unused.

Q. From division hospitals or regimental hospitals?

A. I did not supply regimental hospitals.

Q. And how long after they were issued were they returned to you?

A. When they broke up.

Q. How long were these in store?

A. Those that they had, I could not tell. I had not issued any for quite a time.

Q. Did you have a sufficient supply to answer all requirements of bedpans, hot-water bottles, catheters, thermometers, and things required in hospitals?

A. They were not on the supply table. They were supposed to be in the orderlies' pouches. Each orderly was supposed to have one with his regimental set. I asked for a few of them, but they were not called for. I asked for a lot of catheters, but they were not issued at all in the hospital at Chickamauga.

Q. Were you expected to have these articles in the orderly pouches?

A. There were more orderly pouches and hospital pouches than the regulations called for. They were slow in getting them here. They did not come until July—the medical chest and the surgical sets, and the field chests and pouches did not come until July.

Q. Was there any serious difficulty, so far as your knowledge goes, from the lack of bedpans, catheters, thermometers, etc.?

A. I always had plenty of thermometers. I was never able to find out from anybody that anyone wanted anything but cots.

Q. Were any requisitions made for any of the articles mentioned that were not filled with promptness?

A. I can not recall any.

Q. Now, are hypodermic syringes and the associated needles issued by the Department to the hospitals?

A. They get a great many things from the Surgeon-General.

Q. Did you ever have any requisitions made upon you for hypodermic syringes and needles?

A. Not for the needles; but the syringe complete.

Q. Were you able to fill these requisitions?

A. Yes, sir; I had some left over.

Q. Were you told to fill them when they came in?

A. Yes, sir; excepting at first.

Q. Do you know of any instance in division hospitals where hypodermic syringes were used when the needles could not be thrust through the skin except with a good deal of force?

A. I do not know anything about the division hospitals: I never got out there much.

Q. When a regimental or division hospital officer had occasion to get goods from you, did you insist upon it that the requisition should be made through the proper form?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever insist upon these things?

A. The only thing I ever asked was that the requisition should be approved by the chief surgeon.

Q. Do you know how long it would take the chief surgeon to approve this requisition?

A. From what they tell me, they got them approved on the way.

Q. "There is a scarcity of proper medicines at Camp Thomas, and individuals were sick longer than necessary, and died, and would not have died if properly treated." Do you know anything about these matters?

A. I have seen them in the papers.

Q. Have you ever heard directly from any medical officer that he was left in this condition—that the men could not be properly cared for?

A. The only thing like that I have heard was a medical officer asked for things that were not on the supply table—patent medicines. They said if they could not get that they could not care for their sick. I stated I would have to apply to the Surgeon-General; I could not supply them.

Q. Was it the surgeon in charge who came directly in contact with you, or the executive officer of the hospital?

A. It was the executive officer of the hospital, more than the other.

Q. Did not the medical doctors come to see you?

A. Simply as I met them there.

Q. Do you know anything of the conduct of any medical officer unfitting him for the management of the sick?

A. No, sir; I do not know of any one. They were all very pleasant. They came down with their requisitions and would explain to me some item that they wanted, and wanted some alterations made perhaps, and asked me if I had them—they wanted them; and my relations were very pleasant.

Q. Did you meet Dr. Hubbard?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. What sort of a man did you find him?

A. I found him one of the pleasantest in the lot.

Q. What was his conduct with you as to speech? Was it such as you would expect to have from any proper officer?

A. It certainly was with me.

Q. He had no occasion to express himself more emphatically than was natural?

A. I heard a great deal about him, but I never saw any of that.

Q. From the beginning to now, you had all the supplies needed?

A. I had all that were needed, as mentioned in the supply table.

Q. Was it the field or hospital supply table?

A. The field. Afterwards it was enlarged so it was hard to tell which it was. I could get anything I asked for.

Q. Was there any length of time—a period when you could not get these things that you needed and used in the permanent hospital that were not on the field supply list?

A. The hospitals were furnished by the Surgeon-General and furnished from St. Louis.

Q. The division hospitals occupied a sort of intermediate position?

A. They sent their most serious cases to the general hospital which they established—the Leiter first and then the Sternberg, and then they had the Sanger and several others.

Q. They kept in their hospitals patients who were not very well?

A. My understanding was that they were to send all the sickest patients to the general hospital and keep the other patients at the emergency hospital.

Q. As I understood you, you had no occasion to visit these other hospitals?

A. I had no occasion, and I had no time. I did not see any until the last of August or the first of September.

Q. So far as your particular work was concerned, did you find any unnecessary delay in the action of your chief?

A. No, sir; they anticipated the wants for everything.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You have stated, Major, and covered every point, no doubt. I want to ask you somewhat specifically in regard to the Second Division hospital, if you can tell whether the requisitions from that hospital were all filled promptly from the Second Division hospital, Third Corps?

A. A good many of these requisitions were changed after they came to me, and particularly from that division.

Q. Why were they changed?

A. Because they asked for more than they wanted. I asked, "Why do you want so many of this? I have not so many," and they would say, "Well, I will not need so many; you can cut that down."

Q. Was any quinine cut down?

A. No, sir; I had plenty of that all the time.

Q. It was reported that they were short of the most usual drug—quinine?

A. I brought 1,500 bottles from there, but I had anywhere from 1,500 to 3,000 bottles of tablets on hand all the time.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. These bottles contain how many?

A. Two hundred and fifty to 500; it depended on the size of the bottles. They were 3-grain tablets.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you recollect whether you were able to supply the Second Division hospital with cots as fast as they made requisitions for them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were not?

A. That was the night I said there was a shortage of cots.

Q. How much lack was there?

A. I gave them litters in a great many instances. I bought, I think, 100 cots for that Second Division hospital, and I think that Colonel Hoff bought 50 for them, but they kept coming in, and they were issued out. They were coming down almost every day for cots. I think they had about 800 to 1,200 cots besides those that we bought.

Q. At what dates were you able to supply all their wants in cots; do you remember the day of the month?

A. It was somewhere in July, when we had 400 cots that we could not locate between Chattanooga and Chickamauga. They were somewhere around there, but we had trouble with the railroad company. They were repacked here in Chattanooga, I am told.

Q. You speak about issuing litters. Did you have plenty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever receive a complaint from any officers of that hospital in regard to the nonissue of articles required by them?

A. They never made any complaint to me. There was one time that they brought a long requisition in, and I asked them what in the world they wanted with them. I said you have just as much as that stored up in your storeroom there. The one who brought it down—I don't know his name, he was a steward—he could not help it, he couldn't keep his face straight. He said he was ordered to make the requisition. I said I wasn't going to fill that requisition at that time. I wrote a note to the surgeon in charge and told him that he had all that, and I could use the articles to better advantage, but if he had to have it I would issue it to him, and he never came back.

Q. How do you know he had that?

A. I was told by the inspector. He afterwards admitted that he had them. They changed their executive officers so often I could not recollect which particular one it was. They changed their surgeon in charge of the division. I think they had five different men in a month. One would get sick and go off, and there was greater trouble with that than all the others.

Q. Did you form any opinion, as a medical man, as to the reason for so much typhoid in Camp Thomas?

A. It was plainly evident at first that we were bound to have sickness there.

Q. Why?

A. The men did not know how to take care of themselves, to begin with, and would not learn. They seemed to think that, having enlisted and put on their uniforms, they had not anything further to do. They seemed to think that the officers would look after the rest of it. They were badly camped.

Q. What do you mean by "badly camped?"

A. I think they were put under the trees. You could get a little sunlight, but not very much. One of the great faults, in my mind, was the absolute lack of any decent care of themselves that those soldiers took. They took absolutely no care of themselves at all. I saw a great deal of it as they came down by my depot, which was between the commissary and meat house. These men seemed to me to do nothing all day long but eat watermelons and food of all kinds and cake, and if anyone with any kind of food came along they would snap it up. I told them they were bound to have sickness.

By General WILSON:

Q. Tell us, if you please, as to the manner in which the sinks were conducted, and whether the men defecated indiscriminately.

A. I never had a chance to ride all through the camp. The latter part of August—the day I came out—I saw not less than 60, and I should say nearer 120 men, defecate in the open. I know they did it everywhere. I have seen them do it in the streets of Chattanooga.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How do you account for the spread of the typhoid fever after the outbreak?

A. Well, I don't know anything about that, sir. I saw nothing of the camp. I knew nothing about the way they operated their sinks and their water supply. My duties kept me confined closely.

Q. You were out over the camp in August?

A. Yes, sir; it must have been the early part of September.

Q. From your knowledge of the ground, please state whether or not the sinks could have been dug to a greater depth and been kept in a more wholesome and sanitary condition if the troops had been camped in the open rather than in the woods.

A. Those two times I drove there I saw plenty of places—very good camping ground—which were not used at all. I saw places that I could not imagine what ever induced a man to put a camp on, some of those that were selected, but the character of the ground I did not see, because I drove right through the roads. My personal knowledge of that camp is confined to Lytle Hill. There you could dig a sink to any depth.

Q. Do you know about the water, as to its wholesomeness or purity?

A. We thought the water was very good. I drank it all summer, and I never noticed anything wrong about it.

Q. What water did you drink?

A. I don't know; I think it came from one of the wells. The water was good.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Whose business, Doctor, was it to take care of these men and see that they did not stuff themselves and neglect themselves in every possible way?

A. Well, I should say the company commander was the man to do that and the medical officer of the regiment. As I said to one of them, "The blame of this whole condition lies between one of two people; that is, either you or the surgeon of the regiment. It is either your fault or the fault of your colonel; it lies between you two."

Q. And if the doctor and colonel had made reports, then the fault would lie where?

A. It would lie with the next highest commander, and so on until you carried it up to the officer in command.

Q. You would get ultimately to the highest officer in command?

A. Yes, sir; if the men below gave any reports, then it would lie with him. It lays, in my mind, between the colonel and the medical director.

Q. That is undoubtedly true to an extent, but nobody can keep a man from eating a Georgia pie when he gets to Chattanooga.

A. Oh, no. I am speaking about things that would be recommended in the sanitary report. If the defecation was promiscuous and general, they were responsible for policing it and making the fellows who did it clean it up. Some did not seem to care what the men did. It ought not to be along the side of the public roads and right in sight of the brigade headquarters. That was only at first. I don't know what happened after that.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. JAMES MURRAY ARRASMITH.

Lieut. JAMES MURRAY ARRASMITH then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Lieutenant Arrasmith, will you please give us your full name, rank, and regiment, and your service since the declaration of the war with Spain?

A. James Murray Arrasmith; first lieutenant, Second Infantry. I was on duty as professor of military science and tactics at Doane College, Nebraska, at the commencement of the war. I joined my regiment at Chickamauga in April, and a few days after my arrival at this camp I was detailed as depot commissary, and after the departure of General Brooke and chief commissary, Colonel Sharpe, for Porto Rico I was appointed acting chief commissary.

Q. From the time of your arrival to the present time you have acted as either depot commissary or chief commissary?

A. Yes, sir; with the exception of four or five days, until I was detailed, I have been here every day since that time.

Q. At the time you came to Chickamauga, what troops were in camp here?

A. The Regular Army.

Q. No volunteers had arrived at that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you detailed as depot commissary before the arrival of any volunteer troops?

A. Yes, sir; some two weeks or more.

Q. State whether or not you had on hand at the time you reported sufficient rations for the men who were here in camp.

A. Ample rations; an ample supply of rations for the regular troops that were here, and also supplies upon the arrival of volunteers—ample supplies.

Q. How many rations were you ahead in the depot at the time that you took charge? Do you know?

A. I had approximately 100,000 rations there at that time.

Q. Were you ever at any time short of any component part of the rations at the time they were demanded? And if so, state what you were short of.

A. No, sir. There has been absolutely no shortage whatever in the supplies at Camp George H. Thomas. Sometimes there might be a delay of an hour or two hours in the transfer of cars. In the beginning there was some congestion of the railroads, until I had my cars cut out and put on my own tracks. Sometimes there was a slight delay.

Q. Where was your depot?

A. At Lytle.

Q. Were you able to get your supplies directly there to Lytle, or were they transshipped at Chattanooga?

A. They were shipped in both ways, usually direct. Some of the shipments to Chickamauga were reshipped at Chattanooga, but that was only two or three shipments, and that, at my request, was discontinued. It was much more businesslike to have it come to Chickamauga and save unnecessary handling.

Q. What was your principal source of supply, and for what portion of the rations?

A. From different parts of the country. From Chicago and St. Louis we received a large quantity of stores of the commissary department, and the rations proper were generally shipped from Chicago, with the exception at times we would order by telegraph from St. Louis. At one time there were shipped from Chattanooga an inferior quality—swampy potatoes—and I declined to receive the shipment, and I telegraphed to St. Louis, and we had in three days a full supply of potatoes and onions from St. Louis. I would like to state that the commissary at Chattanooga, Colonel Nye, the commissary in St. Louis, and Colonel Smith, in Chicago, and the Commissary-General honored every telegram or requisition I made. I received the heartiest cooperation from them, and the system was very complete, because any time the supplies were required I telegraphed, and my telegrams received prompt attention from everybody. I never had a requisition that was not filled, and filled promptly.

Q. Was there a depot here at Chattanooga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know to what extent it was supplied ahead?

A. Yes, sir; in a general way, from conversation with Colonel Nye, and Major Wright, who was here for a time—and a great quantity of stores were shipped here in the beginning. It was expected the army would move in the near future, and a large amount of stores were accumulated, and they got new houses from time to time, until they had some eight or ten stored with provisions.

Q. In general, what number of rations were ahead here in Chattanooga?

A. I would say, generally, possibly over a million and a half to two million rations. This was the main supply depot, and it was the intention of the War Department, and it was carried out, to have ten days' rations constantly on hand at Chickamauga, even after the issue. It was immediately replaced, and I held from 350,000 to 400,000 travel rations to issue at once, and I was prepared at any time for ten days.

Q. And ten days in addition to that on hand?

A. Yes, sir; and as soon as the issue was made the requisitions were all in for the shipment of these stores to replace them, so this was kept constantly on hand. We had ten storehouses of 20 by 100 feet, 2,000 feet square, and in addition to that we had a large potato shed and a bread plant of 60,000 loaves of bread per day capacity. We had the stores fresh and could handle them without keeping them in store a long time, and it takes a large amount of storeroom for rations of that kind, and that was the object of handling them in that way.

Q. Were you able then to brook the delay of a few days in getting the requisitions filled? You had ten days ahead all the time, and had that much elasticity.

A. Yes, sir; the orders were generally made ten or twelve days ahead of that. The orders went in to Colonel Nye, if any emergencies would arise from climatic or natural causes. Vegetables and bacon would sometimes deteriorate, and as soon as that was discovered it was kept out to be condemned, and we ordered more bacon. At one time there was difficulty in a large shipment, and I inspected it in the car before unloading it, and found there were skippers in it. I telegraphed the Commissary-General that it was unfit for use, and got a telegram in two hours to return that to the depot commissary here for disposal, and if they could not furnish absolutely fresh bacon in Chattanooga that fresh bacon would be shipped to me immediately in refrigerator cars from Chicago. That was the prompt attention that every telegram received.

Q. What was the general quality of the rations? Have you had previous experience in commissary departments?

A. Yes, sir. I was a soldier twenty-seven years in every capacity—commissary at the post, and field, and chief commissary.

Q. From your experience in the Commissary Department, state, if you please, what the quality of the several components of the rations were as issued from your commissary department at Leiter; that is, as the rations went into the hands of the troops, what was the quality?

A. I will state they were as good, if not the best issued, as I have ever seen in my military experience, and I had four or five commissary-sergeants who were retired and two commissaries on the active list, and they have stated to me frequently that in their experience of thirty years they have never seen for four or five months such a quantity and quality of rations as these.

Q. If they were poor quality at any time, in any portion of the ration, what was it?

A. We had some bacon that was skippered, but the bacon itself was not damaged to any extent; the skippers were on the outside. This occurred when I was depot commissary, and any bacon or any potatoes that we found spoiled—they were the only two articles we had any difficulty with, and that was owing to climatic and natural causes—they were instantly replaced; and I have in my book a copy of indorsements, in which from day to day anything that was spoiled I would

send an indorsement right back to these men that the depot commissary had been instructed to issue articles to replace those condemned by the board of survey, and I notified the commissary that it was not necessary to wait for the proceedings of the board of survey, as it would take some time to go through the different departments, but in case the stores were damaged to come to me directly, and I would issue them stores to replace those, and then the troops would have the use of them, and when the proceedings of the board would be completed that could be arranged.

Q. What was the character of the bread baked at your depot?

A. It was the finest I have ever seen in the Army, full weight, and excellent in quality. Every loaf had to be weighed before baked, and I inspected it once and twice a day, and it was excellent in every particular.

Q. How did you get your bakers?

A. This was a contract. It was furnished by contract made by Colonel Sharpe and approved by the Commissary-General.

Q. If there was a weak place in the Commissary Department on the part of depot or transportation facilities in any way, tell us, if you please, where it was?

A. Well, sir, I think there was no weakness in the Commissary Department as far as the depot and purchasing commissaries were concerned. There was, I think, more or less trouble in the army at this camp (I do not know anything about the others personally) in regard to the distribution of the rations to regiments and to companies, and many of the officers handling these stores were lacking in experience. They did not know how to handle the rations, and many of the cooks knew nothing about cooking the rations, and I think that was the principal trouble. I think, as any gentleman of your experience knows, an old experienced army cook can make a ration go twice as far as an inexperienced man. I had very seldom occasion to call out an inspector, but the volunteers did not know how to care for the meat. I instructed them to put it in the gunny sacks and hang it up and keep it from the flies. They would take the rations and throw them on the ground, and we had a good deal of wet weather, and often men were utterly inexperienced in the cook house, and they cooked very bad messes from first-class rations, and the result was that many of these men about the camps would eat pies and cakes, etc., that had been in the sun three or four days, and drink all kinds of soft drinks and eat that stuff, and I don't think it was very beneficial to their health. I think that would be the principal trouble. The ration—it was the handling and cooking of it—it takes a good while to learn to save and economize on Government rations.

Q. The Government issues a cook book, which gives instructions as to the proper way in which the army ration can be cooked?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent was that book distributed among the volunteer troops, do you know?

A. It was not distributed through me. I understood indirectly that nearly every organization had them.

Q. Was there any organization—corps headquarters or division headquarters, so far as you know—for giving instructions to the regimental commissaries or the commissary sergeants as to the mode of cooking and saving the rations?

A. I will state to the board that I have spent days and weeks of my time in inspecting their commissaries and everyone of them, instructing them—regimental and brigade.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Would you do it collectively or individually?

A. Both.

By General McCook:

Q. What rank had these brigade commissaries?

A. Captain. I will state in that connection, I know personally every brigade

and regimental commissary here nearly, and they were men who were inexperienced and tried to learn, and did the very best they could under the circumstances, with possibly a few exceptions, but there seemed to be a lack of discipline, and the instructions did not seem to be remembered or carried out. For instance, in the issuing of beef, it was dry and dusty at times. I told them to have straw and hay in the bottom of the wagons and something to cover the meat and care for it properly, and many of these wagons came down there without anything in the wagons, and they were the wagons that had been used in policing, and I gave orders that no issue should be made at all until the wagons were properly prepared, and I had to refuse to issue meat on several occasions until they were properly prepared. The meat was sent on refrigerator cars, and I think it was the finest I ever saw in the Army. It seemed a pity to take such fine meat and throw it into such dirty wagons. These things had to be remedied, and we had a vast army here and it took time and patience and perseverance.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Your experience in the army, professor, did you some good, so that would give you some chance to show the patience that you had developed with the youngsters. Lieutenant Arrasmith, to what extent did the colonels of the volunteer regiments organize schools for the instruction of the commissary sergeants and cooks?

A. That I am unable to answer. I would like to state that when the army was here—between fifty and sixty thousand men—I was depot commissary and chief commissary without any assistants, and I worked for three months twenty hours out of the twenty-four, and it was to the fullest extent of my mental and physical powers, and it was impossible for me to go out and look after all of them.

Q. Do you know whether corps, division, and brigade commissaries attempted, through the colonels of regiments, to organize systematic instruction on these vital points in the several regiments?

A. I never heard of it.

Q. What do you regard, as a military man, as the first essential of troops in the field?

A. I believe it is necessary for the men to have some of the innate qualities of a soldier. I think the first law is obedience; to learn to obey orders. The next thing is for the men to be subordinate, and in all their transactions with the Government to serve the best interests of the service; and I think, particularly in time of war, that their best service should be at the disposal of their country, and I think they should be broad minded enough to lay aside any personal opinions.

Q. What is the first essential in caring for troops on the part of the colonel of the regiment?

A. I think the officer's first duty, sir, is always to his men.

Q. What is the craving demand of the men that should be first supplied?

A. Well, it is an old saying that "an army travels on its belly," and I think the food supply is the main requisite.

Q. So your department was dealing with one of the vital elements in the success of any army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the second element; the stomach first, and what next?

A. Discipline and instruction.

Q. Well, in carrying out the discipline and instruction, what comes next to the stomach, in your judgment—the bowels?

A. I think that the health and welfare of the men should always be paramount to everything. I believe it is necessary. That is one of the questions that should be carefully looked after.

Q. In other words, the sink is the essential thing?

A. Yes, sir; that is always given a great deal of attention.

Q. So far as your experience goes, what attention at first was given not only to the preparation of the sinks but to seeing that the men used them habitually and to the fullest extent?

A. In the beginning, when the troops began to arrive, I rode through the park on several occasions—went out to look after several companies and look after their supplies—and I will state to the board that I think inexperience on the part of the men and officers and the lack of discipline and utter disregard of proper sanitation were the causes which led to a good deal of sickness at the camp. I will state that I have letters that I wrote on the 23d and 24th of May, just after their arrival, in which I predicted the sickness, unless a different method of sanitation was inaugurated; but in answering your question directly I will say that the sinks were too close to the companies. They were dug 2 and 3 and 4 feet in depth and were not properly cared for, and the nuisance was committed through the woods about there to such an extent that even in the daytime the atmosphere was foul throughout the general camp; and at night, with the heavy dew and vapor that we have there where these troops were encamped in the woods, it was terrible; and in case of rains they would wash out those sinks and flood it over the place. I would like to state to the board that I had predicted these very difficulties. I thought the camping of these troops in the woods for two and two and a half months, where the tents were not taken down (in the regular service we observe the strictest rules of sanitation and we take down the tents once or twice a week and air them and make them up at night and they are fresh and sweet). for two months and more, with that mildew growth in there and expectorations of tobacco, that sickness was unavoidable.

By General McCook:

Q. To whom did you write these letters?

A. To my wife.

Q. Could we get extracts of these letters?

A. I have half a dozen of the letters right up there now. They are private to an extent.

Q. I would like to see those letters that you wrote?

A. I will state what I was going to say in regard to the sanitation. I believe that Chickamauga Park was a natural camping ground, a beautiful camping ground, and I believe there were too many men encamped there. I think twenty or twenty-five thousand men would have been a sufficient number. In regard to the sinks I was placed down near the railroad tracks, the ground was damp, and right in front of the commissary wagons would stick in the mud. When General Brooke and when General Breckinridge were in command I started a regular house cleaning, so to speak. I hauled off 200 loads of dirt and filth from about the commissary, and I took my whole force and put the men to work. Some of the other men asked me what I was cleaning up this way for. I said it was necessary, and afterwards I had many doctors say they had never seen such a clean camp. I had 200 men working day and night for six months, and I never had a man sick.

By General DODGE:

Q. Didn't they take down the tents here?

A. I saw regiment after regiment that were two months to two and a half months in these woods without taking down a tent, and it is a question of vital importance; and I will say another thing, it is strict attention to details that makes a regular veteran company, viz, for a man to look after the clothing of the men, underclothing, and every article they have, to see that they sleep off the ground, to see that their rations are well cared for, to inspect them, to look after the surgeons, to look after the welfare and health of the men—all these details help to make a company. I saw one of those volunteer camps the night they

came in here. I went out to see Colonel Bennett's regiment and there I saw men sleeping on the ground by the hundreds. When you would see old soldiers come in camp, they made rude bunks and slept off the ground. If you would take up a poncho, the ground was wet underneath. Many of these men inflicted hardships upon themselves.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Why did they dig those sinks so shallow?

A. I have heard it stated that it was on account of the rocky formation that the sinks were not dug deeper. I doubt if there was a camp in Chickamauga but what the sinks could have been dug out a farther distance, two, three, or four hundred yards where they could have dug them much deeper. I attended to the digging of my sinks. They were 10 or 12 feet deep out in Kelly's field. I dug two below my commissary, 12 feet deep, and I dug two on that hill. I had the civilians dig two. That would make six I had under my supervision.

Q. Were they in the open or in the woods?

A. In the open.

Q. If the troops had been encamped in the open, would there have been any difficulty?

A. No, sir; none whatever.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I would like to ask you, if these camps were laid out under instruction, whose duty was it to see that it was properly done?

A. The regimental officer.

Q. And they, not knowing what to do, or failing to do it, whose business was it to see that it was done?

A. That duty would next devolve upon the brigade commander, but these are duties that pertain more strictly to the service of companies and regiments.

Q. But if companies and regiments are so officered that they are not done, or perhaps can not be done, whose business is it to see that the regimental officers do it?

A. Those in command, sir. The orders are always issued, as I understand (and have been here), in every army, for proper sanitation and rules are laid down governing these things, and the drill regulations have full instructions in regard to camps, and there are a great many other works and treatises on camps. If these things are not carried out in the regiment they are brought to the attention of those who are in command.

Q. Was there no inspecting board to see that they existed?

A. I think the inspector's department. Nearly every officer of the regular inspector's department were called into active service, and they have really had no inspector's department except men appointed temporarily or appointed from civil life, and I am afraid they were not familiar with the requirements for the service.

Q. They were assigned to commanders knowing all these facts, and necessarily it was his duty to see that the camps were cared for by the men under his command?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Whose fault was it—his or the regimental commander?

A. I understood many things were called to his attention and orders issued. There was a lack of discipline here, and it was hard to get the orders carried out.

Q. Was it not the duty of the commanding general, the highest officer on the field, to see—if nobody else did it—that it was done?

A. I always understood that in a vast army like there was here, orders were issued and details carried out by subordinates. The first commanding officer, General Brooke, had just left the Department of the Lakes, and came here to

command this corps of the army and the Department of the Gulf and to organize an expedition for Porto Rico. He must have been a very busy man. The details are usually left to subordinate commanders.

Q. But suppose the subordinate commander did not carry them out, ought not the commanding general find it out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was apparent to the eye and nose that these orders were not carried out.

A. It was apparent to me; and a great many of those young men came down here, lots of good material, and full of patriotism, anxious to go the front, and they were expected to leave from day to day, and many of them were careless for that reason. It was expected that they were going away in one or two days. I think that accounts for a great deal of that laxity. When these men had been buoyed up with the hope of a campaign, and when peace was declared, I never saw the bottom fall out of anything like it did here. It seemed that everybody was homesick, or wanted to go home, and there was nothing to keep that army together but discipline, and there was a great scarcity of it.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did the commanding officers ever call your attention to these flagrant violations of sanitary orders in the entire camp?

A. Not to my personal knowledge. I really don't know about that. I know in the selection of the camp—I know that a camp was selected and proper places designated as a camping place, regiments, etc., under the supervision of the commanding general, and I know that upon the arrival of the troops upon several occasions I saw General Brooke riding back through the camp, and I have never known of a camp where these instructions have not been given. It is only presumption on my part that they were given.

Q. When a volunteer regiment arrived they had no choice of selection; they were assigned by the commanding general?

A. I understand they were assigned to a certain locality.

Q. Don't you think it is one of the essentials to have a good place to sleep as well as to take care of the bowels?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. These orders coming from headquarters and not being obeyed, whose business was it to put a stop to that condition of things ultimately? Who was the last officer whose business it was without question to see that the orders were obeyed?

A. Of course all the responsibility I presume depends upon the commanding general of the army for those things, but I would consider it utterly impracticable for a commanding general to attend to all the details of 50,000 men in a camp.

Q. But when he directs that details should be attended to and they are not attended to, is it not his business to brush up the officer who does not attend to it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If there was an extraordinary camp and everything had been done right, who should receive the praise, the commanding general?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, if the opposite occurred, who would get the blame?

A. I think that in this camp there was a certain amount of responsibility on everyone.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What kind of a staff did General Brooke have? Was it a large or small staff?

A. I knew every officer of his staff. General Sheridan was the adjutant-general, and Colonel Richards was his inspector-general, of the First Army Corps. General Brooke was commanding the army here and the First Army Corps and the Department of the Gulf.

Q. Who was the chief medical officer?

A. Hartsuff.

Q. Who was his inspector-general?

A. Colonel Richards, I think, was acting as inspector until he succeeded Sheridan.

Q. Were the staffs of the regular departments pretty well broken up to make brigadier-generals and major-generals?

A. I really have not any personal knowledge of that. I know very little about promotions in this army.

Q. Could not the major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf have made details from the regular establishment so far as the necessities of his command required it?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. What were those brigadier-generals and major-generals doing? Did you ever see them going around inspecting the camp? Did you ever meet them out there?

A. It was very seldom I got into the camp, and really I did not know several of the brigadier-generals and major-generals. I never even met them, and I am really not prepared to say. I am under oath here, and I do not know; it would only be conjecture.

Q. Didn't anybody ever come around when these places needed policing and jump on you?

A. No, sir; at all times, day and night, my place was in first-class condition.

Q. When did you establish this fine condition?

A. When I first went there.

Q. When General Brooke was succeeded, was there any change in regard to sanitation; was it better or otherwise?

A. Yes, sir; I think great efforts were made to bring about a more healthy condition there and great sickness did not prevail until later on. This utter lack of sanitation existed from the beginning of the encampment, but they did not begin to reap the harvest until after the departure of General Brooke. The sickness did not break out until after he went to Porto Rico. General Breckinridge assumed command, and strong efforts were made to bring about a better condition of affairs, but typhoid fever was epidemic. I visited the hospital in order to help them make their savings, etc., and I was told by one of the doctors there that the fever was hard to check. The camps of those going away were left in an unsatisfactory state. In one of the reviews I rode out there to one of those old camps and the odors were awful.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Something Lieutenant Arrasmith stated about the hospitals reminds me—were hospitals allowed to draw rations more than once in ten days?

A. They were allowed to draw at any time. I endeavored in my department to eliminate unnecessary formalities. I believe in a certain amount of red tape, for the men to be held to a proper amount of accountability, but when it interferes with business I believe in eliminating it. I allowed the hospitals every latitude and all the other organizations. I invoiced in bulk to them and told them all I would invoice anything to them that they wished any hour of the day or night, and I had regiments coming in from other States; many had not gotten their full supply up there and many were inexperienced, and their hard bread and bacon was in a bad state. I would take it right in and give them fresh beef and bread.

Q. I have been told by the surgeon in a hospital—there might have been 25 inmates to start with—they would draw rations for 25 inmates, and perhaps two days after that 25 or 50 men would come in and they would be unable to draw for the new arrivals until the end of the ten days?

A. If he failed to draw them it was because he was inexperienced and would not send for them. Dr. Carter came to the hospital and found they had no rations. He telephoned for rations. He had 150 men coming in (he mentioned this to me afterwards). I went right to the quartermaster and got wagons and sent them all the rations they wanted. If regiments came in that could not draw rations for three or four days, I asked them how many men they had and gave them orders for fresh beef or rations. There was no man in our organization that was turned away.

Q. You say that if the surgeon did not have the rations and did not draw for them it was because he was inexperienced?

A. Yes, sir. Many of the men did not know when they had savings. I made savings for the hospitals. I took this note the other day: The amount of money I paid out for these men—I find that in July I made savings for the hospital, \$1,460.33; for August, I made \$4,546.88; for September, I made a saving of \$1,727.67; and I have invoiced money on account of this 60 cents per day to the hospitals and paid in commutations to sick men going away \$27,276.26, exclusive of October.

Q. What became of these first savings?

A. They were turned over to the surgeon in charge of the hospitals, and I instructed the hospitals that whether they had a saving or not to come to the commissary and they could purchase anything they wanted there and have it charged to the hospital corps. We had all the fruits, jellies, sirups, tomatoes, and fruits of every kind, and they were always at the disposal of them.

Q. If they didn't have money?

A. Yes, sir; or company fund, they could come there at any time and have it charged to the hospitals. I gave personal instructions to the hospitals, and rode around and instructed the officers to make these savings.

Q. What month and day of the month did you go and tell them they could have these articles that you mentioned on credit?

A. I notified them from the very beginning when they drew rations, and at different intervals I notified them and went about to help them, and I sent in addition a circular letter to every regimental adjutant that was at Chickamauga, that any officer or soldier of that command could purchase anything without the formality of an order or requisition, and I would O. K. it.

Q. Did you notify the officer in charge of the Second Division of the Third Corps hospital early in July that he could get his articles without purchasing them?

A. I notified them all. All these hospitals were instructed and shown the stores we had in the retail department. The stores were all in plain view, and in the wholesale department there was an unlimited supply at all times.

Q. And the lack of money would not prevent them?

A. Not at all.

Q. Has not the commissary department been furnished in such completeness that you can walk into your commissary store and buy anything that you can buy in any well-regulated establishment in Chicago now?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. I have fresh beef, and it is the finest I have ever seen. The fresh bread is equal to anything in this country. I have in my commissary potatoes as large as my fist, and the onions are splendid; the coffee I think is the finest I have ever seen, and the sugar is splendid. It is equal to the usual sugar, white sugar and very good sugar, too.

Q. Between an A and C?

A. I don't know that I could determine that. The rice, beans, hominy, bacon, salt, vinegar, are all excellent. I telegraphed for some bacon the other day, and I think it is the finest I have ever seen, and if any gentlemen of the board care to go over to the store I will show them everything.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Can you say the same thing from the beginning to the end?

A. Yes, sir; with the exception of the extreme hot weather, the potatoes and bacon—there were some skippers got into the bacon, but that was remedied.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The condition that you saw throughout the camps, had that information been given to the general commanding would it not have been overcome?

A. Well, I never gave that any particular thought. My duty pertained directly to my department, and I proceeded to correct that instantly.

Q. Well, your department was as much under his charge as the others? Why did you not send letters, requisitions, instructions, etc., through his headquarters?

A. It could have been done that way. but it would have taken longer. I dealt directly in my department, in the issues, with the brigades and regiments, and I was directly and daily in communication with them, and I did not think it was necessary. The commanding general knew all this. The papers were too voluminous in a vast army to send anything through headquarters unless it was a necessity.

Q. He also knew he had a number of ignorant and willing volunteer soldiers, all needing instruction. He must have known that, and it was his duty to see that they were given proper instructions upon it.

A. Well, I would hardly—I should judge there were about 3,500 to 4,000 officers. According to regulations a regiment is an administrative unit in regard to instructions.

Q. All or a part under a division or corps commander?

A. I worked hard with my men, and I am speaking in all kindness. I worked days and weeks with them. There is not one of them that is not a personal friend of mine who did not come down and thank me for the thousands of things I did to aid and instruct them.

Lieut. JAMES MURRAY ARRASMITH, recalled, submitted the following:

“CHICKAMAUGA BATTLEFIELD, *May 14.*

“The volunteers are coming in by the thousands; will have 20,000 here to-night. It is a great mistake to send so many here, as railroad facilities are poor. The camp covers so much ground that it will be almost impossible to properly provide for them.”

“MAY 20.

“Am going to write you a note in the early morning before the great rush comes. I went out last night to see the Illinois regiment; saw Colonel Bennett, and he is coming over to dinner this evening. I saw hundreds of the militia sleeping on the ground, and I asked the officer if he could not get straw for them. He said they preferred to sleep on the ground to filling bed sacks and making these rude cots. Well, you know what that means; sickness to beat the band, and the volunteer officers do not know enough to take care of their men.”

“MAY 21.

“Have 30,000 men here now, and still they come, and we do not know when the crowd will end. Many of the poor soldiers are sick with summer complaint, pneumonia, etc. Yesterday, while one of the regiments was marching to camp, eight men fell out and one of them died.”

"MAY 22.

"Many men are sick, and a great many more are going to be, for I never saw anything like the poor sanitary condition of this volunteer camp."

"CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, GA., *June 11, 1898.*

"MY DEAR NELSIE: Being very tired to-night, and about worn out from writing all day, and the many cares of business, etc., I concluded to dictate a letter to you in which I will give you a short account of life at Chickamauga and the daily routine here. I have arranged matters so that I sleep until about 5 o'clock in the morning and go to bed usually not later than midnight. Of course the work is hard, and one gets dreadfully tired at times; nevertheless there is a certain excitement that has a tendency to make this work agreeable in some ways, as one realizes that a state of war exists, that we have an immense army here, and everything is moving very fast. The weather has been very dry, and the roads exceedingly dusty. There has been no rain here for at least three weeks, and the weather is getting hotter every day. Day before yesterday and to-day the thermometer registered 100 in the shade and 106 in General Brooke's tent; nevertheless, my office, particularly in the morning, is cool and pleasant, but in the afternoon for two or three hours it is dreadful. Chickamauga Park is covered with a beautiful growth of timber, but here and there are open spaces of from 50 to 100 acres suitable for drill grounds; the roads are well laid out and exceedingly good. The water supply is somewhat limited, but water is now being piped in and there will be no further shortage.

"The health of the command is excellent, better, in fact, than could be expected; I think a great deal of that is due to the fact that the troops are well provided for. Many of the regiments came here in terrible shape. The rations issued to them in the States were inferior in quality and lacking in quantity, and they knew absolutely nothing about taking care of the supplies furnished them, so you can imagine their almost destitute condition upon their arrival here. I fully believe that had they been obliged to eat the terrible mess of supplies furnished them by their respective States the efficiency of the whole command would have been materially affected.

"Large quantities of the stores brought here were turned into my department, and fresh beef, bread, and other suitable supplies furnished them instead, and the effect was marvellous. In ten days we had a bakery constructed here, and are now turning out 50,000 loaves of bread per day, and of the finest quality. Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, have the beef contract, and the beef is sent here in their own cars, and it is perfectly beautiful. I telegraphed St. Louis for 1,000,000 pounds of potatoes and onions, to be furnished every month, portions of the supplies to arrive at intervals of five days. These stores are the finest that I have ever seen shipped to a military post.

"I smashed all the local contracts because the business people in this portion of the country are about twenty years behind the times; they have no idea of the magnitude of the work going on at this point, and no conception of the quantity and quality of stores needed. I telegraphed the Commissary-General a message of 668 words. This telegram produced about 25 carloads of the finest stores I have ever seen collected together. These stores embrace everything you have ever seen for sale to officers in the commissary, and all shipped in car lots. All my other stores are simply magnificent. I have 10 warehouses filled to overflowing, and 30 carloads on the track. We average about 200 wagonloads of supplies per day and receive stores by the carload. This may give you a faint idea of the magnitude of my work and the extent of my responsibility, but you can have no idea of the clerical work involved.

“There is nothing new in military circles, except that an expedition has left Tampa, destination unknown. More troops are ordered here, and we expect that several regiments will leave in the near future. Of course, no orders are given until the very moment of action.

“I am very pleasantly circumstanced as far as messing is concerned, and I have a very nice tent with a very nice floor and everything comfortable, at General Brooke's headquarters.

“My relations are extremely pleasant with all the officers here, and I have the satisfaction of knowing that I am doing some important work here, and doing it well, and while I do not intend to throw any bouquets at myself, I believe that this same opinion is held by every officer here, from General Brooke to the lowest subordinate.

“Not wishing to wear out my stenographer, I am going to close this letter with the hope that you are better than when you last wrote me, and that I may hear from you very often or whenever convenient for you to write.

“Affectionately, yours,

“J. M. ARRASMITH.”

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. General Brooke knew the condition of these soldiers, as well as you did, didn't he?

A. That I can not state positively, sir; because, I presume, I did not speak to General Brooke once in two or three weeks.

Q. Didn't he have an inspection officer with him?

A. Colonel Richards was the inspector at headquarters at that time; also Colonel Vroom, and when General Sheridan was made brigadier-general he (Colonel Richards) took his place as adjutant-general.

Q. Do you know whether General Brooke made any report about the condition of these troops or not?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether the inspector-general ever made any report about them?

A. I heard General Breckinridge stated something about his visit here. Frequently I heard him discuss his visits here, and the Santiago campaign; but I do not recollect his mentioning any particular report that he made. I presume that he did make a report, but I am not familiar with it.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How much notice did General Brooke have that he was going to leave the camp before he left?

A. I do not know that. I had about three days' notification myself. I prepared all the stores, and shipped a carload of supplies with headquarters.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF DR. A. W. BOYD.

Dr. A. W. BOYD then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, will you be kind enough to give us your name, residence, and how long a time you have been a practicing physician?

A. A. W. Boyd; Chattanooga; practicing twelve years.

Q. Have you had occasion during the past summer to see anything at Camp Thomas, or of the sick and convalescent that were passing through Chattanooga?

A. Yes, sir; I saw some of the sick soldiers, and treated some here in the city who came in and put themselves under my care. I did not see any at Camp Thomas, however.

Q. Do you know anything of the conditions under which the sick and convalescent passed through Chattanooga? Did you have occasion to see them in transit at the station at all?

A. I saw one of the men at the Central Depot, who was crippled; who was thrown under a train by some means and had two limbs crushed entirely off, one leg below the knee, and the forearm.

Q. Do you remember about what time that was?

A. I do not know; I think it was about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, but do not remember the day.

Q. Do you know what regiment he belonged to?

A. A New York regiment.

Q. Did anyone else of the Chattanooga physicians see this soldier?

A. I don't know, sir. I saw him just a little before 6 o'clock. I was driving past the Central station and he was in a little house there in a yard. Someone stopped me and asked me to come in and see him. I found him there in charge of Dr. Stewart, who lives in Alabama. He chanced to be at the depot waiting for a train, and he washed his wounds. I know Dr. Stewart very well, and found this man in the condition I have just mentioned.

Q. Did you make any preparations, you or Dr. Stewart, or anyone at the time, to operate upon this man where he was, or to remove him to the hospital in Chattanooga?

A. I examined him and found at that time a good, strong circulation. The man was under the influence of liquor at the time he was injured and he had a good pulse at that time. After I completed my examination, Mr. Howell came in and introduced to me a surgeon (I have forgotten his name). I stated to him I found this man with a good, strong pulse; if he had immediate attention he might be saved. This surgeon remarked he had no instruments and was not prepared to operate on him, and I proposed to lend him mine and render him any assistance I could. He stated it was a railroad case properly, and he understood the railroad surgeon had been called, and he was not going to have anything to do with it; so he went out, and I got in my buggy and went home.

Q. That's all you know about the case?

A. Yes, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. You did not get the name of the major?

A. No, sir.

Q. Neither the name nor his regiment?

A. No, sir.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF DR. G. A. BAXTER.

Dr. G. A. BAXTER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, will you be kind enough to give us your name?

A. G. A. Baxter.

Q. Your residence?

A. Chattanooga.

Q. How long have you been practicing?

A. Since 1873.

Q. Have you had occasion during the summer to observe the sick and convalescent soldiers from Camp Thomas passing through Chattanooga?

A. In a measure.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell us what you saw—of what condition they were in as respects their physical state, their physical condition to travel, advisability of sending them home, etc.

A. I have seen nothing to criticise in that respect, sir, as far as the sick is concerned in relation to travel. I had charge of a small private hospital here, and had it filled from the beginning to the end with soldiers and officers.

Q. Soldiers taken from the trains?

A. Some taken from the trains at first; others that voluntarily came there from Camp Thomas.

Q. In what condition did you find those that came from Camp Thomas, as to their physical state?

A. Their physical state evidently had been more or less debilitated, but the majority came there after three or four days' fever or bowel trouble, and some with dysentery. Some of the soldiers that came in from the trains had pneumonia already. I took five from the trains, the first day they arrived here, to St. Vincent's.

Q. Where did they come from?

A. Springfield, Ill.; in transit to Camp Thomas.

Q. Do you know anything about a man who had his leg crushed at the station here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell us what you know of that?

A. A man by the name of Frank, Sergeant Frank, of the Ninth New York, was hit on the head by a negro, who he was supposed to be pursuing, and knocked under a backing engine crossing the crossing, and was taken into my little room down here at the depot. I am the railroad surgeon; I was telephoned for and I did not reach him perhaps for an hour and a half; I was on the mountain at the time; when I reached him I examined him and found one leg off and one arm crushed off; the leg was crushed off above the knee, between the knee and hip joint; the thumb of the opposite hand was crushed off and he had a large protrusion or swelling on his head. At the time I saw him he was in a state of profound shock—unconscious, and with a pulse ranging from probably 130 to 140; he had already been seen by several physicians at the time, and there were two or three present when I reached him, two of whom I sent over. They were there in the room, I think, for the purpose of taking the injured limbs off, and they were trying to make him as comfortable as possible by means of hypodermic injections, and strychnine and whisky, and some opium—trying to revive him from the shock. Shortly after I reached there, within five minutes, a surgeon of the Ninth New York, to which regiment this man belonged, came in.

Q. What was his name?

A. Samuel D. Hubber (or Hubbard) major, surgeon of the Ninth New York. He came in, in a blustering way, and his first remark was to the provost guard, a number of whom were in the room. He said: "Clear this room of everybody." Someone remarked that there were doctors present, and he said: "I guess you can

leave them alone." Without addressing himself to the doctors, he said: "There are some doctors here." He said: "Where is the railroad surgeon?" I said: "I am the railroad surgeon." He said: "Why don't you do something for this man?" I said: "All has been done for him that can be done up to the present time." He said: "Nothing in the world has been done with him; it is a perfect outrage leaving him all this time. When was he injured?" Someone said: "About 6 o'clock." He said: "Nothing has been done for him; his life could be saved." I said: "I think I have been in business long enough to know something about my work." He said: "Yes; I have seen men being in it long enough to forget everything he ever knew; you heard the story of the man being over 35 years of age?" I said: "I have heard of men never reaching reason." He said: "I will take charge of this man." I said: "What are you going to do with him?" He said: "Take him somewhere where I can operate on him." I said: "He is not in condition to be operated on." Someone said: "Stanton House and Read House had been tried and both had refused." I said: "If you insist on removing him, it would be bad surgery. We can furnish you with everything you need. If you remove him, don't remove him any great distance. There is a hospital about a mile and a half away, and has smooth streets, and he can be taken there better than anywhere else I know of. We can take him to a boarding place." He said: "No; I will take him to the park." I said: "If you take him to the park, you take the entire responsibility; taking a man in his last stage of life." He said, "I assume all that responsibility. I will take him to the park; I will take him to the park." I said, "Then, how can I assist you?" He said, "I want to send some telegrams out there." I said, "Write your telegrams and I will send them," and he then said, "Where is paper?" I said, "Come with me to the telegraph office." And he went and wrote out his telegrams, and after he wrote them out he told me that he could not send it from there, because they had no communication with the park. I took the telegram and said I would see it sent from another railroad. They told me they had no messenger at the park, but they could telephone it out there, which they did. They had no messenger, and I asked them to telephone to the commissary department, and they sent it out. While I was gone he complained to Dr. Holtzclaw, about Chattanooga and the South and the doctors and everything. Dr. Holtzclaw reports to me that he slandered the doctors in general and said that they were thieves and robbers. When I returned he commenced about the ambulance. I told him an ambulance had been ordered; that I telephoned from the mountain for it, but it was being used by a doctor for another soldier. He went on so about it that I had the patient taken out of the ambulance and brought the ambulance around to him. He then took his man off and went down the street. In the meantime he ordered the provost guard to stop the train and hold it until he could get through. I sent a number of the provost guard down to stop the train until he could get through. I secured a place in the baggage car for him. After I came back he was still going on very lively, attacking things in general. I said to him, "Now, Doctor, I have done all I can for you in a respectable manner. If I have any more dealings with you it must be in a courteous way." He then commenced to abuse me personally, and, surrounded by the provost guard, used the expression, "What are you but a railroad surgeon?" and other things to that effect.

Q. Was the man removed?

A. Yes, sir; he was taken to Sharp's undertaking establishment and kept there for the course of an hour or two—I don't know how long—and died.

Q. Did you have occasion to take any further steps in regard to this matter?

A. I was so outraged that I preferred charges. They are here in this paper, backed by five witnesses under oath. They are in town and can be reached.

Q. What action was taken on the charges?

A. They were given to the lieutenant-colonel. He told us that it was an outrage, and the charges would be carefully considered. I went back and wrote the charges, and mailed him the charges, with five affidavits, which are included in there, and sworn to, and sent them to General Breckinridge. In the course of a week or two I thought the matter had all dropped. His inspector-general, Colonel Baldwin, visited me in town and inquired about the matter, and stated that General Breckinridge had ordered a court-martial on that. I heard nothing more until the army left here, among them the Ninth New York, and heard they had gone back to New York to be disbanded—I don't know that personally. General Breckinridge had disappeared, and I heard nothing more until ten days ago, when I received a letter from a captain at Lexington saying that General Breckinridge preferred that my charges be included along with his, if I still preferred to push them. Realizing that the matter had changed locality, and that I would have no chance to get my witnesses there, and no possible chance, as I thought, to convict him away from home, where all the witnesses were, I paid no further attention to the matter.

Q. Did you observe the condition of the sick at Camp Thomas during the summer?

A. Yes, sir; I went out there.

Q. In what condition did you find them?

A. In the Sternberg Hospital and in the Leiter Hospital, I don't think there could have been a more thorough and complete and perfect care anywhere in the world. I think the Sternberg Hospital was a model, as far as I could see. The Leiter Hospital at first was not in proper condition to move sick into. There was some sanitary arrangements in the basement that were very bad, and which I saw; but they were remedied as soon as Colonel Carter, who was in charge, could do it, and I think they were cared for thoroughly and well. I was not well impressed with the division hospital, so called.

Q. Did you have occasion as railway surgeon or physician in Chattanooga to see the sick as they passed through here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what condition were they?

A. The majority of them were partly convalescent and able to travel and anxious to get home, taking sometimes a good deal of risk upon themselves; but I regarded that as a personal risk of their own. I saw only one train that I felt exceedingly bad about, and that was two cars coming through on the way to Wisconsin from Jacksonville. They passed through here and I was telegraphed to meet them. They had one hospital attendant on board, three or four women, and some had the mothers of soldiers present, but no doctors or medicines.

Q. Will you be kind enough to give me the day, if you can, and who it was under charge of?

A. I can not give that, but they were Wisconsin troops and were stopped long enough in the depot here that I might go through the train to afford them whatever assistance I could. I paid most of my attention to one young man on that train who was having at that time hemorrhages from the bowels as the result of typhoid fever. I went out and got some ice bags for him.

Q. Can you approximately fix the date of that train?

A. No, sir; I can not. It was toward the last movement of these troops. It can not have been longer than six weeks ago.

Q. In the month of September?

A. I can not say, but I think it was. I think Superintendent Griggs can give you the date.

Q. You say the train had no medical officers?

A. No medical officer; at least I was told so.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How many men were aboard that train, Doctor?

A. I can not speak in numbers. There were two cars. They seemed to be full. They were sleeping cars.

Q. What was the character of the disease of the men, do you know?

A. They seemed to be convalescents from typhoid fever. Some were not in the state of convalescence. One young man had hemorrhages, as I said.

Q. Had they any attendants?

A. They had one hospital attendant with a red cross on his arm whom I saw, and there were three or four ladies, some of whom told me they were mothers of the boys and were giving them all the aid and attention they could.

Q. Do you know what the qualifications of this attendant were?

A. I know he was asking me what to do.

Q. He was not a medical man?

A. No, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, can you ask Mr. Griggs to notify us of the date of the passage of that train and what troops there were on it?

A. Yes, sir; if I can reach him to-day so as to get it I will do it. I can do that by telegraph. He is on the Cincinnati Southern.

Here follows the information referred to:

“SOMERSET, *October 29, 1898.*

“J. C. HOWELL, *Chattanooga:*

“The two Wisconsin cars, one of them for Milwaukee and one for Madison, left Chattanooga 1.17 p. m. September 12. I saw no medical officer, and was informed by Dr. Baxter there was none on the train.

“A. GRIGGS.”

By General BEAVER:

Q. What division hospitals did you visit, Doctor?

A. I visited the Third.

Q. Of what corps?

A. It was the hospital. I think the doctors were trying to do the best they could.

Q. What other hospital did you visit?

A. The Third Division, Third Corps.

Q. What was the principal defect in these division hospitals?

A. I think the principal defect was overcrowding.

Q. What was the sanitary condition surrounding the hospital?

A. Generally good—as good as I thought could be made.

Q. Were these hospitals in the immediate vicinity of the troops or a sufficient distance so as to prevent unsanitary conditions in the camps of the troops?

A. I think they were sufficiently removed from the troops.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. That was the sanitary condition of the camp generally at the time you visited it?

A. I visited it at all times during the summer. When the regulars were here it was very excellent. We had very little sickness, and I was told during the progress at the time there was very little sickness. The volunteers—the conditions were changed very materially from the regulars. They were put under the trees. I don't think they were much more crowded than the regulars, but they were under the trees, and their sanitary regulations did not seem to be so strictly adhered to as among the regulars.

Q. What was the condition of the sinks of these troops?

A. They seemed to be far enough removed in some places, but, in my opinion,

to be no source of immediate danger; and in others they were very close, and in several instances I saw myself the sinks were overflowing.

Q. What was the condition of the air of the camp, sweet or foul?

A. The air was filled with dust all the time and this dust carried everything almost.

Q. Aside from the dust?

A. I did not notice anything particularly in that way.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF J. C. HOWELL.

J. C. HOWELL, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Mr. Howell, give us your name and business.

A. J. C. Howell; station master, Central station, Chattanooga.

Q. How long have you been in that position?

A. Seven years at this depot and seven years at the Union depot.

Q. Did you occupy that position during this summer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What, if any, opportunities for observation have you had with reference to the troops coming to and going from Camp Thomas?

A. I had every opportunity of seeing them every day.

Q. What, if anything, did you observe that was peculiar at any one time, and what, if anything, that was especially peculiar—any particular instances of accidents or sickness, or neglect on anybody's part?

A. Well, of course, in four or five months there were many soldiers transported there at our place. Of course, there were many little things not worth mentioning; probably it was nobody's fault. The difficulty that I presume you refer to is the handling of some sick soldiers on the night of August 20.

Q. On what trains?

A. They came in over the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern about 7 o'clock, and I think if that is the letter it is the 20th of August [Dr. Conner held in his hand the letter referred to]. They remained in the depot and came in, and they were without transportation, or without their furlough, and I think there were 54 men, some in a very bad condition, and we had to get some cots. Lieutenant Albretson paid for them out of his own money. We transformed the colored waiting room into a hospital for the night, and the next day some of these men were in a very bad condition. I don't really know whose fault it was.

Q. Do you know from what camp they came?

A. Camp Thomas. I don't know whether it was the fault of the transportation department or the surgeon or whom. The letter there that was written was the letter that the passenger agent—and Captain Howell asked me about the difficulty, and I had to write to him about that information, and that includes the information he wanted. Lieutenant Albretson was quite a young man, and I will say for him he was certainly a sterling young fellow. He was a hustler. He jumped around and spent his own money to satisfy these men. I notified the relief committee and they came down here.

Q. What was their point of destination?

A. I don't know. He said they were for various points in the East.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the division from which they came or the hospital?

- A. No, sir; only what I got in that letter.
 Q. Where is Brown, the passenger agent?
 A. In Knoxville.
 Q. He has a personal knowledge as to their division?
 A. Yes, sir.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. D. E. McCARTHY.

Capt. D. E. McCARTHY then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Captain, kindly give us your full name and rank and the department you are in.

A. D. E. McCarthy; captain and assistant quartermaster.

Q. Where have you been discharging the business of quartermaster since the war with Spain?

A. Camp Thomas, Ga.

Q. When did you come there?

A. April 24, 1898.

Q. The troops were in camp when you arrived?

A. The regular troops were.

Q. How many?

A. I think about eight regiments.

Q. What position have you filled at Camp Thomas?

A. Depot quartermaster.

Q. Have you filled that continuously since your arrival up to the present date?

A. No, sir; I was on sick leave from August 1 to September 23.

Q. With that exception you have been in charge of the quartermaster's depot at the camp?

A. I have.

Q. At the time of your taking charge of that depot what supplies were on hand in a general way?

A. Just a little forage.

Q. Had you any supplies on hand of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, such as is used in the field and transportation, at the time of the arrival of the volunteers? And if so, state to what extent.

A. It is pretty hard to remember now exactly. We had some supplies; not very much.

Q. Were the regular regiments supplied with their own transportation and camp and garrison equipage?

A. They were here; yes, sir.

Q. What they lacked was supplied here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they leave before the volunteers came, or were they still in camp when the volunteers arrived?

A. They had all left.

Q. What was the date of the arrival of the first volunteer regiment, as near as you can remember?

A. The regulars left about the 10th or 11th of May. I think the first regiment came three or four days afterwards.

Q. How rapidly did they arrive here?

A. Very rapidly. Some days they came four and five regiments a day.

Q. To what extent were the volunteers as they came here supplied with clothing, tents, mess pans, and camp utensils and cooking utensils generally?

A. I didn't have charge of the clothing and equipage. I had charge of everything else except that.

Q. What did that include?

A. Forage, and all kinds of tools; transportation, mules, and harness.

Q. Then with the essential parts of the equipment of the regiment you had nothing to do; that is, so far as their personal clothing and tentage and camp and garrison equipage were concerned?

A. Nothing except cooking arrangements.

By General DODGE:

Q. Who had charge of the clothing?

A. Captain Zalinski.

Q. How rapidly were you able to assemble the transportation needed for the several regiments?

A. Very rapidly.

Q. What was the quality of the wagons and harness that you received?

A. Of good quality.

Q. How were they acquired—were they the regular army wagon, or such as could be purchased in the open market?

A. The regular troops had their regular escort wagons and so did the First Ohio Volunteers, the rest got theirs from the Studebaker and Milburn wagon companies.

Q. Were they the standard?

A. They were not as large.

Q. What was the character of the animals furnished for the transportation; were they mules exclusively, or mules and horses both?

A. Mules almost exclusively; there were heavy horses used for the heavy ambulances.

Q. Now, generally, what was the character of these animals?

A. Excellent.

Q. As to harness. Was that up to the standard in specifications, or such as could be purchased in the open market?

A. I presume it was such as could be purchased; it was very good harness.

Q. Were you amply equipped with transportation in the First Corps by the time it was ordered to be removed?

A. Yes, sir; it was thoroughly equipped.

Q. Were all the different parts of the quartermaster's department in your depot?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Captain, what was the weak place, if there was one, in the administration of that portion of the quartermaster's department that came under your immediate charge?

A. I didn't notice any weak place at all. The supplies came in rapidly and were rapidly issued.

Q. Were the demands, the reasonable demands, of the troops met as they were made upon your department?

A. Yes, sir; and the various quartermasters issued the things themselves.

Q. How long have you been in the military service, Captain?

A. I have been an officer since 1881.

Q. Did you have any time or opportunity of observing the condition of the camp and of the troops in camp, or were your duties such as to confine you to the depot?

A. I didn't have the time.

Q. To what extent did you have under your charge the issuing of the transportation facilities for the sick?

A. It was all under my charge, but I think there were no sick transported by me up to the time when I went on sick leave. It was mostly done in August and September.

Q. You had no charge of transportation; you were simply depot quartermaster and issued transportation on the railroads?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Up to the time you left, did you have charge of the issuing of the transportation for the conveying of the sick away from camp? Would that have come under your department?

A. Yes, sir; it would.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you have anything to do with the selection of the route by which men were to travel?

A. Yes, sir; it is entirely in my hands.

Q. It has been reported, on one occasion, at least, that men were sent by way of Atlanta to the East, taking twenty-four hours longer than required. Do you know anything about that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about men being sent to Atlanta and not getting out of Atlanta twenty-four hours after leaving the camp?

A. Nothing has ever been reported to me of that kind. I generally routed the men depending upon the time they wanted to leave. If they wanted to leave at 1 o'clock, I sent them on a route having a train leaving about that time. If they wanted to go at 10 o'clock at night, I routed them on a route that went at that time. I generally allowed them to select the routes.

Q. Did you have any charge of the animals and ambulances?

A. Up to the middle of July.

Q. Were you able to meet the demands for ambulances and animals?

A. Yes, sir; there were 50 or 75 there for weeks before they were called for.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF EDWARD E. BETTS.

EDWARD E. BETTS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Mr. Betts, will you give us your full name and address and your present occupation?

A. Edward E. Betts; Chickamauga, Tenn.; the engineer of the park.

Q. Chickamauga Park?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you occupied that position?

A. Since October, 1890.

Q. What are your duties in connection with that position?

A. Building and maintaining roads, general park maintenance, monuments, erecting tablets, erecting foundations for monuments, and building bridges across the various streams, and stone work, and all work in the general engineering of the park that occurs.

Q. Are you familiar with the topography of the camp?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Has there been a topographical survey of the camp made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who made that?

A. It was made under my directions.

Q. When was that made?

A. That was my first duty in connection with the camp, and it was finished, I believe, in 1893.

Q. Was that topographical map—the results—lithographed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you furnish the commission with a lithographed copy?

A. Yes, sir. That, at least, is the result of our topographical survey.

Q. That will give us the elevation of all the different parts of the camp, as I understand it.

A. Yes, sir; shown by contour intervals.

Q. What is the distance between the contour lines?

A. I think it is stated on the map as 20-foot intervals. I have made maps of different intervals [producing map]. The contour on this is 10 feet; on the battlefield they are 20 feet.

Q. Can you furnish copies of both?

A. Yes, sir.

(Topographical map of the camp and map of the battlefield to be furnished and considered as part of the evidence of this witness, and to be marked "E. E. B., No. A., October 29, 1898.")

Q. When was that survey completed?

A. I am not quite sure about the exact date, because we were carrying on other work at the same time.

Q. Were you on duty at the time the park was selected as George H. Thomas Camp?

A. Yes, sir; I was engineer in charge.

Q. Have you been on duty ever since it was established?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who had charge of the water-supply supervision?

A. General Boynton, the chairman of the commission.

Q. Who had the professional charge of it—who did the professional work in connection with the water supply?

A. I did.

Q. You then acted as hydraulic as well as civil engineer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were the facilities for supplying water to the camp at the time the troops first arrived here?

A. At the time the first troops arrived, which was the Twenty-fifth Infantry of the Regular Army, we had nine of our deep-drilled wells and a number of cold springs that had been considered as never-failing and of undoubted purity, and a number of wells that were dug years ago at the various houses where the farmers lived, which was their supply. Before we used that water we cleaned out all the wells and walled up springs and provided springs with double-acting pumps and facilities for pumping water quickly and in the same condition it came from the springs.

Q. What was the capacity of the water supply in gallons per day of twenty-four hours at the time the troops began to assemble here?

A. That would be very difficult to tell.

Q. Can you approximate it?

A. I doubt whether I could, just offhand.

Q. These pumps that you spoke of as being put into the wells were hand pumps?

A. Yes, sir; all of them.

Q. What was the capacity of each one of these per minute as pumped by hand?

A. These pumps were 2½-inch suction and 2 inches discharge, and I have noticed

when the water wagons drove under them—we had an overhanging pipe—that they would fill a 48 or 50 gallon barrel in a minute.

Q. With active handling you could fill a barrel a minute from any one of these pumps?

A. Yes, sir; from the shallow lift pump. In the deep wells they were not of that capacity, as the lifts were heavier and were used for drinking purposes.

Q. How many springs were available for water supply independently of the pumps, and what was their capacity?

A. I have that in an exhibit to an annual report which I recently made to our commission.

Q. Is that correct, in your judgment?

A. Yes, sir; it represents the condition of the water supply. I have four exhibits here. These are the copies I propose to submit as part of this evidence.

(Exhibit covering the water supply as provided by wells to pumps, contained in report made to the Park Commission, submitted by the witness and regarded as part of his testimony, and marked "Exhibit E. E. B., No. B, October 29, 1898." And also analysis of the water supply of all the wells—the water-supply extension.)

Q. What was done to keep up with the demand of the troops as they arrived for the water supply? What was done from time to time to meet the emergency, and the demand it created, for the water supply of the troops?

A. Now, I have that in another exhibit. Of course, I might supplement that by any testimony you might choose to ask.

Q. Does it cover the point fully, in your judgment?

A. I think it covers the main features.

Q. In the report you submitted to me?

A. General Boynton (October 2). That is an appendix to the report I made to the Secretary of War.

(Memorandum report furnished General Boynton October 2, 1898, by witness in answer to the above and made part of his testimony in reference thereto, marked "Report on water supply to H. V. B., E. E. B., Exhibit C, October 29, 1898.")

Q. That covers your increase of the plant at Chickamauga Park and everything connected with it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Including the pumping station, the power—does it give us the details of the establishment and the capacity?

A. Yes, sir; the standpipe; the dates that they were erected, to show how the work was pushed to completion. It shows the lengths of the laterals and the lengths and sizes.

Q. And pressure?

A. Yes, sir; and the elevation, and in addition to the standpipe—I don't know whether I made it entirely clear in that report—our water mains—the extensions were changed. As the camps grew the demands became greater. We were going to make the wagons come to the central main rather than to make them reach to them, and it was decided to make them reach to them and I directed pressure to be put on this main [indicating].

Q. Was the water supply of the camp at all times sufficient for its demands, in your judgment?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. What was the farthest point, in distance, from which water was hauled to the camp?

A. From the limits of the park, the eastern boundary of the park, Jay's Mills, over one of our roads to Ellis Spring, was 4 miles, making a round trip of 8

miles. A good many commands hauled water 4 miles farther, 2 miles each way. I understand that some of these commands around Lytle Station did.

Q. That made a round trip of how much?

A. Twelve miles. The Blue Springs of Chickamauga was (I estimate by the road) but 3 miles from Alexander's bridge—may be not so much—2½ miles.

Q. What was the longest haul any body of troops had to make to that spring in making a round trip?

A. About 10 miles would be the extreme haul.

Q. How many trips could a water wagon make in a day to the troops that were farthest removed from these springs?

A. They could make two trips, working under our eight-hour laws; it would crowd them to do it.

Q. Your roads are exceptionally good?

A. The road to Ellis Springs was exceptionally good. The road to Blue Springs was exceptionally bad—full of mud holes.

Q. Do you know where the Sternberg gets its water supply?

A. No, sir; excepting bottled water, hygeia, etc.

Q. I mean get water supply for cooking here, do you know?

A. No, sir; I don't know that.

Q. What is the distance from Blue Springs to Sternberg Hospital?

A. [Witness refers to a map.] Four and a half to 5 miles.

By General DODGE:

Q. Is not the Sternberg piped?

A. We have a lateral from the spring.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know whether they hauled water from the Blue Springs to the hospital?

A. I can not say of my own knowledge.

Q. Were you through the camp at the time the camps of the volunteers were located?

A. Yes, sir; I was through them front way and back way every day. I was in the saddle from daylight until dark.

Q. What was the habitual mode of putting these troops into camp? Were they put into the woods or the open?

A. The volunteers?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. In the woods.

Q. What was the habitual mode of putting the regular troops in their camp?

A. Into the open. The reason stated for putting them into the woods was that they required the open for drilling ground.

Q. Do you know who determined the locating of these camps in the woods?

A. I presume General Brooke did, he being the commanding general at the time.

Q. Were you ever with the general in riding through the camps?

A. On one or two occasions.

Q. And assigning the camps?

A. Not at that time; prior to the arrival of the volunteers.

Q. And prior to and during the time of the volunteers, state whether or not you observed General Brooke riding through the camp assigning the positions that they were to occupy for a camp.

A. I had accompanied General Brooke before the volunteers came here. He rode over the park, and I have seen him out over it before and after dinner, riding out with his staff and familiarizing himself thoroughly with the park, and he

came to understand the topographical condition. He was a good woodsman; you couldn't lose him, and he knew the park as well as we did; that is, for a person just coming on the ground; that is, to grasp the situation.

Q. In riding with him before the troops were located did he indicate the ground that should be occupied—say so much for a brigade, so much for a division, or so much for a regiment?

A. That matter was not discussed at that time.

Q. You had no knowledge as to how it came that a particular brigade occupied a particular spot and why its limitations were prescribed?

A. No, sir; although I have, at General Brooke's headquarters, seen small sketches that one of his aids, Lieutenant McKenna, was making to show the fronts and space that should be occupied.

Q. Indicating that the front brigade or division had been designated in advance; or was that after the troops had been located and made for the purpose of showing where they were?

A. That was before. I don't remember what that space was, but I have noticed that matter under discussion when around headquarters on other matters.

Q. What was the noticeable difference, in your judgment, irrespective of the difference in location, between the regulars and volunteers, the one being in the open and the other in the woods—what was the noticeable difference between the camps of the regulars and the camps of the volunteers, independently of the fact that one was located in the open and the other in the woods?

A. My observation was that in the camps of the regulars more attention was paid to sanitation.

Q. Just tell us how that was done, and give us the details as you observed them between the efforts at sanitation in the one case and in the other.

A. Besides an effort at sanitation, which I will touch on directly, it struck me that the regular troops understood how to take care of themselves—to go into housekeeping. They didn't do so much labor in draining the tents. If a small ditch an inch or two deep was all that was necessary they dug them that way; the volunteers were digging deep, and in the matter of sanitation around camps, my impression is that the regulars stick to their sinks closer; that is, they don't go and scatter all over the country.

Q. When these troops arrived here was it or was it not a fact that the volunteer troops did that to any great extent?

A. That is, they defecated anywhere.

Q. Through the woods, or anywhere?

A. Yes, sir; they made part of the woods so foul that it was unpleasant to ride through there on horseback. In one instance I reported that to General Brooke in person, and he immediately sent an aid down there. I inquired if his command had sinks. He said, "Yes; there" [pointing]. I said that they didn't use them. In some places the woods were so foul we could not stand it. I said, "It is a wonder some of them don't die." I called his attention to another place, and he sent his aid and corrected that immediately.

Q. Did you make complaint and report to any other officer than to General Brooke—you were brought into intimate relations with him?

A. Yes, sir; that was an unofficial complaint. He was glad to get that information, and he took immediate action on it. I didn't want to intrude my ideas on him unless my opinion was asked. We were in very close touch working out this water supply. I didn't want to be in a position going around finding fault; it was very foreign to my nature.

Q. In doing anything that the Park Commission was doing to help, did you do it under the direction of General Brooke, or was it with his cooperation?

A. With his cooperation.

Q. You were under General Boynton?

A. Yes, sir; but all our means were placed at the service of that army, and they availed themselves in a number of instances of assistance which we rendered them.

By General McCook:

Q. Mr. Betts, as an engineer, you understand what castrametation is. Did you ever hear of that word?

A. No, sir.

Q. It is an art and science. Was there any particular surveys made of the metes and bounds, marking and staking, prescribing the limits that these organizations should encamp in, to your knowledge?

A. No, sir; only General Brooke was furnished with a map like this map [indicating], on which I had shown by symbols the camps of the different troops. He used that map and had it continually at his camp. Upon it he made his limits. We claim this map is accurate. It is drawn according to survey.

Q. When these volunteers came into camp, do you know whether they had any metes and bounds prescribed, any stakes or marks showing the right or left of this regiment?

A. No, sir; I have no knowledge.

Q. Or were these regiments and brigades turned in there and allowed to camp where they pleased?

A. I understood that staff officers—and have noticed them showing them their camping ground and assigning them.

Q. Was that ground marked, or did he just wave a hand over and say, "You will just camp in here?"

A. I never saw the stakes.

Q. Properly marked and signaled. They ought to do that just as we run a survey on a railroad.

A. Directions may have been given to certain commands.

Q. Did they make any blazing of the trees, or any marks indicating where these troops were to go?

A. I understood they were assigned their position by a staff officer. There has been quite a number of regiments. These regiments had to be disposed of immediately. They were arriving from all points of the compass, and they were disposed of as they arrived.

By General BEAVER:

Q. They didn't come here under brigade organization?

A. No, sir. I am under the impression that some of the troops were brigaded, and the commander would arrange his brigade. In order to prevent too much moving he would put troops—it might be necessary to adjust their camp.

Q. Did you observe anything in regard to the sinks of the several commands?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the closest, of which you have knowledge, that the men's sinks were to the quarters? What was the minimum distance?

A. Fifty feet.

Q. What came between the sinks and the men's quarters?

A. Very frequently a kitchen sink. The regiment I have in mind, their kitchen sinks were 20 feet from their mess table and their mess sinks were 50 feet beyond.

Q. So, then, 50 feet from the place where the men slept there was a kitchen sink and the men's sinks?

A. Yes, sir; the One hundred and sixtieth Indiana.

Q. Did you observe the Ninth Pennsylvania?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were they situated in that respect?

A. The sinks were right here [indicating] on this map?

Q. How close were they?

A. Very close. I don't know the exact distance.

Q. Do you know how deep they were? What was the character of the ground in which they were dug?

A. It was a clay formation, mixed more or less with loose rock.

Q. Do you know how deep they did dig them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you observe any difference between the sinks of the regular troops and those of the volunteers in regard to the depth at which they dug them?

A. No, sir. My recollection of the regulars—of their sinks—is that they would cover them up; they would obliterate the traces; they were not so prominent. About that time I was not paying so much attention—

Q. They would put their sinks so you would not notice them, so that they were not the most prominent thing in the landscape?

A. I think that is a very correct way of stating it.

Q. And for that reason, of course, your attention was not called to it?

A. I had other duties to attend to.

Q. In the case of which you have spoken where the sinks were so close to the quarters, was there any reason, by virtue of topography of the ground or the character of the soil, that would have prevented them from going a greater distance?

A. No, sir; I don't know of any objection to it.

Q. Was there any reason by virtue of the closeness of any troops that would prevent them going a greater distance?

A. There was none to the east of them and none to the north of them, and they could have spread out in any direction. That regiment was one of many. I made a photograph of it, which I have here.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Was it on rocky ground where they were?

A. I believe it could have been more favorable; it could have been screened. Some of the volunteers did not seem to screen them. Some of them didn't care whether any ladies were about, and it got so bad I had to tell ladies not to go out there.

Q. Was it not difficult on account of the rocky formation to dig these sinks to a reasonable depth?

A. I don't think there was any reason why they should not have been dug to a proper depth whenever they put their sinks exactly into proper line. In one case, I recollect, they did a good deal of blasting. They were little used before the organizations went there; the rock outcropped here and there.

Q. If they could have dug the sinks to a proper depth in the woods, how does it happen that the testimony we have had from almost everybody says that these sinks could not be dug more than 3 or 5 feet deep? You are an engineer; you have been over the ground.

A. I can not pretend to say what is under the surface. I can see the results of their digging, see the earth removed, and I judge, from excavations that we made for monuments and other foundations, the character of the soil.

Q. Do you know whether or not, Mr. Betts, that these sinks, very generally throughout the rocky portions of the camp—that is, what appears to the casual observer as rock—averaged not more than 3 or 4 or 5 feet deep? Do you know anything about the depth of the sinks?

A. No, sir; in some few cases I noticed particularly.

Q. How deep were these?

A. Six feet, and all rather in rocky ground.

Q. Did you not notice any 3, 4, or 5 feet deep only?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that because they struck rock?

A. In some cases it was, no doubt. In other cases they just dug them a little too shallow. Didn't go as deep as they could.

By General DODGE:

Q. Where they struck rock, by going a little farther, could they have found ground for sinks?

A. I think so. They did not attempt to put them in the regulation distance as the camp is laid out in the book of instructions. They were getting them over beyond the road, for instance.

Q. From your knowledge of the topography of the park and its geological formation was there any trouble in obtaining ground there, near these regiments as they were located there, for the proper depth of sinks? Instead of going 100 feet, could they have gone 200 feet.

A. I don't see why they could not have put their sinks in the proper distance. There was a great deal of vacant ground there. There were a number of sinks that never had any screens. I state that to show that they were not hampered by conventionalism.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did you have water pipes laid out over a large portion of the ground that was not occupied by the camp? How much ground did the pipes cover?

A. That is a very hard matter to state.

Q. We want to make it a matter of record.

A. Here is a map [producing map and indicating]. The pipe line is run here. There was a space that was never occupied by troops.

Q. A large space?

A. Quite a large space.

Q. For how many troops?

A. Well, 15,000 men.

By General DODGE:

Q. Any difficulty about pipes being placed there in parts of the ground that troops were encamped on, if they requested it?

A. No, sir; we were prepared to put pipes there as soon as it was authorized. I had a good supply of pipes.

Q. Where is General Frank's command?

A. First Division, Third Corps [referring to map]. It was in the southeast corner of the park.

Q. How far was he from the troops in camp—from the water supply?

A. About 10 feet from the pipe line—this is his command there [indicating].

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Were the troops located for the convenience of the water supply in Chickamauga Creek. Did that control, in any degree, the location of these troops?

A. No, sir; the troops were located on the ground at first. For instance, the pipe line was put into the First District of Columbia, which was to the right [indicating], about three or four days until they moved it to the front.

Q. What I mean is this, "we will locate a division here, although the ground is not so good, so it will be more convenient to get this water to them."

A. No, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Mr. Betts, can you furnish a set of these photographs to the commission?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please have them indorsed to what they refer?

A. Yes, sir. Which do you particularly desire, those bearing upon the proximity of the sinks?

Q. The location of the sinks, showing the trees, etc. If you will just give us copies and indorse them "Taken at such and such a time," we will be obliged to you. Whatever expense is connected with that the quartermaster will pay.

A. We have authority to do that work out of our own appropriation.

Q. Then the more you can give us along these lines the better.

A. I will see that you have a full and complete set. They were taken to illustrate the conditions in the camp. I took 90 per cent of them myself.

By General McCook:

Q. When the volunteers left their camps, what condition did they leave them in, as regards their sinks and policing and everything?

A. They left them like you would leave and abandon a place.

Q. Sinks all carefully filled up?

A. No, sir; I filled up 175 sinks; that is, we filled some of them completely from the ground up, some of them probably never had a shovelful of dirt, others half full, others covered very nicely, but I discovered there was a board laid across them and dirt thrown over them.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. In what condition were the majority of the sinks?

A. They were very foul.

Q. I believe you stated there were 175.

A. I made it up from the reports.

Q. About how many?

A. One hundred and seventy-five.

By General DODGE:

Q. About how many?

A. One hundred and seventy-five.

Q. Do you know whether they had orders to fill up their sinks and do all that?

A. General Boynton informed me they had. One or two troops moved away and made arrangements with some of the farmers that, in consideration of some lumber, they would clean up the camp. That system is very bad, and we had to clean up the work. If you have nothing further I desire to file with your commission a paper. While it is not mine, it is of interest no doubt, and there is some matter I helped General Boynton to get up. It is a reply to the committee of the Army and Navy League, of Cincinnati, sent down here to investigate this camp.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Have you the communication to which it is a reply?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was that commission?

A. Dr. Bonifield, Drewry, and Davis, a pork packer. The reply of General Boynton is addressed to the president and executive committee of the Army and Navy League, and General Boynton takes their report and makes extensive quotations from it and answers it.

(Communication addressed to the president of the Army and Navy League, of Cincinnati, August 23, 1898, presented by witness and asked to be made a part of his testimony, and marked "E. E. B., Exhibit D," with the understanding that there is to be furnished in connection with this a communication to which it is a reply.)

Q. Anything else that you would like to give the commission in the way of information?

A. Yes, sir; I desire to file some correspondence and report on the water situation at the intake.

(Letter of July 28, 1898, of William Dunbar Jenkins, major of volunteer engineers, to Gen. Charles E. Compton, Joseph B. Foraker, jr., signed Joseph B. Foraker, jr., assistant adjutant-general, by command of Brigadier-General Frank, and H. V. Boynton, chairman of the commission; also letter, August 11, 1898, signed by E. E. Betts, engineer, indorsed to Gen. H. V. Boynton, chairman Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission, presented by witness and asked to be filed as a part of his testimony, and marked "E. E. B., Exhibit E, October 29, 1898.")

By General DODGE:

Q. I understand you located and put in the pumping station at the mouth of the creek.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you please, state the facts—the location of that intake and its liability to contamination from the creek at any time.

A. That matter has been treated in these exhibits which I have filed.

Q. Fully?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You give the facts in that at the time of the overflow?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. There is a wing of the dam from the intake. How far is the water abreast of that wing of the dam below the breast; how far is the top of that wing of the dam?

A. The breast of that was above the water yesterday; the wing of the dam is in the rear; there is a frame which separates it; there is a stone dike to deflect the current.

Q. That is above the water, is it?

A. Yes, sir. [Witness here produces map and explains same.]

Q. What was the condition yesterday?

A. That is about the mean tide. It may have been a little lower during the drought that prevailed between April 28 and June 28.

Q. Who was Major Jenkins?

A. He was an engineer officer on the staff of General Campbell, who commanded a brigade. I have never met Major Jenkins personally.

Q. Was that drawing made by him?

A. Yes, sir; I think he states—that is a drawing which accompanied his reports. There is one thing I did while the Indiana commissioners were here yesterday. The president lives where the Fifty-eighth Indiana was raised. He said they never had a death in that regiment. The regiment was here [indicating]. That well was condemned offhand without analysis. It has since been analyzed. It was analyzed at that time by the chemist of the Philadelphia waterworks, and pronounced pure. The Twenty-seventh Indiana battery were camping here [indicating]. Their sinks were there, and they used two wells, which are shown on that other tracing, which I also desire to file. That shows all the wells. When they had their peace jubilee in Chicago every man marched in the line.

By General McCook:

Q. What did that Indiana commission come down here for?

A. Looking after their monuments.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did that Indiana regiment use this well?

A. Yes, sir; until it was condemned.

Q. After they left?

A. No, sir; before, and the handles were taken off.

Q. Who condemned the water?

A. I don't know. The reports were made to me that the handles were gone from a certain well. I said, Who has condemned it? It was taken off by the military authorities, by order of the surgeon or commanding officer. We had an analysis made of that well about that time, and it was pronounced pure.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. If the surgeon made a report the military authorities could stop the use of that well.

A. This was pure at that time. This was made while the men were encamped there. It was made by the surgeon of the regiment or the colonel. And they would determine that the water was unfit for use, and in order to enforce their command they would take the handles off and take them into their camps. I have no objection to taking the handles off, but we wanted the handles; we wanted to use these wells ourselves after the troops left.

Q. Do you know how deep the well was?

A. 114 feet 3 inches from the surface of the ground to the bottom of that well.

By General WILSON:

Q. What is the average cost of these wells ready for service?

A. We pay \$1.25 a foot for the finished well complete. That involves the drilling of the hole and the casing, and the pump will cost, on an average, \$25, and some of that was paid by the commission and some by the Quartermaster's Department. We have had some of our wells here—a regiment would arrive, having no water, and they would wear these pumps out—wear out an inch and a half of metal—and would destroy a good many pumps, and would tear up the stones, and then we would put them back the next day.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How many pumps were despoiled of their handles by what you regarded as unauthorized interference?

A. I would consider that a regiment had authority to condemn a well. I never questioned that at all.

Q. How often was that done when you had no information?

A. He did not pretend to inform us.

Q. How many handles were taken?

A. Half a dozen.

Q. And how many wells had been despoiled of their handles by authority of the Park Commission? Did you remove the handles of any of them at any time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?

A. There were three or four—one at the Brotherton House. This analysis that accompanies this testimony—the analysis was very favorable. There were only two cases where the water was of doubtful purity. We took the handles off right away and collected other samples. The chemist offered to make another analysis, and we sent him those samples, and then in one case the water was pronounced pure.

Q. Who did you have it analyzed by?

A. Dr. Slocum.

Q. How soon after that was that analysis made?

A. I don't recollect that. That is a point I did not impress on my memory. I felt sure that this water was all right, and we were not making up a case for the future.

Q. Do you know Dr. P. A. Meidlin?

A. I have got that report. It was published in the daily papers here.

By General DODGE:

Q. When this water was reported on, what was the record of that examination?

A. The water was pure, but carried an excess of sedimentation; we knew that. There were two months we had a drought here. The water was not muddy, and I will stake my life on it that it was clear as crystal.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Did you continue to pump from Chickamauga after the overflow of the dam on Cave Spring branch?

A. We pumped the next morning—the creek was running across the dam; that is set forth in that statement.

Q. Was it necessary to keep pumping constantly in order to keep the supply going? What storage capacity had you?

A. We had 17,000 gallons.

Q. How many hours out of the twenty-four hours did you pump?

A. We pumped from 5 o'clock in the morning until, say, 10 o'clock at night. Our plant was never worked to its fullest capacity. I have had to put on a big 6-inch relief pipe in order to take the pressure off the pumps.

Q. During the active demand upon the pipe lines what length of supply would 17,000 gallons make.

A. Seventeen thousand gallons for cooking and washing would last quite a while.

Q. An hour?

A. More than that; there was a great deal of waste in the matter and we provided for that.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. What was the date of the great flood that occurred in that Cave Spring branch?

A. July 6, at night.

Q. At what time did it occur at night?

A. Some time about midnight.

Q. Were these pumps running?

A. No, sir; they closed down at 10 o'clock; there was nobody at the pumping station except the guard around there.

Q. How soon did the pumps commence running again?

A. About 5 o'clock the next morning.

Q. Was the water in Chickamauga Creek higher than in Cave Creek?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you ever see Cave Springs Creek higher than Chickamauga?

A. I did.

Q. How much higher?

A. Well, I don't exactly recollect. The circumstance was this: I was at the pumping station; it was Sunday, and there was a storm in the park, and the water ran over that Cave Springs branch, which was polluted and came down there very black. The creek was clear at that particular time, and the water rushed out of that channel, and there was some dirty water which run up the stream above the main mass of the polluted water, which turned around and flowed down the stream, and I watched it for an hour or so until that storm subsided in a measure, and then the waters began to rise slowly in Chickamauga Creek, and I noticed particularly at the time—that was the condition of affairs. That would be the only possible chance, in my mind, that the water could pollute the stream in the near vicinity; that water did not reach within 40 feet of the intake at any time. You could say the creek was like it was yesterday, and the polluted stream was black, carrying manure, camp filth, etc.

Q. What is the distance from Cave Creek to the intake?

A. It is in the neighborhood of 60 feet.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF IRA J. HAINS.

IRA J. HAINS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you please give us your name and state where you have been stationed?

A. Ira J. Hains; hospital corps attendant at the Leiter Hospital.

Q. Have you had any experience as a nurse or doctor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been a doctor?

A. Since the 24th of February, 1891.

Q. Where did you graduate?

A. Nashville.

Q. Which school?

A. University of Tennessee.

Q. What time did you report to the Leiter Hospital?

A. On the 8th of June, I think.

Q. How many men were there in the Hospital Corps at that time?

A. Just 20 at that time.

Q. And how large an increase in the force was made afterwards?

A. It was increased from 20 to 42.

Q. Then the total number of the Hospital Corps was—

A. Forty-two, I think, was the highest number.

Q. Increased to that from 20?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were all of these occupied with ward duty?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many?

A. About, I presume, half. Quite a number were sick and were furloughed before the latter men came in.

Q. How many wards were there in the hospital?

A. From A to J—that is, 8 wards.

Q. What was the capacity of each of these wards?

A. At the beginning the largest ward had 45 patients.

Q. And the smallest?

A. I don't know.

Q. Were the patients put in small rooms or were they put entirely in large rooms?

A. In both; there were two large rooms, E and F.

Q. What was the largest number accommodated?

A. From 34 to 44 patients.

Q. How many nurses were there in charge of these?

A. You mean female nurses?

Q. Did you have female nurses?

A. Yes.

Q. From the beginning?

A. No.

Q. How soon after the beginning?

A. About the 20th of June.

Q. You began on what date?

A. About the 8th.

Q. So that, practically, you had female nurses after the first week?

A. Yes.

Q. How many did you have?

A. Forty-five, I think.

Q. How many female nurses, hospital corps men, orderlies, attendants, were there in the wards?

A. There was one hospital corps man on day duty and one at night, and one ward had two for a while in the day and one at night, and a little later there was none at night at this particular ward.

Q. Did you ever observe any neglect of any patient in these wards?

A. Well, I don't know, except a number of times when the nurses were rushed, and they could not do all that they ordinarily did.

Q. At these times how long did anyone have to wait to be attended?

A. I do not think anyone was neglected. They had a custom of giving them a bath all over every other day, but frequently they were so rushed they could not attend to it.

Q. Do you know any man who went without a bath for more than a week?

A. I heard of such things. I did not know of my own knowledge?

Q. What position did you have in any ward that you were in?

A. I was practically an orderly, I presume. A part of the time I attended to giving tub baths in the beginning, but in the latter part that was discontinued.

Q. Did you have the administering of medicine?

A. For some time, yes, sir; in one ward only.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of any man not receiving his medicine at the time he ought to have had it?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know of any man suffering from want of bedpans, or hot-water bottle, or catheter?

A. They suffered somewhat from want of catheter, because they would suffer sometimes maybe several hours before their real trouble was known, if they were unconscious and had no means of making it known.

Q. They didn't suffer then?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it not the duty of the nurses, female or male, in cases where individuals were unconscious, to see that the bladder was not overfilled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that duty performed?

A. I can only state for myself. I took notice of the fact where I had reason to suspect trouble of the kind. There was one patient in the ward that had a dribbling of urine. I suspected his trouble was due to the overfilled condition of the bladder. Another man who was on duty thought the dribbling was caused because there was not evacuation.

Q. Was that reported to the head nurse?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was done?

A. I was ordered to get a catheter and draw the urine.

Q. Is it any unusual thing for a comparatively inexperienced person, or sometimes for a person who ought to have had experience, to mistake the cause of dribbling, which occurs in an overfilled bladder? Does it or does it not occur, not seldom, to persons who are supposed to be familiar with the duties, to mistake the dribbling that is associated with an overfilled bladder for a persistent emptying of the bladder and the nonretention of urine?

A. Yes, sir; I should think a mistake of that kind would not be criminal by any means.

Q. It has occurred very often, unfortunately. As soon as you discovered that these men were suffering from urine dribbling of water, did you at once relieve them?

A. No, sir; I had no catheter and had no authority to use it.

Q. Did you at once report it to the medical officer having charge of the ward?

A. I reported to the head nurse, and she said it would be only a short time before the doctor would be around, and she suggested waiting for the doctor. That is the history of the first case.

Q. Now the history of the second?

A. That is the only case I know of—the only one I discovered.

Q. Has your experience as a medical man been sufficient to warrant you in questioning the diagnosis of the doctor, or doctors, in that hospital?

A. I have had eight years' continuous experience practically.

Q. One of your charges is—or indirectly a charge—that “an individual, a private of the Second Kentucky, died of pneumonia in Ward A, the diagnosis being that of typhoid fever, which he never had.” As you look at it, is that a fact?

A. Will you, if you will pardon me—am I talking for publication?

Q. Will you be kind enough to answer my question, Doctor? Does your experience as a practicing physician warrant you in declaring that the diagnosis in this case of a private of the Second Kentucky was a mistake, and that the man died of pneumonia instead of typhoid fever?

A. I should have stated my experience.

Q. Please answer my question. From your experience, has it been sufficiently great to warrant you in questioning the diagnosis and establishing another one?

A. I don't know that I ought to answer that question.

Q. Why?

A. That would be setting myself up as a judge.

Q. You are supposed to be a judge, having had eight years' experience as a doctor.

A. It was not part of my duty.

Q. I asked you if you felt that you were warranted in making a diagnosis of pneumonia when the case had been recognized and treated as one of typhoid fever?

A. I think I would be justified in the statement—

Q. That a mistake has been made?

A. I think I ought to know whether a man had typhoid fever or not, but I do not pretend to say that the man died as the result of pneumonia instead of typhoid.

Q. “Diagnosis and treatment, typhoid fever, which he never had?”

A. I do not think I was justified in making that statement. I do not think he had it.

Q. Is it or is it not a fact that in quite a large proportion of typhoid cases the individuals are apparently suffering from pneumonia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it quite a common thing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why are you prepared to say that the man had pneumonia, and not typhoid fever, when he said he had typhoid fever?

A. The man had bloody sputum, rapid breathing, and his pulse seemed to be in a normal condition.

Q. “At the same time seven other patients in the same ward had either pneumonia pure or simple or pneumonic complication of typhoid fever, which received no recognition in treatment?”

A. I have reason to believe that is true. I was on night duty.

Q. Therefore, you do not know what opinion the doctors had of this case?

A. I do not.

Q. Why should you say that the disease of typhoid fever received no recognition?

A. The pneumonia—from the fact that there was no treatment looking to that end.

Q. Is it or is it not a fact that the pneumonia complication of typhoid requires little or no attention other than that which is proper for the disease itself?

A. I agree with that.

Q. Then you can not tell from the treatment very much about it. You state in one place that "Vincent Flora, of the Third Illinois, died with as plain a case of pneumonia as I ever saw. I suggested pneumonia complication, and after a casual examination the physician said he guessed not. At the time the boy was breathing fifty times a minute, and one could hear the rattle in his throat."

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long prior to death was he having respirations of fifty a minute with this rattling?

A. It might not have been fifty a minute for many days, but it was very rapid for three or four days.

Q. In this particular case that you speak of, how long was it that the man was in a condition of breathing fifty times a minute and having these rattlings before he died?

A. The day before he died.

Q. Was the man unconscious at the time?

A. Some of the time he was.

Q. Are you prepared to state that that man did not have typhoid fever?

A. I am not.

Q. You are not?

A. No, sir; I am not. I believe that pneumonia was the cause of his death.

Q. By that you mean the pneumonic complication?

A. I am inclined to think that he had pure pneumonia, because in pneumonic complications the respiration is not quite so high.

Q. Was the man extremely feeble?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would there not be a pulmonary cedema in that case?

A. Yes.

Q. Would that not give you all the rattles that you could ask for?

A. Not ordinarily. At times in the back part of the lung.

Q. You complain that the physicians there were incompetent?

A. I think that is evidence of it.

Q. Do you find evidence of that in the cases you have mentioned?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they men of no experience?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you know they were men of no experience?

A. The physician in this particular ward had been a graduate of nine months and had had no practice, as a friend of his told me, and I judge from his general demeanor that it was so. His examinations indicated it.

Q. You complain of political influence being used. Do you know anything to that effect, or is it simply your opinion?

A. It is possible that it is merely an opinion of mine.

Q. Isn't it a fact, Doctor, that you passed judgment on these men, who were your superior officers, without knowing very much about them?

A. As I said, being a private, of course it would have been improper for me to have gone into the examination room.

Q. The question was whether you did not pass judgment upon them without knowing very much about their capacity?

A. Well, it is possible.

Q. You complained that a certain steward received the appointment of acting steward on political grounds. Do you know that to be a fact?

A. I have the word of one appointee.

Q. What was his word?

A. My informant said that he had been appointed acting steward, and as a desideratum of his appointment he was to receive the influence of General Grosvenor, to the end that this steward should be appointed in the War Department.

Q. Who was this man that had such influence with General Grosvenor?

A. A man named Jones, from Ohio.

Q. Whereabouts?

A. One of the large cities—Columbus, I think.

Q. Was he a graduate in medicine or pharmacy?

A. No, sir; he made no pretensions to any knowledge in either branch.

Q. You say that your duties as mule driver—

A. I drove the mules.

Q. That afforded you many opportunities for observations?

A. I drove the wagon to get grain, hay, and meal.

Q. You have heard complaints made in Camp Thomas; but in the absence of names, dates, and particulars you do not deem it necessary to make any statement. You have expressed your profound sympathy, which I presume will be duly remembered. You have made application to go to Manila?

A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity?

A. As a nurse.

Q. As a member of the Hospital Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To ask you a question outside of that, Do you think your efficiency as a hospital corps man will be promoted by sitting in judgment on those who have charge of patients in the wards they have been assigned to?

A. I do not.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you examine these patients particularly that you thought had pneumonia?

A. Yes, sir; not thoroughly, of course.

Q. What examination did you make?

A. I examined the changes, and by percussion, and the respirations, and such as that.

Q. What different symptoms do you get by examination in a case of pure pneumonia and one of pneumonic complications of typhoid fever? What are the different symptoms?

A. Well, the typhoid complications are confined to an aspect of the illness, or almost exclusively; what is called its hyperstatic condition; and the disease, you know, is confined to the part of one lung.

Q. What suffering, if any, was caused in that hospital by the incompetency of medical officers or nurses?

A. As the gentleman has said, in the disease of typhoid fever and pneumonia, with good nurses most of them get well, and I do not know that there is any great amount of suffering caused. I do not propose to sit in judgment on the treatment.

Q. Please state whether, on the whole, the management of that hospital was conducted in a humane and intelligent manner.

A. I think it was.

Q. Please state whether or not, in your judgment, the patients in that hospital had any reasonable cause for complaint of their treatment.

A. I think not, on the general grounds; I have stated the specific cases.

Q. Do you want to modify the statement you have made in that letter in any way?

A. There is one statement I made a little stronger than I expected it to be

Q. Which was that?

A. In regard to a certain party who had died of pneumonia and never had typhoid fever. I certainly have stated it stronger than I intended. To my knowledge and belief, I will say further, I was on night duty at that particular time and was not present when the doctor usually made his rounds, except his night visit, which was only for observing extremely difficult cases.

Q. You want to withdraw that part of it?

A. Yes, sir; I would like to do so.

Q. You are at liberty to make any changes that you want to.

A. I had a statement from the head nurse to that effect; that she believed that that patient had not had typhoid fever at all, but pneumonia pure and simple.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Do you think that that was better authority than the surgeon's opinion?

A. I did not have any expression of opinion from the surgeon.

Q. His diagnosis you judged entirely by the treatment?

A. No, sir; not entirely.

Q. What other methods?

A. Among the nurses in charge it was said that so and so had typhoid fever; in fact, that other patients in the ward had typhoid fever.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do not the patients have a bed card setting forth the diagnosis?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was not that the custom?

A. That was the case in one ward.

Q. Was it not the case in the ward that you were working in?

A. We did have them a little later than that, I think. These cards were not used except a little later, I think.

Q. What would be the difference in the treatment of typhoid fever with and without the pneumonic complication?

A. You mean according to the original custom of treatment?

Q. Yes.

A. Physicians originally do not give cold baths in pneumonia, and do not make cold applications, but there are some exceptions to that rule, and it is customary to give stimulants; respiratory stimulants, such as ammonia. It is practically the routine treatment in pneumonia.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Is it not frequently an occurrence for a typhoid fever patient to die after a cold bath?

A. Well, there is no certainty about when they will die, but patients that are expected to die are not usually given cold baths.

Q. But were the patients that were expected to live given cold baths?

A. Well, the shock of the bath might cause death occasionally.

Q. Occasionally instead of frequently?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Isn't one of the ways to treat pneumonia to expose the patient to a cold draft even in midwinter?

A. Yes; I have gone so far as to treat them by cold applications of ice water on the chest, but it is not popularly used.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. In summing up your judgment of the hospital, you do not really make any charges against the management of that hospital?

A. Not against the management of the hospital.

Q. You think on the whole it has been as good as could be expected for a hospital in the field?

A. It certainly has been excellent for a field hospital.

By General DODGE:

Q. Are these parties that you name at the hospital or have they left?

A. They have left.

Q. Where is this hospital steward you had there?

A. I do not know.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. As a medical man and not as a nurse, if you had been called into consultation with the physician who pronounced the case typhoid fever, which you pronounced pneumonia, would you say that there was a reasonable ground for difference of opinion?

A. Yes; I would. My object in making that statement was not for any malice that I held. My whole object is that the United States Army may be protected in the selection of its medical officers. I think they ought to be examined, and day before yesterday I saw a statement that the acting assistant surgeons at Atlanta would be examined in the future—that is, what we call contract doctors.

Q. They are going to examine them now, although they did not in the beginning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any other statement you would like to make?

A. I think the best thing is to say as little as possible. What I have said I have said as freely as possible, and with the understanding that you will give me some form of protection. It has been a nuisance to me. The surgeon in charge, who is a most excellent man, did not mean to embarrass me by his questions, but what he did say was a source of embarrassment to me.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. M. G. ZALINSKI.

Capt. M. G. ZALINSKI then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly state your name, rank, and the service in which you are engaged in the Army?

A. M. G. Zalinski, captain, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. I was appointed in March. I have been in the regular service since October 31, 1885; I have served as quartermaster since the 9th of March, 1898.

Q. Had you any previous service in the Quartermaster's Department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you come to Chickamauga Park?

A. On the 7th of May. That is to say, I came here on the 6th, but assumed charge of the clothing and equipage depot on the 7th.

Q. Have you had continuous charge of it since?

A. Yes, sir; except for a fifteen days' leave. That was after the body of the troops had left.

Q. What troops were here when you reported?

A. Most of the regulars and some of the volunteers; but I do not remember the names of the different regiments.

Q. About how many?

A. I should say from 15,000 to 18,000 men.

Q. What supplies did you find in your depot?

A. There was no depot; the buildings were not up. The clothing that had arrived was out on the ground, covered with paulins.

Q. What amount of clothing was left under the paulins, in a general way?

A. I can not say in round numbers.

Q. Were there 1,000 or 5,000 uniforms?

A. There were no complete uniforms here. There were blue shirts and under-drawers and shoes and campaign hats, but no complete uniforms at the time. There was a great number of uniforms and clothing and equipage in the cars that had not been unloaded.

Q. In how many cars of supplies of that sort had you?

A. Probably one hundred.

Q. What unfilled requisitions were turned over to you when you assumed charge of the depot?

A. None at all, sir. The requisitions had not yet begun to appear. They were in the hands of the general quartermaster, I presume, but had not yet been brought to me, but were the next day.

Q. What requisitions came to you the next day, so far as you can remember?

A. Most of them from the regulars.

Q. For what?

A. For all sorts of clothing and equipage.

Q. You had charge of the camp and garrison equipage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What amount of tents were on hand?

A. I can not begin to say.

Q. Any of them?

A. Some, of course, had come; but I had no idea of the number.

Q. To what extent had you camp kettles and mess pans on hand?

A. As I remember, there were none at that time.

Q. When these requisitions came in the next day, to what extent were you able to fill them from the supplies you had on hand?

A. They were fairly well filled. Of course there were some sizes of clothing missing, and I could not fill them entirely. Of course that is true of the requisitions throughout. There were at times sizes missing, and they were afterwards filled as they came in.

Q. How soon did you erect a place for your quartermaster's depot?

A. It was erected within a week.

Q. How soon did camp and garrison equipage and clothing begin to arrive?

A. It came very rapidly; about as rapidly as it could be handled by the force that I had. I arrived without clerks or any trained men of any sort.

Q. Were you able to secure trained assistants?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ask for details from the regulars?

A. Yes. I succeeded in obtaining one line sergeant for duty in the depot. The captains of the different companies objected to a detail of their men, as they were going to the front and wanted their men. The regimental quartermasters assisted me all that they could by bringing down their regimental quartermaster-sergeants.

Q. To whom did you make application for a detail for your depot?

A. I do not recall now. I think I put it through the military channels.

Q. You reported—

A. To the general quartermaster.

Q. For the corps?

A. For the camp.

Q. Who was that general quartermaster?

A. Colonel Lee.

Q. He was supposed to serve on General Brooke's staff, was he?

A. He was.

Q. Did the general have a separate quartermaster for his corps as well as for the camp, or did Colonel Lee act for both?

A. I think that at first Colonel Lee was both camp and corps quartermaster, and afterwards I think he was detailed as general quartermaster of the corps.

Q. General Brooke originally commanded the Department of the Gulf, Camp George H. Thomas, of the First Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Colonel Lee act as quartermaster for all three of these commands?

A. Yes, sir; as I recall it, he did.

Q. Was your depot supposed to supply troops in the department as well as at Camp George H. Thomas, or was it a local one?

A. It was just for the camp; that was enough.

Q. What was the maximum length of time that any requisitions during the entire period of your service remained unfilled?

A. There were no requisitions that remained unfilled—never.

Q. For any length of time?

A. Not for any length of time.

Q. Every requisition you received, as soon as it could be reached, was supplied, at least in part, with what was asked for?

A. Yes, sir; so far as the force at my command could get it out.

Q. If the requisitions remained unfilled as to portions, it was simply a question of administration, and not a question of waiting for the supplies to come to the depot?

A. It was a question of waiting for the supplies; because when I took a requisition it was filled from stock on hand.

Q. Were you always able to fill it, to a certain extent, from the stock on hand, or were there any requisitions that remained unfilled to await your receiving the goods from other places?

A. I do not recall any such instance, unless it was for an item for a certain number of tents; but where it was a special requisition on the regular requisition blank, I do not recall a case where I could not give them something.

Q. Do you know how many hospital tents you had on hand when you assumed charge of the depot?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can you tell whether you were at any time without hospital tents to meet the requirements of the division hospitals as they were established and enlarged?

A. Possibly for a day or two.

Q. How many times was there a delay?

A. Not very often. I can not recall how often, but it was very seldom that it ever occurred. The tentage in cases of that sort was sent in carloads.

Q. If there was delay, who was responsible for it—if there was delay in taking care of the sick, was the Quartermaster's Department or the Medical Department at fault?

A. That is a very hard question to answer. I do not think the manufacturers could get it here.

Q. There was no delay more than for a day or two; suppose there was a lack of tents at any division hospital for a week?

A. Then it was the fault of the officers in charge of the hospital.

Q. In not making a requisition upon you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the quality of the clothing and tents and other camp and garrison equipage received by you when you were in charge?

A. As a general thing they were excellent; but of course in the rush and hurry some of the clothing was not as good as could be obtained now.

Q. Has the quality of the clothing been improved, do you think?

A. No, sir; I think it is about the same.

Q. Did you get standard kersey?

A. Very good, except in some lots, from some particular contractors.

Q. Can you tell us from what contractors and where you received the clothing that was not up to the standard?

A. I do not recall the name; it was from New York. It was the dark-blue trousers. They had, I believe, several boards of survey pass on it.

Q. You mean by dark blue the dark shirts of the regular blue?

A. Yes; that is the blue.

Q. Did you have the board assembled to pass on it?

A. No; I did not have the opportunity of doing it, but it was called by the colonel of the regiment—I think the First Kentucky.

Q. Was the result of that board's deliberations forwarded to you?

A. No, sir; I do not remember having seen it. I simply heard that they had passed on it.

Q. Was the quality exchanged; do you know?

A. No, sir; I think not; not at my depot.

Q. Captain, do you know how many hospital tents, if any, were used by the corps headquarters or camp headquarters?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you at this headquarters?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any having been so used?

A. I do not recall any.

Q. For the adjutant-general's office, for instance?

A. That is all I recall, and possibly General Lee's office.

Q. Were there as many as 80?

A. No, sir.

Q. As many as 18?

A. I really can not say that. I left there about half past 4 in the morning and came back about 7 o'clock at night, and did not pay any attention to it.

Q. Were the officers located, as far as you know, in the regimental officers' tents, or did they use hospital tents for their personal accommodation?

A. No, sir; they used the wall tent.

Q. At the headquarters of the camp?

A. Yes, sir; I think I would have noticed it more if they had used hospital tents.

Q. What was the quality of the tents, as a general thing?

A. As a general thing, they were excellent. Some of the so-called commercial walled tents that were bought on the spur of the moment were not so good.

Q. What was the average weight of the duck per yard?

A. It was 12-ounce duck. I do not know what the weight is per yard.

Q. And what was the weight of the tents purchased in the open market?

A. As a general thing, 8-ounce. Some were supposed to be 12-ounce, but I do not think they were. I am not in a position to state.

Q. Captain, looking back to your administration of that quartermaster's depot, and taking into account the pressure that was made for uniforms and camp and garrison equipage, and such things as were furnished by you to the troops, was the administration of the quartermaster's department the weak point?

A. I do not see now how the thing could be improved upon, except in this one particular—that if we had had men trained for that duty it would have been very much better than picking up civilians, men who had no training; and if we had had a service corps I think a great deal of this delay would have been avoided; that is, the delay down at the depot.

Q. If you could have gotten the kind of men that you wanted, your administration would at least have been more satisfactory to yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The difficulty was that there were no trained men all through to fill the places of those that had to be filled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you regard it as possible for us, with our system, that is kept at a minimum, and is called upon for a sudden expansion to the maximum—is it possible to meet the requirements of such occasions with the establishments that we have?

A. I think you will always have that trouble.

Q. When you asked for trained men you were told that they were needed for the troops that were going to Cuba?

A. Yes.

Q. Every captain wanted every good man he could get and every noncommissioned officer that he had?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were left to get along as best you could?

A. I was left to get along as best I could. Of course, before I got there I had a quartermaster-sergeant sent me, but not, of course, at first.

By General DODGE:

Q. Your idea of the organization of the Quartermaster's Department would be to have a lot of trained men on hand?

A. Yes, sir; a service corps, I think, is essential and necessary to make the Quartermaster's Department efficient.

Q. How large a force do you think it ought to be?

A. I am not prepared to state.

Q. To the 1,000 troops?

A. To the 1,000 troops I should say you would want 10.

Q. In the corps?

A. In the corps; yes, sir. That is, you understand, General, almost all that would be needed for office work, as well as assistants.

Q. Any officers, enlisted men, or surgeons?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your duties as depot quartermaster you came in contact with a great many of the civilian appointments of the Quartermaster's Department?

A. Very few of them, sir. They were with the brigades and divisions, and I very seldom saw them. The regimental quartermasters were the ones I was thrown in contact with.

Q. Did the regimental quartermaster's men become efficient in making their requisitions and receiving and distributing them?

A. As a general rule, yes, sir.

Q. Were they men of intelligence?

A. Yes, sir. They were new to their duties. They were inclined to be a little impatient at first, but as a general rule they were very efficient and ambitious to

learn. Some of them did not care, but as a general rule I should say that they were able men.

Q. How was that as to the civilian appointments in the Quartermaster's Department?

A. I was not thrown in contact with those men at all.

Q. There has been a lot of complaints made in relation to the delivery of hospital tents to these hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you certain that you could meet the requisitions from these hospitals within a day or two?

A. Yes, sir; I do not recall any case longer than that.

Q. You could meet the requisitions, as a general rule, when they came into you?

A. Yes, sir; as a general rule.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Captain, you say there was no time you could not fill some portion of the requisitions made upon you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the largest quantity of any requisition that you remember that you could not fill?

A. That would be impossible to answer. The number of the requisitions were so many.

Q. It makes quite a difference whether you could fill one-tenth or nine-tenths?

A. I think nine-tenths would come nearer the truth of the matter, except there were occasions when requisitions came down for one article, such as hand litters, which we did not have on hand.

Q. How large a force did you have in your depot?

A. I started in with 2 civilians; I should say in all, 15 men.

Q. That was a sufficient force to handle all the goods you had to handle there?

A. No.

Q. Why did you not have more?

A. I tried to get more, but in the judgment of my superior officers, I had enough.

Q. Was there any delay in issuing on account of the insufficient force?

A. Yes; I think there was.

Q. Did you have a great deal of complaint of nonissuing of camp and garrison equipage and clothing from the regimental quartermaster?

A. Yes, sir; there were complaints.

Q. How well grounded were these complaints?

A. In some cases they were well grounded. For instance, in the case of trousers. We never had enough of those. The sizes I could not get.

Q. How long were you in fitting out the First Corps after it was understood that they were to go to Porto Rico?

A. I think in two weeks.

Q. During that time did you issue anything of any consequence to the Third Corps?

A. Very little. I had orders to make the First Corps special, and after that I filled the other requests, but they had to stand aside.

Q. Did they have to stand aside because you did not have the force or the material, which?

A. Both.

Q. Do you recollect about the requests from the Second Division, Third Corps, for hospital tents?

A. No, sir.

Q. You say that at no time did any request go unfilled for hospital tents more than two days?

A. That is my recollection of it.

Q. If you had plenty of clothing there, Captain, all the time, how do you account for the fact that some troops were there nearly two months before they were clothed?

A. I do not know of any troops that were there that length of time without being clothed except, as I say, as to certain sizes which I could not give them; but I had letters sent to me by different regiments in which they stated they had not received anything, and I showed by the receipts of the regimental quartermasters that they had received it, and so reported to the chief quartermaster. They could not get everything.

Q. I do not ask these questions because I consider it extraordinary that you could not fill the requisitions entirely, considering the exigencies of the situation.

A. I do not say that I had at all times everything that they wanted, but that there were sizes missing, and at times—taking the blue shirts—I did not have enough blue shirts; but they came along before the men got away.

Q. But you could not really meet the demands for uniforms as quickly as the regimental quartermasters made requisitions for them?

A. No, sir; not entirely.

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your great trouble about sizes?

A. With the volunteers it seemed that they were undersized; they did not take the size that they do in the Regular Army, and the result was I had a lot of large sizes on hand.

Q. At the last camp, now, general complaint was made because they had not large sizes. Have you got a large amount of large sizes?

A. Yes, sir; all that are left are large sizes.

Q. How is it about overcoats?

A. We have not any.

Q. Some of the regiments at Anniston would be glad to get your large sizes.

A. I should be glad to trade them.

Q. Could you have supplied the hospitals with proper tents if they had made requisitions?

A. Yes, sir.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF DR. FRED. B. STAPP.

Dr. FRED. B. STAPP then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you be kind enough to give us your name, your residence, and the length of time you have been a practicing physician?

A. Fred. B. Stapp; residence, Chattanooga; fourteen years in practice.

Q. Graduate of what institution?

A. Bellevue.

Q. Did you or did you not, on or about the 1st of August, make an examination of the hospitals at Chickamauga?

A. I have forgotten the date, Doctor, I was out there.

Q. Was this done on your own account, or at the request of other parties?

A. At the request of other parties.

Q. What parties?

A. The New York World, through their agent.

Q. Please state what condition you found things in when you visited Camp Thomas.

A. I found Leiter Hospital in first-class condition; Sternberg in first-class condition. There was Major Drake's hospital—I have forgotten which one that was—I found that in very good condition, and the old hospital.

Q. Second Division, Third Corps?

A. The old hospital is one that was established there perhaps—

Q. Third Division, First Corps, was it?

A. I do not know; I get that mixed up.

Q. Who was the executive officer, do you know?

A. Colonel Hoff; it was Bradbury's old hospital.

By General DODGE:

Q. Whereabouts was it located?

A. It was back of the Eighth New York Regiment.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Back of the Eighth New York?

A. Back of the Eighth New York—First Division, Third Corps.

Q. Was it the last hospital that you visited?

A. Next to the last. The last I visited was the Second Division, Third Corps.

Q. Will you tell us the condition of this hospital?

A. The one that I was speaking about seemed to be in pretty good condition, except that it was not as clean as it might have been.

By General DODGE:

Q. Where was it?

A. This new man had just taken charge.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Was it Jenne?

A. It was not Jenne.

Q. You found this hospital in what condition?

A. I found it in fair condition, taking everything into consideration. The floors were not in very good and clean condition, and the linen was not as clean as it might have been. They told me they were scarce on linen and washing. The nursing was all right. I talked to a number of the patients, and they told me they were getting all the attention they wanted, and they said the women nurses treated them as if they were their own boys.

Q. Did you see any men lying outside without shelter?

A. No, sir; not there.

Q. Did you see any hospital tent there unfilled?

A. Yes, sir; there were several, but they told me they were going to fill them as fast as they could.

By General DODGE:

Q. What day was this?

A. I have forgotten.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. It is stated as the 31st of August? Did you see any men without proper covering?

A. I saw some with blankets on; it was a very warm day; all of them had their sheets and blankets.

Q. Do you know whether any of the men expressed a preference for blankets rather than sheets?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ask that question?

A. No, sir.

Q. What condition were the hospital utensils in?

A. What I saw seemed to be clean. I noticed several of the glasses and cups seemed to be all right. The cups seemed to be washed and taken proper care of.

Q. How about the bedpans?

A. There were perhaps two or three that had not been emptied, and I asked the doctor about them, and he said they would be emptied right away, and that they had not had time to empty them yet.

Q. Did you see slops on the ground about the tents?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you get any odor of fecal matter, as you went around the hospital tents, except where a movement had just taken place?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then all in all you found the condition fairly good?

A. Fairly good.

Q. Was the hospital very crowded?

A. It seemed to be; yes, sir.

Q. How many did you see in a tent?

A. They had the cots arranged in a row. I could not see how many. The tents were all connected.

Q. Have you had any experience in tent or camp hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. You do not know what the capacity of that properly should be?

A. No, sir.

Q. You say that the last hospital you visited was the Second Division, Third Corps. This hospital is very deficient?

A. Yes, sir; from what I could see for myself, and one of the majors told me the same thing.

Q. What sort of nurses did they have?

A. Male nurses.

Q. Did they have female?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see any men lying on the ground, or on the boards without proper beds?

A. I saw none lying on the ground.

Q. Did you see any lying on the floor on mattresses?

A. No, sir.

Q. They all had cots or beds?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the hospital in any degree supplied with regular hospital beds?

A. They seemed to be mostly cots.

Q. Did they have mattresses on the floors?

A. I did not examine many of them, but all seemed to have mattresses.

Q. What was the condition of the floors?

A. They were dirty.

Q. And the condition of the bed linen?

A. I am sorry to say it was the dirtiest hospital I went into.

Q. The floors were unclean, and the linen was in the same condition?

A. Most of it.

Q. I will read to you this, and will you be kind enough to tell me whether it is taken verbatim from your report to the New York World: "The last hospital was the Second Division, Third Corps. More than 2,000 patients have been treated here. There are now 400 cases there. This hospital is very deficient in nurses, and the attendants there seemed to know nothing about their business. I saw one nurse giving a patient crackers. The floors are unclean and the linen is in the same condition, and very little attention seemed to be paid to them, as far as I could see. I saw none of the doctors with any of the patients while I was there. I am glad to say that this is the only hospital that deserves criticism. The number of men now in camp is 16,000. The greatest number was 50,000. There have been between 4,500 and 5,000 cases of typhoid fever?"

A. That is about what I said, I think.

Q. That is about your report?

A. I think so.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you see the crackers given to typhoid-fever patients?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What sort of crackers?

A. I do not know, just round crackers.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you know whether it was typhoid fever?

A. I could not say it was typhoid, but the men were feverish, and told me most of them in that section were typhoid-fever cases.

Q. Did you find that all of the patients had sheets?

A. Three or four had blankets.

Q. "Very little attention was paid to the soiled floors?"

A. When I got there the doctors had a meeting, and I asked for Major Smith, and they said we will see you in a few minutes. We waited for some time and we saw them going out at the other end of the line, and we went through the tents of our own privilege. I saw a friend from Rome, and he introduced me to one of the surgeons, and I told him how we had been treated. He said he was not very much surprised. "I understand," I said, "that this hospital has been severely criticised."

Q. Was Dr. Hubbard there at that time?

A. No, sir; it was Major Smith. I went to Major Jenne's headquarters.

Q. Just at the time you made this examination, you found that some business meeting was being held?

A. When I first got there, and as a consequence the doctors were there, and not in the wards.

Q. Do you know how long the wards were left without a medical attendant?

A. We were there perhaps three-quarters of an hour. As soon as this business meeting was through with, they went out at the end of the line.

Q. You did not see them in the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. That was about what hour?

A. Between 2 and 3.

Q. Do you know what hours they were in the habit of visiting?

A. No, sir.

Q. Perhaps it was at a time when the medical officer of the day was expected to be looking about?

A. I do not know.

Q. You consider, then, that the conditions that you saw warranted you in stating that the hospital deserved special criticism?

A. From what I saw, and from what one of the majors told me.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you see any evidence of special neglect?

A. I saw several cases, showing they wanted something to drink, and nobody there.

Q. How many attendants to, say, twenty patients?

A. I do not know.

Q. Was there one or two?

A. In some of the tents I saw no attendant at all.

Q. The men were left entirely to themselves?

A. At that time there was no one there except the patients.

Q. One of the doctors admitted that the patients did not receive proper attention?

A. Major Brusco, of Buffalo, N. Y., told me so.

Q. Do you know his other initials?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were the brigade surgeons and chief surgeons of divisions appointed by the New York authorities direct?

A. I could not tell you.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did he have the major straps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. He was in charge of the hospital, was he?

A. No, sir; Major Smith was in charge there.

Q. When you were talking with this gentleman, did he give you any reasons why the men were not receiving proper attention?

A. He said: "Doctor, I have nothing to say myself, but the men have not the attention they ought to have."

Q. He did not say why they did not have it?

A. No, sir; I did not care to quiz him too close. That was more of an admission than anything else, as he and another gentleman and I were sitting talking together.

Q. How long before you made this visit had you received instructions to make it?

A. Just the day before.

Q. These instructions were what?

A. Just to investigate the hospital and tell the exact situation.

Q. Was that assignment received by telegraph or by letter?

A. The Associated Press man here in town received it and was instructed to get some physician in good standing to investigate the hospital.

Q. It came through the Associated Press?

A. Yes.

Q. With directions to select a medical man to go out and see it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often?

A. I had been there perhaps three or four weeks before that.

Q. Then you certainly observed the condition of things there?

A. I had not observed them particularly before. I just went out there more as a pastime.

Q. Did you take occasion to pass through the camps on the occasions of your first and second visits?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what condition did you find the camps as regards policing and cleanliness?

A. I did not pay much attention to it; the first time Dr. Stewart and I drove out there to see a friend from Kentucky.

Q. Did you notice any special fecal odor about the camps as you rode through?

A. Yes, sir; I noticed that.

Q. In different camps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you happen to notice whereabouts the sinks were?

A. In some of the camps I did.

Q. How far were they from the camps?

A. Some of them were very close. In some places they could not have been 40 yards from the kitchen. I think that was in the neighborhood of the Rough Riders. Some of them were at least 200 yards off.

Q. Did you see any fecal matter scattered through the woods and about the camps?

A. On the naked ground?

Q. Yes.

A. I heard some of the men say they did not go to the sinks, but went out to the bushes.

Q. You did not notice any of the excrement yourself?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have occasion, Doctor, to see any of the men who came here in transit north or east, sick, convalescent, or what not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see them professionally?

A. I saw some of them.

Q. In what condition were the men as they were sent away to hospitals in the North, or furloughed and sent home?

A. We received a number of them in our regular hospital here, and some were in a very emaciated condition, some were very sick, and one man was sent off as a convalescent. He could not have moved any farther. We kept him in the hospital before he could be moved at all.

Q. What was his name?

A. He was from north Tennessee. I could get his name from the records.

Q. His name and regiment, if you please.

A. I do not know them. I had another man out there six weeks. It was more of a bilious attack, and he was just about skin and bones when he got there. He said that his entire trouble was lack of food. He had no signs of typhoid fever. I had him under my professional care and commenced feeding him.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know what hospital he was sent from?

A. No.

Q. Would your records show?

A. I think they would. We kept his regiment, his captain, and his company.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, of sick men being detained in this town twelve or twenty-four or thirty-six hours before transportation could be provided for them?

A. Not of my own knowledge.

Q. Were there any such cases according to common report?

A. Yes, sir; I know of two to my own knowledge. One whose name was Foutz; he was from Pennsylvania, near Columbus, and Lieutenant Salmerson, from Nebraska, I think. They were out at the sanitary depot waiting for transportation, and some ladies sent them to the hospital on account of their condition, and we kept one of them a week and the other three or four days.

Q. Was there a very considerable interest taken in the condition of affairs by the people of Chattanooga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they send special committees out there to provide things for the soldiers?

A. Yes; they sent dainties and people to cook. Dr. Trimble was at the head of the movement.

Q. Who is he?

A. The pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Q. Do you know how much drunkenness and irregularity of living and eating occurred in Chattanooga among the troops that came here?

A. I observed a great amount of drunkenness, and a great amount of bad eating. I saw one man eating pie and grapes, then he drank coffee, took a cold drink, and some one said to him, "What are you eating that for?" and he said, "I want to get sick, and get out of drill."

Q. Was any effort made by the authorities of Chattanooga to cut off the facilities of the troops for drunkenness, vice, and the gratification of appetites of all sorts in this town?

A. I am not prepared to answer that question.

Q. Did you ever hear of any effort being made to close the saloons and houses of ill fame, and all the places at which men could get things to eat, which would probably be as bad as they could put into their stomachs?

A. No, sir; except they tried to keep the saloons closed on Sundays.

Q. Did they succeed in keeping them closed?

A. Not all of them.

Q. Any considerable portion?

A. I do not know.

Q. Generally you would think the good people of Chattanooga might have taken that sort of interest in the soldiers?

A. I do not feel like criticising the people of Chattanooga. I am a native of the city. It was the fault of the authorities.

Q. Are not the people responsible for the authorities?

A. They ought to be.

Q. So far as you know the interest was confined to the good people of the town, charitable persons who were sending delicacies, and at the same time there was being permitted every form of vice without restraint in the city of Chattanooga?

A. I know it was permitted.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Do you know whether any effort was made to increase the number of passes from Camp Thomas into Chattanooga?

A. I think I saw in the papers they requested more soldiers' passes to be issued than they had. I think they were increased from two to four.

Q. Do you know whether any committee was appointed to see the commanding officer of the camp to persuade him to issue an order to permit more passes to be granted?

A. I think a committee saw General Breckinridge.

Q. What was the result of the increased number of the passes?

A. It seemed to me that they had the soldiers under better control; the provost guards and the soldier police.

Q. Did they have that provost guard here at all times?

A. I do not know about that.

Q. Was the sale of liquor allowed to such an extent that it was a very frequent occurrence to find drunken men lying in the street?

A. I have seen that myself.

Q. How many in one day?

A. I have seen perhaps two or three in a day. Some days I have seen none. I saw one man lying below my office, and I helped move him up the steps.

Q. How much of the sickness at Camp Thomas, in your judgment, was caused by the excesses of the men?

A. I think a great deal of it.

By General DODGE:

Q. You spoke about the agent of the Associated Press or a special agent of the World employing you?

A. I said first the Associated Press, but it was the World's local correspondent.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. I want to ask you about the health of Chattanooga. Do you have any typhoid in Chattanooga?

A. Very little.

Q. What per cent of the population?

A. I did not see but two cases of typhoid among our citizens. We have had considerably less typhoid fever this year in Chattanooga than we have had other years.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Do you not have health statistics?

A. Yes; but I have never looked at them.

Q. You only know of your own patients, I suppose?

A. We speak about it in our medical society twice a month.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Have you got any typhoid fever here now?

A. A little.

Q. Was there any typhoid fever in the National Park neighborhood before the troops went there?

A. No, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Would you be likely to have heard of it if there had been?

A. Yes, sir; they have a more malarial type in that section, especially around the hospital.

By General DODGE:

Q. There is a statement from the inspector, Major Parker, Twelfth New York Volunteers, in which he says that the appearance of the inhabitants in the vicinity of Chickamanga Park is seldom robust, but almost uniformly thin and sallow, which would seem to indicate that, on account of the water and other reasons, this is not a healthy locality. Typhoid fever is of common occurrence here. A case was found as early as June 1. It is probable that there were others here.

A. I do not know anything about that.

Q. You have a knowledge of the country?

A. Yes, sir. I have never heard of typhoid here in that locality. It is almost all of a malarial type. They do have chills and fever, and in conversation with Dr. Carter, he agreed with me, and said it was a malarial district.

Q. How is the health of that country compared with this?

A. It is not as good, because they do not live as well. The negroes do not live as they ought to. It is almost all common fried food they have.

Q. You think it is the cooking, and not the locality?

A. Yes, sir: I judge from experience.

Q. Do you think any section of this country, Doctor, within 100 miles of you, especially on the water course, is without any malaria?

A. Most of it is malarial.

Q. Don't you have to keep in mind in your practice the possibility of a malarial complication?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. No matter what the disease is?

A. Yes, sir; in fact, I have not had a case of real typhoid in Chattanooga this year.

Q. Do you know Mr. Gordon Reed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is he a pretty healthy man?

A. I have not seen him lately; I have not seen him for at least twelve months.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know whether any efforts have been made within the last year by the physicians to determine accurately whether or not it was typhoid that they were dealing with, or malarial fevers?

A. That has been a subject of discussion ever since I have been here among the physicians. Some say we have more typhoid and some less. I do not believe much in typhoid fevers here, because they all get well, as a rule.

Q. Have you made any definite tests to determine the existence of the organism of malaria?

A. I have not, personally.

Q. What has been the result of such examinations?

A. Some have been negative. We found the prasnodian in a number of cases; in fact, we have two doctors who test almost every case they get.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 29, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Maj. Gen. ADNA R. CHAFFEE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. State your name and the position which you have filled in the Army.

A. Adna R. Chaffee; lieutenant-colonel Third Cavalry, major-general United States Volunteers.

Q. I believe, General, you were brigadier-general?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When were you appointed major-general, and what was your rank before that?

A. My commission of major-general was dated July 8, 1898, prior to which I was a brigadier-general from the 4th day of May, 1898.

Q. Where were you first stationed as brigadier-general?

A. Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, at which place I arrived April 22, I think, and joined the Third Cavalry. On the 10th day of May I was directed, by telegraph from the Adjutant-General, to report to General Brooke for assignment as brigadier-general commanding the troops. Having been made brigadier-general, I reported accordingly at Chickamauga, and was assigned by General Brooke to the command of the infantry brigade composed of the Second and Seventh regiments. The same order which assigned me to the command of this brigade directed me to proceed with the brigade to Tampa, Fla.,

and report to the commanding general of United States forces at that place. This was done, and I arrived at Tampa, Fla., at 3 o'clock a. m. May 14, reported, and camped my troops within three-quarters of a mile of the Tampa Bay Hotel, practically between the main line of the Plant system, leading to Port Tampa, and what is there known as the long siding of that road.

Q. State whether the camp there was a good one or not.

A. The camp was flat, but about the average of the country around there. It was pretty well covered with what they call dwarf palmetto, which covers the ground pretty well with leaves. I camped at that point because of the easy facilities to connect my camp with the main water pipe to supply my troops with water.

Q. How was the water supplied?

A. It was supplied by the Tampa water system.

Q. Good or bad?

A. It was reported to me to be most excellent water. I heard many doctors say it was excellent water, and it could not be otherwise, as it came from a great spring.

Q. How long did you stay at Tampa, and when did you leave, and where did you go?

A. At Tampa the Fifth Corps was organized and was finally taken to Cuba. I commanded the Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Fifth Corps. The brigade which I commanded was composed of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Seventeenth regiments of infantry. My brigade were the first troops to embark on board transport.

Q. What transports did you embark on?

A. Embarkation began at 3 o'clock a. m. on the morning of the 7th day of June on board the transports *Iroquois*, *Cherokee*, and *D. H. Miller*.

Q. Describe these transports generally, as to whether they were suitable or not.

A. When I arrived at Port Tampa I was informed that the *Cherokee* had capacity for 1,000 to 1,100 men; the *Iroquois*, about 900. The strength of my brigade on that morning was 1,978 men, so I started in to load my brigade on these two ships. On placing the men on board it was found that the reported capacity of both ships was excessive; that they could not carry the number of men that had been reported to me that they could carry, so three companies of the Seventh Infantry were placed upon the *D. H. Miller*. While loading the *Cherokee*, Major Osgood, of the Commissary Department, who was superintending the matter for the Quartermaster's Department, called my attention to the fact that the lower deck of the *Cherokee* was not properly loaded; that the number of men below was insufficient; so I left on the upper deck of that ship two companies, in order to secure the full loading of the ship and to be placed well. It transpired, however, that the ship was fully loaded, and that these two companies had subsequently to be removed from the *Cherokee* and placed upon another ship, which was done some two days later, while we were lying at anchor in Tampa Bay.

Q. How long did you lie at anchor in Tampa Bay after the troops embarked and before you left?

A. My troops embarked on the 7th of June and the fleet sailed out of Tampa Bay at 4 o'clock on June 14.

Q. How do you account for the delay of seven days at Tampa?

A. There was a delay—you understand that I was the first to load. The exact time it would have taken to have loaded the balance of the corps I do not know—perhaps three days, perhaps four days—but there was a delay, as I heard, caused by a report that some of the enemy's ships had been seen in the channel north of Cuba, and orders had been sent from Washington, as I believe, directing the fleet not to sail until further orders.

Q. You finally sailed for what point?

A. I suppose we sailed for the point at which we arrived, which was Santiago. I did not know when we left Tampa where we were going.

Q. Did the fleet take with it any facilities for landing?

A. We had with us the tugboat *Laura*. There was constructed at Port Tampa two flatboats—lighters—and one tug.

Q. Did these lighters reach Santiago?

A. One of them.

Q. What became of the other?

A. It was lost during the night of June 14 or 15, as I heard.

Q. Were these transports, of which you had knowledge, properly supplied with everything for the troops?

A. The orders of the commanding general of the Fifth Corps directed us to take ten days' travel rations on board ship, or in other words, travel rations to, and including the 18th day of June. The delay of three or four days, whatever the time was, of the troops in Tampa Bay was not, of course, expected by the commanding general when he gave his orders to supply his troops with travel rations. As matters resulted, the fleet arrived off Santiago on the 20th of June, two days after the travel rations which had been issued had expired. We landed on the 22d of June, so that as a matter of fact there was, perhaps, two days. June 20 and 21, when the food supply to the men on shipboard was not quite full. As far as I could examine—that is, on board my own ship and the *Cherokee*—the men had not consumed their ten days' travel rations on the 18th. Some of the companies had enough to carry them up to the night of the 21st; others had consumed it, but all the ships that we took down, that went with us, had full rations; that is, bacon and hard bread, coffee and sugar, stowed in the hold of the boat, and, when the travel rations were used, they were directed to go below to secure food from that; but that was a difficult matter, because the baggage was stowed in there, too, and, further, there were no facilities on board any transport, to my knowledge, which would permit of the cooking of bacon or making of any soup for the men, although on the *Iroquois* Captain Kembal gave his cooking range to the use of the troops on board the ship on the 21st, and they cooked bacon. The coffee was made there, too. In other respects the transport that took my brigade to Cuba was satisfactorily supplied, although I think all the transports going down were overloaded, but not harmfully so. The men enjoyed their trip; they took it in good spirit.

Q. Did the men actually suffer for rations?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was simply a matter of inconvenience?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As to the medical attendance of the transports, how was that?

A. The regimental surgeons were there with panniers.

Q. Were the men properly attended to?

A. Thoroughly so. On board the *Iroquois* on our trip to Cuba Assistant Surgeon Hallock, of the Seventh Infantry, operated upon a man for appendicitis and made a very successful operation.

Q. Well, General, won't you just describe now how you got ashore, where you got ashore, and when?

A. We lay off the harbor of Santiago the 21st—

Colonel DENBY [interrupting]. I understand by that that you were on the outside?

A. Yes, sir; 10 or 12 miles away from the coast. At dark, June 21, Captain Gilmore, assistant adjutant-general of the staff of General Shafter, came aboard ship with orders for landing, which he delivered to General Lawton, the commander, who was on board the *Iroquois*. These orders directed that the landing

would be made at a point called Daiquiri, which is some 16 or 17 miles east of the mouth of Santiago Bay. The instructions specified the order in which the troops should disembark the next morning. The Second Division, General Lawton commanding, was designated to disembark first, and the division was to disembark in the order of its brigades—First, Second, Third—and the disembarkation was to take place as soon as the Navy, which was in attendance, should declare itself in readiness to assist us. The boats of the Navy were to assist us and aid the boats of the transports.

Q. Were not special boats, such as surfboats, provided by the Navy?

A. The only boats I saw were the steam launches and the ordinary open boats; you might call these surfboats.

Q. I ask you this question, General, is it not customary when troops are to land from ships that the Navy furnish the mode of landing facilities for landing them?

A. Well, that would depend, I suppose, on whether—of course you mean Army and Navy working together?

Q. Yes.

A. Really I do not know what the custom is in such instances.

Q. I might ask you what the proper thing to do on such occasions is—whether the Navy should have charge of the transports in landing, or the Army?

A. Well, I should think that as the Army is the party to go ashore that the Navy, being present, should be the one to handle the boats.

Q. You have already stated that two lighters and one tug were provided; were any other boats provided, especially for landing?

A. You mean outside of the little boats?

Q. Yes; outside of the ordinary ship boats.

A. That is all that I remember having seen there.

Q. Was it not the duty of some one to provide for the efficient landing of these troops—provide means for the landing?

A. Well, I think the means of landing were there in sufficient quantity—that is, the steam launches of the Navy and the boats of the Navy—the small boats of the Navy, rowboats.

Q. Describe your landing now, how long it took, whether any accidents happened, and all about it generally.

A. I do not know that I made note of the hour that we began landing. I should say, however, it was about 8 o'clock. At that time the Navy began shelling the shore, which lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, and I should say 100 boats to load with troops were just then gradually approaching the landing. The tugboat *Laura* and this flatboat that we got was at the same time loaded with men. There was no reply from offshore to the firing by the Navy, and the boats were drawn in to the shore. The *Laura* approached the coast and the landing soon began. The boat, as I was told—I could not see this from where I was—one of the boats loaded with the men, one of the small rowboats which was heading straight for the beach, so the men could get out there—

Q. Was there much of a surf?

A. The surf beat the boat to pieces almost instantly, so that that method of landing had to be stopped at once. There was a small wharf at the place—

Q. Was anybody lost in that boat which was beaten to pieces?

A. No, sir; the men got onto the shore. There was a small wharf, I should say 15 by 20 feet—a landing wharf—and it was available to our boats. One boat could draw up in front of it on the seaward side and another could be sent around on the side of it, or rather one boat would be drawn on front, another would be pulled in to the side. The men had to land by passing a gun up to the man on the wharf; possibly some felt a little timid in passing up their roll or haversack. They would then give hand to hand to the men on the wharf and as the boat rolled with the swell of the sea they were landed on the wharf man by man, so that two

men would be landing from the same boat. In that way the landing was continued throughout the day.

Q. If you had had what they call surfboats, could they not have landed better than that?

A. I do not know what a surfboat is.

Q. All of your brigade landed in that way?

A. Landed in that way.

Q. You landed in that way?

A. I did.

Q. How many men did you land?

A. My entire brigade did not get off that day. For some reason, I don't know what, a part of the cavalry was landing before my entire brigade got off, and that delayed a little.

Q. Do you mean regular cavalry?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tents?

A. I don't know.

Q. General, will you please describe what you did after you landed? As I understand it, you were the advance guard?

A. Not at this time. The First and Second brigades had preceded me, so that I was really the rear brigade of the division. After I landed, I drew out about a mile and a half from the landing and camped my troops.

Q. Had you tents?

A. Shelter tents. Everybody had a shelter tent. In consequence of the late hour the next morning in which the order to land was received I was unable to communicate with my troops; three companies on board the *D. H. Miller* and two companies on board the *Comal*. These troops landed without the three days' rations that had been ordered for the other troops, so that they were without rations when they landed. General Lawton, commanding the division, moved out from the landing or dikery with the First and Second brigades about 3 o'clock, June 22, marching in the direction of Siboney.

Q. How far was that?

A. Seven miles directly by the coast toward Santiago. On the morning of the 23d his adjutant-general, Captain Carbaugh, came back to me and said that General Lawton would move from his camp with the First and Second brigades to Siboney; that I should remain where I then was and get all my men off the ship with their rations for three days. This I did. On the afternoon of that day, the 23d, I rode out to Siboney, which General Lawton had taken possession of without a fight, and reported to the general that I had my brigade all on shore and would march in the next morning. I marched at daylight on the morning of the 24th, and as I drew up in close vicinity to General Lawton's camp and had given directions for my regiment to go into camp, within fifteen minutes thereafter an aid from General Lawton arrived with instructions for me to march on to the assistance of General Wheeler, who was engaged with the enemy some 2 miles in front. I had heard the firing of this brigade for several minutes. I marched on, and within twenty minutes thereafter General Lawton sent me a dispatch from General Wheeler, in which he said he had met with a larger force than expected and asked that assistance be sent forward. I should think that the point where General Wheeler was located was some $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward from Siboney, but before I arrived there the engagement had closed and the Spaniards had retreated.

Q. What was that engagement called?

A. Las Guasimas.

Q. That was the first fight?

A. Yes, sir. I conducted my brigade in advance of the position held by Gen-

eral Wheeler's troops and halted in position, sending forward a company to Seville, at which point the city of Santiago may be seen plainly some 6 or 7 miles in the distance. I occupied Seville with the Seventh Infantry that night and the next day my other two regiments moved into position in that way. That would be the 25th and 26th. General Lawton moved his headquarters to near mine. On the 28th we moved forward about 2 miles to Rodonrado, at a point where the road forks northwest to Caney and the main road leads almost direct to Santiago. That brings us up to the last position we occupied before the Army entered into the fight.

Q. Go on, General, and tell us about the fight.

A. On the 28th, 29th, and 30th of June, I did considerable reconnoitering. One thousand two hundred Cubans had been reported to me for outpost duty and for reconnoitering service. A battalion of that 1,200 had been reported in the vicinity of Santiago and there were men there who knew every trail in the country and they were of great service to me. On the 28th and 29th of June I opened the road, conducting 50 Cubans and four companies of infantry on the road toward Caney about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in such manner that the artillery could pass that way.

Q. What did you do to open that road?

A. Had to get out the brush and use picks and shovels and everything of that kind. The road was simply a mule track, and a difficult mule track at that, to get through the brush. I also cleared a position for the artillery. This position was about 2,400 yards from the town of El Caney and southeast of it. On June 30 instructions were given to me by General Lawton to move out on this road toward evening and camp at a point which I had selected. On the 30th, General Lawton, General Ludlow, Colonel Miles, commanding the First Brigade, and myself, went out over the roads by which the troops of the division might approach Caney, and on this occasion General Lawton assigned to each brigade commander the place at which he was to arrive that night, the night of the 30th. We all moved out between 3 and 4 o'clock to the positions and bivouacked for the night. General Lawton gave instructions on the occasion when we were viewing the ground that my brigade should attack Caney from the eastward.

Q. What was Caney, General?

A. A little town defended by blockhouses, etc. He gave instructions that my brigade should attack from the eastward and General Ludlow's brigade should be held across the road which connected Caney to Santiago, and Colonel Miles's brigade should halt in the vicinity of Decaurvua House, and that after Caney should be taken the whole defense was to concentrate at the Decaurvua House, which was about halfway between Caney and Santiago. I was in position in my bivouac camp shortly after dark. At daylight on the morning of July 1 I marched on Caney, the direction given to the Twelfth Infantry, my left wing in line of battle. It had about a mile to march. I conducted the Seventh and Seventeenth in a roundabout road in order to track the El Caney and Guantanamo road, the main thoroughfare of Santiago up and down the coast. About half past 7 o'clock I came in contact with the Twelfth Infantry, which had moved on my left, and we moved against the town on the eastward, and I was enabled to place my brigade within 400 yards of the road—within about 400 or 500 yards of this town which I had secured.

Q. Had the firing commenced by that time?

A. Oh, yes. They had a blockhouse back on the road which I paid no attention to, which was a mile, I should judge, from the town, but off the road 400 or 500 yards—a small blockhouse. I lost some men by passing there. The engagement lasted from about 8 o'clock in the morning till 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the firing ceased.

Q. Could you tell how many Spaniards were there?

A. No; I only know from estimates which I got from the Cubans. There were six blockhouses around this town.

Q. Did you have any artillery?

A. One battery.

Q. What were they doing?

A. They fired on a stone fort and knocked it to pieces. But there was not sufficient artillery there to demoralize the garrison.

Q. Why did you not have more artillery?

A. Well, it had not been landed. I suppose perhaps it was my own fault. The place turned out much stronger than I had any idea of. I lost 50 officers and men killed and 148 wounded.

Q. You took El Caney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you got there, General, what did you find? Did you find wounded or dead?

A. Oh, yes, sir; found them dead and wounded. They lost very heavily there.

Q. What became of the Spaniards?

A. What were not killed, wounded, or captured seemed to have retreated to the ravines toward the mountains and escaped that way. Some retreated toward the westward, and were very badly handled by General Ludlow's brigade. I don't know how many were in the place exactly. We got 183 prisoners, as I believe, and there were a good many killed and wounded. I do not know how many. I had no time at my disposal to inquire into the matter, and the officer I left in charge seems to have overlooked that.

Q. You had 154 wounded?

A. My loss, I believe, was 198 killed and wounded.

Q. Now, as to these wounded, in what locality were they mainly?

A. In the locality of the field, you mean?

Q. Yes.

A. Directly in front of the town. We were so close on this place that a man could not raise his hand without it being shot. The fire of the Spaniards was very accurate. They had a range on this hill marked off and the firing was very accurate.

Q. Then what was done with these 148 wounded?

A. They were conveyed back. The first man that was struck was immediately taken just below, on the slope of the hill, and dressed by the doctor. There were some dozen of the men struck while we were approaching the place and conveyed to that spot, and one regimental surgeon dressed them immediately.

Q. How many regimental surgeons did you have?

A. One to the regiment.

Q. What did you have in the way of ambulances?

A. No ambulances.

Q. What did you have in the way of hospital corps?

A. The number that each surgeon had I do not know. There were hospital-corps men there with each surgeon.

Q. Were they provided with proper appliances?

A. They had their panniers and surgical chest.

Q. How far were you from where you could have been reached by transports?

A. Siboney became our landing; that would be our nearest landing.

Q. How far was El Caney from Siboney?

A. Ten or 11 miles, about.

Q. You knew when you marched from Siboney to El Caney that there was going to be a fight?

A. We expected it.

Q. How does it happen that there were no ambulances provided?

A. I do not know. There were some ambulances there, the number I do not know.

Q. Do you know whether there were ambulances on the transports?

A. No, sir.

Q. Not any of the transports that you knew of?

A. No, sir.

Q. You went into that fight with one surgeon for each regiment; was that enough?

A. No, sir; not for battle.

Q. What is the ordinary hospital corps of regiments?

A. The regulation, I think, is one steward and four corps men to each four companies.

Q. Can you explain, General, how you went into that fight without a proper number of surgeons—I estimate that one surgeon is not enough in battle—and how you went through that fight without having behind you an ambulance corps ready to take care of the wounded? I would also like to ask you this question in this connection, whether your surgeons knew there was going to be a fight?

A. Well, I think they knew on the evening of the 30th of June that there would be a fight the next day, unless the enemy ran away.

Q. That is the fight you have been speaking of?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there not a neglect somewhere on the part of the Medical Department or the general commanding in not providing a larger number of surgeons, more appliances, and ambulances when you rode out anticipating the fight?

A. It is my judgment that troops in a battle should never have less than one surgeon to four hundred men, which, in our organization, I might state, would be one surgeon to the battalion. We have three battalions to a regiment. So it is my opinion that one surgeon to a regiment is not sufficient to enter into battle.

Q. Whose business was it to see that you had enough surgeons?

A. Well, I don't know whether that authority can be obtained from the Surgeon-General, the fountain head of the Medical Department, or not. I don't know whether the commanding general of the corps had authority to handle the medical officers.

Q. Do you know whether the medical director of the Fifth Corps had been told that there would be a battle that day by anybody?

A. No, sir; I do not know that.

Q. Do you know whether General Shafter had notified the Medical Department to be prepared for casualties?

A. No; I do not know that.

Q. Do you know that the Medical Department was notified by anybody to be prepared for casualties?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you only have one surgeon for each regular regiment?

A. That is all we had there, sir.

Q. How is it in times of peace?

A. In times of peace our regiments may be broken up and distributed, part to this place and part to that place. We really have very few posts in the United States now that are equal in capacity to a regiment.

Q. But it is your opinion that in time of war there ought to be at least three?

A. Three.

Q. It is your opinion that an army marching to battle ought to have behind it everything for the sick and wounded?

A. If it can be conveniently had.

Q. Why could it not be?

A. In the first place, I do not think the circumstances that we were working under would permit anything more than a pack mule. If we had wounded, the wounded must be gotten away after the battle the best they could.

Q. Were any pack mules securable?

A. There were pack mules with the army at this time, and I presume on the day of the battle and for several previous days they were fully employed in transporting rations and ammunition for the army.

Q. You had no wagons?

A. I believe there were 114 wagons in the army. They had not at this time landed.

Q. With regard to your own commissary supplies, did you have enough?

A. I might answer that question that no day while I commanded troops in Cuba was my brigade without food—had the full ration of hard bread, bacon, sugar, and coffee—with possibly one or two exceptions, when the ration for the day was only partial; but at no time while I was in Cuba were my men without food.

Q. You mean to say that the men suffered some inconvenience occasionally?

A. Yes, sir. I would say, while we are on this food question, that, so far as my knowledge goes, all of my own, and, so far as my knowledge goes with others—I may as well include the whole division in this system, because it was supplied by the same commissary—that we had the ration generally composed of hard bread, bacon, coffee, and sugar.

Q. Was that green coffee?

A. No; only once or twice. I think three times, between June 22 and July 11, my brigade of about 1,800 men received from a half dozen to 10 cases of tomatoes, canned tomatoes; with these exceptions we lived upon the four articles, bacon, hard bread, coffee, sugar, from June 22 until July 11, and it is my judgment that in consequence of this long period without much change that the men got tired of the hard bread and felt that they were suffering.

Q. Did you have any rice?

A. No rice.

Q. In that climate there do you think rice ought to be issued very liberally?

A. Undoubtedly so.

Q. Ought not the ration to be modified?

A. I suppose so; but our ration is prescribed by law.

Q. Well, it was known that you were going to Cuba. Why is it the proper articles were not supplied?

A. If rice was one of the proper articles, it was supplied.

Q. It was not supplied to your men at the front?

A. It could not be taken with us; it was an impossibility. I never saw rice carried into battle.

Q. Did your men have travel rations with them when they went to the front?

A. No, sir.

Q. They were supplied from day to day?

A. Yes, sir; they were supplied with the field ration.

Q. That was done by pack mules, mostly?

A. Yes, sir; pack mules and the wagons, until the road became impassable.

Q. Now, you had 148 men on that land there. I presume these men fell all along there, didn't they?

A. Yes, sir; but the land was not more than half a mile back.

Q. You mean to say that on a space of half a mile you could pile your dead and wounded?

A. No doubt.

Q. What was the character of the country?

A. Rolling and brushy.

Q. The men could lie still if they fell in this brush and not be seen?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The men might be wounded and stray off?

A. Certainly.

Q. Then would there be trees to stay under?

A. No trees; just brush—large spreading trees, not very tall.

Q. Then, General, what steps were taken to find these wounded men, if they were scattered around that way after the battle?

A. I immediately directed the commanding officer of my regiment to cover the ground upon which they had advanced and collect all the dead and bring them to a point, and the wounded to be taken to the hospital, which was not half a mile away. We called it a hospital because the doctor was there. There were no houses there.

Q. You did have one place where the wounded could be taken?

A. I had two places in the field, but later I established a hospital near the line that was finally taken and held, in order that the wounded should not be carried so far. My wounded were all collected there after my men had gone carefully over the field and we could account for our men and the dead had been collected. But still not satisfied with matters (I was to march immediately), I left troops there to hunt the field and bury the dead and care for the wounded.

Q. Did you know of any case in which they found wounded the next day?

A. No, sir; I believe that every soldier of my brigade was properly dressed before nightfall. It was 5 o'clock when I was last at the hospital. The doctors were engaged then, but they did not have but two or three men to attend to.

Q. Then, it was a serious thing not to have more doctors?

A. Probably it would facilitate their work if they had had more?

Q. There were no ambulances?

A. Not one, I believe.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to how many of these men died before they were removed from the field, if any?

A. When I arrived on the field Lieutenant Churchman was living, but expected to die. He was wounded very seriously, and he died, I think, during the night or early the next morning.

Q. Was there no hospital tent?

A. No, sir.

Q. No shelter at all?

A. The doctors and the men took their shelter tents and would put them up; two pieces are pinned together making a tent.

Q. How many of these pieces did you pin together?

A. Two, and then commence with another two; they can be made continuous.

Q. Then these wounded were under shelter tents during the night?

A. Some of them; I can not say all. They had to lay on the blankets or the ground. This is all that is provided on field of battle.

Q. If ambulances had been there to take these men back, would it have worked better?

A. I would say right here that it was not in the possibility of man to put an ambulance on the field that day. The condition of the roads was such that they could not be gotten there, and it was not possible to put wagon transportation on that field where I was. The roads had to be cut for 3 miles before wagons could have approached that place.

Q. Then the only possible mode of conveyance would have been litters?

A. That was all.

Q. Were there any litters?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Can you account for that?

A. The neglect of the captain of the company.

Q. Where were these litters left then; on board ship?

A. They were on board the transports. I saw them go on board, but not taken off. While on the march I picked up four litters that had been abandoned and turned them over to the Seventh Infantry, with instructions to take them along. They took them on to the next camp and abandoned them.

Q. Who is it, General, that carries these litters?

A. We have in every company four litter bearers, as we call it. That was a very serious oversight. I would not like to have it understood as charging any captain with neglect. It was a neglect, of course; it was a serious oversight. The men were anxious to get on shore and thus these were simply forgotten.

Q. Was it not forgotten, also, by the commanding general to notify the surgeons that there would be a serious conflict immediately and to take proper precautions?

A. I don't know that, sir; I think it was well understood by every man down to the lowest private soldier.

Q. Do you think the surgeons all knew there was going to be a fight?

A. All knew it; yes, sir.

Q. And knew what was necessary to be done?

A. They had all that could have reached us in the camp with them the day before the fight. They had everything the commanding general had been able to supply them with.

Q. When were the wounded carried back away from there?

A. The next day.

Q. Where were they carried to?

A. To the hospital; that is, the seriously wounded were taken to the hospital at Rodonnado and the other wounded, those who could bear transportation, or could walk, were sent on to Siboney.

Q. Do you know of any case in which a wounded man lay out in the field during the next day, and during that night?

A. No, sir; no such case, I am certain, happened in my brigade.

Q. Then all of your men were put into that hospital before dark?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, General, where did you go the next day?

A. At 7 o'clock that night I marched with my brigade on the road to Santiago, in furtherance of my instructions for the division to concentrate at the Decaurvua House, and I arrived at half past 10 that night; we lay down on the road at that point. A train had arrived with ammunition and I resupplied my belts; we also received some sugar, of which the command was in part deficient the day before when I marched. The other two brigades of the division were in camp on the road to Santiago, between the Decaurvua House and the San Juan road; in other words, they were in my front; we laid there until about 3 o'clock in the morning. We understood from General Lawton that he was to gain a position upon the right of the cavalry, in line of battle; he went out about 2 o'clock in the morning to find the cavalry line, and he, or some of his staff, were fired upon by the enemy. General Lawton then reported, as I believe, to the guard commander, that he could not find the road of the cavalry, and that he had been fired upon; I believe he received in reply that his only certain march would be by the Marinor House, El Poso, and then along the road to San Juan. We began this march about 3 o'clock, and I arrived on the right; my brigade leading the division; I arrived on the right of the cavalry at 7.20 a. m., July 2, and my brigade went into position and intrenched; the other two brigades, the First and Second, were massed, as it were, to my right and rear in the brush; at this time when I was in position, I was about 500 yards from the point that we had retired from at 3 o'clock in the morning, 2 miles from Santiago.

Q. Well, you stayed there until the surrender?

A. No, sir; I made two changes in my position. We remained in this position until July 5, I think, when the First and Second brigades were to my right along the road pointing westward, which was intrenched. On the 5th the whole division was moved to its right. The cavalry occupied the trenches which I laid for them. Later, on July 10, the division was again moved to the right and intrenched, the ground vacated by it being occupied by troops from the First Division and possibly by regiments that had recently arrived, at which point the Second Division on the 10th rested upon the bay at Santiago to the north, inclosing the city.

Q. All this time where were your tents?

A. All this time we had our shelter tents; nothing else.

Q. As to provisions, you had plenty of them?

A. From July 11 on our provisions came to us in greater variety—that is, potatoes, tomatoes, onions, the usual issue of bacon, hard bread, coffee, and sugar.

Q. You had the lighters all running by that time, had you?

A. They had been running nearly all that time.

Q. You still had no tents?

A. No; we did not expect tents. We were in trenches, engaged with the enemy. We could not possibly have tents.

Q. How was the weather?

A. Raining every day.

Q. In relation to rations?

A. The vegetable ration in the full allowance of 1 pound per soldier per day.

Q. Now we get down to the surrender, don't we?

A. You speak of tents. We did not have tents nor did we expect tents until the enemy should be disposed of, which, as a matter of fact, took place on the 17th of July, by surrender. Soon thereafter our transports began arriving in the bay of Santiago, and about the 20th or 21st of July the large tents began to arrive. Some of the regiments, including the Seventeenth Infantry, of my brigade, did not get their canvas—heavy canvas—until about the 1st of August, the transports in which it was conveyed to Cuba having been returned to Tampa or some place, and the baggage of the regiment transferred to another ship, which brought it back to Santiago about, as I say, the last of the month.

Q. How did it happen that these tents were sent back to Tampa?

A. I believe exigencies of the service demanded that the ship be sent back, and it was sent for that purpose. It was an impossibility to unload the baggage of the army at the dikery by Siboney. It would have been a great error, in my judgment, to have done so and then transport it over the terrible roads that we had to the army in front. It was only when the transports could get into the bay, which brought our baggage, and was therefore within 2 miles of the army, that it was anyways possible to supply the army with tentage.

Q. Well, General, after the surrender, I want to ask you about the health of the troops. I want to ask you about when they commenced to get so sick and how it happened that so much typhoid fever developed, how the sickness originated, how it might have been prevented, if possible, and anything you know on that subject. You came north to Montauk, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you go after the surrender?

A. I remained right in my camp.

Q. You had your tents then?

A. Yes, sir. In speaking of the health of the army and its sickness I think it is important to understand at the outset that the army in Cuba was forced to operate in a sea of brush, and that was thicker, more dense, more difficult to penetrate than any place I had ever seen in my life. This brush is high and is so thick as to exclude the circulation of air. There is no room, properly speaking, in Cuba—mere trails, called roads—that would not permit of a column marching any dis-

tance except by file. The men marching along these trails were, as it were, melting. Vegetation is very rank there, and after the rain set in the tramping of the men simply made it muck. They had to sleep in this brush and a few small openings that here and there existed, and in the tall grass, which was, on the average, 2 feet high where grass existed. This condition of things, I believe, was continually poisoning the men with miasma, and we were contracting it from the day we arrived until the day of the surrender and up to the time that we left Cuba. Doubtless the men contracted it when digging the trenches.

Q. How deep did you dig the trenches?

A. About 3 feet. Very few of the men fell sick in my brigade before the 5th of July, on which day I noticed, by the report of the doctor that we had, there were 30 or 40 sick in the regiment. The number increased slowly, but daily, up to the date of the surrender, July 17. I think that the men's nerve kept many of them who were really ill on their feet up to this time. After the surrender our men fell sick very rapidly, and in a short time in the Seventh Infantry I had over 200 sick with malarial fever. In that regiment also, it was alleged, yellow fever existed, which I do not believe. In the Twelfth and Seventeenth regiments, each about 500 strong, the sickness amounted perhaps from 90 to 100 each a day, and continued about in this condition until the brigade left the island, August 17 to 20, about.

Q. How were you supplied with water in your camp?

A. There were quite a number of streams of water, which the troops were forced to use. Apparently it was sweet, beautiful water, clear, except immediately following a rain. From the 10th of July until I left the island the Third Brigade obtained this water from a pipe which supplied the city of Santiago with water. The pipe line passed right through my line, and we had the pipe attached to the camp, so that I obtained water from that pipe in abundance.

Q. Good water?

A. I believe so. Probably this water was contaminated somewhat.

Q. How about your sinks, General?

A. Our sinks were open pits, which are everywhere used by the army, at various distances from the regiment—50 to 60 yards.

Q. Were they located by men in authority?

A. Everyone.

Q. By medical men?

A. I do not know that, but by commanding officers of the camp.

Q. Where were your kitchens located?

A. Near the companies.

Q. Were they in the open?

A. All in the open.

Q. No houses?

A. None.

Q. No sheds?

A. None. These sinks were looked after and covered every day; earth sprinkled on them every day.

Q. How was the hospital service after the surrender?

A. After our transports came into harbor and we could obtain our tents the Seventeenth Infantry had a hospital tent and a fly; the Twelfth Infantry the same, as I remember. The Seventh Infantry used a number of camp tents, and a little later on secured a number of hospital supplies in addition and one or two hospital tents; but a great number of the sick that we had that could not be sent to the general hospital for lack of room there were forced, of course, under the circumstances to occupy their little shelter tents in the camp.

Q. How long did that continue?

A. That continued up to the time the regiment left the island.

Q. General, why was it that there were not more accommodations for the sick at the general hospital?

A. I would like to make the general answer to that that I don't believe there was a man in the army, from the commanding general down to the youngest second lieutenant, who had any idea that we would have any such number of men fall sick as we did have. Usually, I think, they provided for something like 10 or 15 per cent of sickness in the army, whereas we must have had there something like 40 or 50 per cent of sick, so that the provision made us was about what was expected to be the average basis. I certainly did not think when we went to Cuba that we would have anything like the sickness that we did have. Our minds were somewhat bent upon yellow fever. We talked of that at Tampa as probably the disease with which we would have to compete, but we did not discuss the sickness of malaria.

Q. Don't you think it was an oversight on the part of the medical people?

A. I don't know.

Q. Don't you think they could have anticipated the condition of things that could exist?

A. I think it would have required quite a remarkable degree of foresight to have marked the situation.

Q. What was your experience at Montauk?

A. On the 11th day of August I was sent in command of the Second Division of the Fifth Army Corps in Santiago, relieving General Lawton, and I believe that day the first troops of the division embarked on transports for Montauk. It was followed by the other regiments and brigades and the embarkation completed, the last regiment going on board transports on the 21st of August, with the exception of three companies of the Seventh Infantry, for which transportation was not ready on that day, but embarked the next day. I, myself, went on board in the harbor on the 21st of August with my staff, and I arrived at Montauk on the 26th.

Q. How did you find things there, in a general way?

A. At Montauk, in my opinion, everything was being done that could be done for the great number of sick. They had arrived, I think, from the island more rapidly than provision could be made for them at Montauk, but I think the very seriously sick were all immediately cared for. We had a number of men in all the regiments that were sick, but still not what would be called hospital patients. These men were held in the camps of the regiments. Many of these men grew worse in camp, and as fast as provision could be made they were transferred to the general hospital. The hospitals were simply beautiful, and every provision and care that was necessary for these men, I believe, was there.

Q. How long did you stay at Montauk?

A. I remained at Montauk until the 29th day of September.

Q. And then where did you go?

A. On this present leave—I came to New York and got a leave, and have been on it since.

Q. General, is there anything else you know? State if you observed any negligence, incompetency, in the care of the sick. If so, please state it.

A. I think that the supply of medicines for the army was inadequate.

Q. In Cuba, you mean?

A. In Cuba. A great number of sick demanded an allowance of medicines which was not with the regimental surgeons and could not be obtained by them in ample supply from the hospitals. We were short of the food supply which men struck with fever need. I heard a surgeon call for it very loudly.

Q. Didn't the Red Cross supply you?

A. Some, I think; but I don't think they obtained an ample supply from that. If I were to express an opinion in a nut shell on the whole situation it would be that

the question of a sufficient quantity of medical supply and the necessary light diet for fever men is the only question regrettable.

Q. That existed only in Cuba, not in Montauk?

A. Not in Montauk, to my mind. I would like to express the matter of transportation in this way: That whether there was an ample supply of transports taken to Cuba for the army I do not know, but I know this, that the road upon which the army had to operate became impassible for wagon transportation. The power of a pack mule to convey a load was reduced 50 per cent in consequence of the badness of the roads. Mules that I know, to my own knowledge, under ordinary circumstances would carry 250 pounds, became heavily loaded when they had two boxes of crackers of 100 pounds upon their backs, and it is well known to you, without my saying, that from the 5th of July until the surrender, July 17, our transportation had to be taxed to feed something like 15,000 or 20,000 refugees within our lines.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. JOHN C. F. MARTIN.

Maj. JOHN C. F. MARTIN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Major, will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and regiment of the staff department on which you have served?

A. John C. F. Martin; major and chief surgeon, First Brigade, Second Division First Army Corps.

Q. How long have you served on the medical staff of the army, Major?

A. Since July 3.

Q. Where was your first service?

A. Chickamauga Park.

Q. How long were you there?

A. Up to the time the troops left?

Q. Were you chief medical officer of the brigade at all times, or were you at any time in charge of the hospital?

A. No, sir; simply brigade officer.

Q. Who commanded the brigade?

A. Col. Cornelius Gardener at first, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe afterwards.

Q. From what State were you appointed?

A. Ohio.

Q. What was the character of the medical administration at Chickamauga as far as you observed it? Was it efficient or otherwise?

A. The Volunteer Army—I did not see how it could be more efficient.

Q. Did the requisitions for medical supplies pass through your hands?

A. Largely direct.

Q. To what extent did you inspect the hospitals?

A. Well, I inspected my regimental hospital daily and the One hundred and sixtieth Indiana and the First Georgia and the Thirty-first Michigan.

Q. You had no official relation to the division hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. To what extent did they keep their sick in the regimental hospitals in your brigade?

A. The Thirty-first Michigan kept them to quite a great extent. As you are aware, there was some conflict about the transferring of patients to division hospitals. The establishment of a division hospital was looked upon by certain commanding officers as not the proper thing, and they held off, and the Thirty-first Michigan was one of that kind. The First Georgia transferred their sick, after they were satisfied they were becoming ill, to the division hospital, and so did the One hundred and sixtieth Indiana.

Q. Did the medical staff have any difficulty in procuring medical supplies, as far as you know?

A. I think one great trouble was the difficulty of making requisitions. With men taken from civil life, there is a certain routine and business about it that it takes a man time to learn.

Q. Did the medical depot hospitals, so far as you know, have the proper supplies on hand?

A. I never knew anything to the contrary.

Q. Did any complaints come to you of the failure to procure the medical supplies needed by reason of the lack of supplies at the depot?

A. I do not know of any lack of supplies at the depot. I heard criticism, of course, at different times of some things being slow coming in; but we did not feel particularly annoyed until we found that we were overwhelmed with sickness there and then we needed supplies—that they did not come as rapidly as they should; but I do not see any reason for criticising anybody.

Q. What seemed to be the greatest lack?

A. Well, the surgeons complained of such things as delicacies for the sick; that they were difficult to procure; that sometimes a quantity of ice was short, and the method of keeping ice was bad, and all that; but I did not regard the complaints as particularly serious in the majority of the cases at all.

Q. How was it as to tents. Did the regiments have the necessary quantity of hospital tents so long as the regimental hospitals were maintained?

A. I think so, because they turned them out—the two regiments. The Thirty-first Michigan did not have anything to complain about.

Q. How was it as to supplies of bed linen and personal clothing for the men; suitable for their condition?

A. There was no serious complaint of that kind in our brigade.

Q. Do you know what the loss of the Michigan regiment was?

A. Well, not exactly, but I have all those figures.

Q. The regimental sick reports, I suppose, were sent in to you every day, so that you consolidated them and forwarded them to division headquarters?

A. Yes, sir. We lost a good many men by death after they went North. I think we only lost two officers while in the service from typhoid fever.

By General McCook:

Q. Where did they get the fever?

A. Chickamauga Park.

Q. Was there any typhoid fever in your brigade, or regiments composing your brigade, before they came to Chickamauga?

A. No, sir. Outside of the Georgians, they attributed their sickness because they had been bothered with malaria—the colonel said he had a large sick report but they would get rid of it; they had malaria.

By General Wilson:

Q. Outside of your administrative duties as brigade surgeon what was your professional duties as such?

A. I was to visit the hospitals and camps and look after the sanitary conditions as to their water supply, food, clothing for the men, and things of that kind.

Q. How often did you visit the camps?

A. Well at that time I did not visit them as often as I have since August. We did not have specific orders as to that. I visited them occasionally. I went to one one day and another another day.

Q. How many regiments in your brigade?

A. Three. Now we have orders to visit them every day. At that time we visited them occasionally?

Q. Did you ever visit the division hospital to see the condition of your sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever make an analysis of the water used by the brigade?

A. No, sir.

Q. From whence did your brigade receive this water?

A. From the springs and wells in the vicinity of the camp. Later it was all from Crawfish Springs and Blue Springs.

Q. Did your men ever take any water from the Cave Springs?

A. I don't know that they did, sir.

Q. In a general way, what was the condition of the health of your brigade when you left Chickamauga Park?

A. It was thoroughly demoralized.

Q. And the principal disease was what?

A. Typhoid fever.

Q. What was the number of typhoid-fever cases in the brigade?

A. That would have to be an estimate. I will get you the exact figures, if necessary. These reports I made were simply daily reports and then combined at the division and sent to headquarters.

Q. The number of men in your brigade was about how many?

A. I think 3,600 or 3,700.

Q. And the ratio of typhoid was 10 per cent possibly?

A. There was a large percentage, I believe, of typhoid.

Q. To what would you attribute that? Have you come to any conclusion on the subject?

A. I am aware that authorities differ as to the cause of typhoid fever, but to my own mind there is not any cause so prolific as the water supply. I regard it first and above all others as the prolific cause where it is possible for that water to be contaminated. I am well aware that the fly question has come up recently, and it may be true that flies distribute typhoid fever. I believe the medical authorities admit that polluted water, or if abundantly supplied with bad water, will contribute to typhoid fever more than flies.

Q. Did you ever see the analysis of the water received from Chickamauga Park as made by any surgeons there?

A. I was told of them.

Q. Never saw them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Or of the springs?

A. No, sir.

Q. Am I to deduce from that that the typhoid fever in your command was due to the water?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you inspect the sinks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the men defecate other than in the sinks?

A. Yes, sir. I suppose sometimes carelessly, and often they could not get to the sinks.

Q. Was your command encamped in the woods or in the open?

A. In the thin woods.

Q. How long were they there?

A. My men were there, I think, from the latter part of May, but I did not join them until July.

Q. And you remained with them from July until now?

A. Until we came to Camp Poland. It was about eight weeks.

Q. During that period were the tents taken down and the tent floors raised at any time?

A. I don't think they were, sir.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Did the Thirty-first Michigan remain in the woods all the time they were there?

A. They moved camp once—that is, two regiments in the brigade.

Q. In making the movement, did they go from the woods into the open or from woods into the woods?

A. It was not into the open. They were supposed to have higher ground, and they had no flooring, but their sickness did not improve, either in the First Georgia or the Thirty-first Michigan.

Q. Is it your opinion that the typhoid fever that was prevalent was due to the water? Is that based upon actual analysis or simply on your belief that the water was contaminated?

A. It is based on my observation of the condition of the wells as I saw them, and the source from which these wells received their supply of water.

Q. You think it was possible for contamination to be conveyed to the water through the rocky part of the park?

A. I think it is not only possible, but probable, from the fact that these wells would become roily after hard rains.

Q. That was a fact?

A. Yes, sir; and the wells I saw the casing on were not cased in the rock. The piping was put down in the rock. The formation of the rock was such that the drainage would sink down between these wells and become roily.

Q. Did the casing only extend to that rock?

A. They cased them deeply—125 or more feet.

By General WILSON:

Q. You stated "based upon your knowledge of the source from whence these wells derived their water." What was their source?

A. The well that supplied the water to the Thirty-first Michigan was a shallow well between 8 and 10 feet deep.

Q. What was the source of it?

A. That was from the water drained from the sinks and corrals. The water from these sinks and the water from the Second Division hospital drainage and the Georgia camps all drained into these wells, and at times I have seen it over the tops of the capstones; and I visited the camp since, and they have now put one solid stone over it and cemented it around and it looks well.

Q. Then your impression is that the source polluted it entirely?

A. I think so. If the men were to drink that water and die and there was an evidence of typhoid fever, I would attribute it to that rather than to the flies.

Q. That would cause typhoid fever?

A. Yes, sir; if these men defecated in the sinks. They were shallow, and then heavy rains would come in the nighttime and they would be flooded and pour down these little streams. It only takes one stool to affect a little stream, and here there were hundreds. I saw a man that had been sitting in the sinks and I looked at him, and he was a dangerously ill man. This man, for days, had been defecating in the sink, it was true, but we used lime in the sinks; but the temperature of that water was such that naturally you would say it was polluted.

Q. As brigade surgeon, to whom did you report these facts?

A. I reported the facts about the well and the pollution of Chickamauga Creek to the division surgeon.

Q. What is the comparative condition of the health of your brigade with what it was then?

A. These troops are thoroughly demoralized as yet. I don't think they are fit for service.

Q. What are the regiments?

A. The Thirty-first Michigan, the Fourth Tennessee, and under the new organization, the Sixth Ohio. I must leave out the Sixth Ohio Regiment in this respect. They had been careful, the other men have been careless, and had the ordinary sinks without lime or anything all through the summer, and did not have that trouble. These men came from the North. One hundred and ninety yesterday morning were reported sick, and in the Fourth Tennessee but 3. They had 11 men this morning in the hospital and 3 in quarters—the Fourth Tennessee. There is only one way to account for that. They are all Southern men—the Georgians and Tennesseans. The Tennesseans are mountaineers. If you are going to blame the trouble all on flies, they did not have a fly in the tent this season.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. You spoke about the pollution of Chickamauga Creek. Do you mean that the water taken through the pipes at the intake was polluted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How?

A. From Snodgrass Hill up to Chickamauga. When the canal was dug and taken into the intake about the 6th day of August—

Q. When was the canal finished?

A. About that time.

Q. When was the station finished?

A. Some time before that.

Q. Do you mean to say, Major, that you know that the water from the creek was used several days or weeks, during which time the Cave Spring here flooded right in near the intake before the new canal was built and the dam finished?

A. I know I visited the pumping station and saw the condition of affairs. I saw a little riffraff dam and there was a little stagnant water running in there. The source of that was an immense watershed. Then, when these heavy rains came, the water would wash out this dam so that they had to repair it at different times. I was criticised at the time about my ideas, and I took the testimony of an engineer, and he stated that they emptied into the intake up to the 6th of August. I have the certificate of the engineer of the staff.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Doctor, have you any testimony?

A. The testimony of the engineer is that the entire drainage of these sewers emptied into it up to the 6th of August.

Q. Have you that in writing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you furnish it to us?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you furnish it to us?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was prior to the development of this typhoid fever?

A. No; I do not think that. They had plenty of typhoid fever before that.

Q. I mean before it became epidemic?

A. Yes, sir.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Did you ever see the water running in yourself?

A. I did not happen to be there at the time. I took photographs before the canal was completed and afterwards. I call the "canal" where it is dug out below.

Q. When was the canal completed?

A. About the 6th of August—maybe a few days before that.

(General Beaver read certificate of the engineer, which is as follows:)

"August 12, 1898. The canal or ditch was completed about the 6th of August. Before the completion of this canal or ditch all the drainage and sewage from Lytle, Midway, and Snodgrass Hill ran into the creek above the intake pipe. (Signed) J. N. Davis, engineer."

The WITNESS. Before I got this I made complaint to the chief surgeon and had been criticised harshly.

Q. What is his name?

A. Hysell.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What did he criticise you about?

A. When I went there I was, you might say, a new officer—the 3d July—and in getting acquainted with our work I criticised this water supply in talking with the commanding officers. About the 15th day of July I met General Boynton one day, and I told him we had too much sickness in our brigade. I said it was a lovely place and the officers were pleased with the place, but I stated we had too much typhoid fever. He said, "How much have you?" I said, "I do not know exactly, but I have just left Leiter Hospital, and Major Carter stated there were 160 in there. There were 140 that were typical cases." He said, "How do you account for this typhoid fever?" I said, "In the examination of wells, I would say it came from the polluted water supply." That was all the conversation. General Brooke came up and Boynton was taken away. The next morning I was told to appear at headquarters, and told I was charged with insubordination, and unless I would retract it or make the charges good I would have to stand a court-martial. This conversation was just as I would talk to a fellow officer. He said "The commanding surgeon reports there is no typhoid fever in the Second Division Hospital." I stated that the facts must be suppressed, but in a sense that an officer has the right to suppress facts. I did not say this in a spirit of criticism, "that they were suppressed," but they took that conclusion from that—that I had said the facts were suppressed. The gentlemen who heard this conversation knew I did not mean it in that way. He said I must either retract or stand a court-martial. I said, "Well, I will retract." In that letter of retraction I did not say that I did not believe these things. A few weeks later I was asked to appear before the Sanger Board and give in my testimony. After I made this investigation carefully and examined these wells, then I gave him this testimony. Then I was accused of falsifying, because I had already taken this back. The facts are, whether or not this water caused typhoid fever, these wells were polluted, sir. I am not saying they caused the typhoid fever. I never said they did. I believe if you had a well in your yard and the water was bad, and your family was sick, I would say that I believed this was the cause. It was not in a spirit of criticism. It was a spirit of inquiry. It was not to be the talk of the town.

Q. Were these shallow wells that you have spoken of—were they discontinued?

A. At times after this—they had guards there. A few days before we left there was a cup and a chain still there, and men would steal in there and take a drink. The pump has not been taken out yet.

By General WILSON:

Q. You were sent for to appear at headquarters—by whom?

A. Major Hysell. He said, "Why have you not reported these things to the proper authorities." I said, "I want now to give a sanitary report about these

things." He said, "It was not necessary until this thing was settled," and the matter dropped.

By General BEAVER:

Q. As I remember, all that you stated was that you believed it to be for the good of the service and your personal good to retract—I don't know whether you said that—to retract what you said. I would like to see the letter.

By General WILSON:

Q. I want the name of the person—

A. Colonel Hysell is the chief medical officer. He said, "Did you say so and so?" I said, "Yes;" and I explained the remark about the facts being suppressed. I said, "This is not in a spirit of criticising the department." I said, "The facts are, I believe typhoid fever to be in this camp." He said, "This is insubordination. I want you to retract at once or stand court-martial." I said, "I am not prepared. Will you give me until night." He said "Yes;" and I thought the matter over and made the retraction. It is as follows: "I desire and do retract each and every word spoken and statement made by me to General Boynton during a conversation held in Chickamauga July 14, 1898, believing it best for my own interests and the interests of the park service."

Q. In making that retraction did you mean thereby that the facts which you had stated were not based upon sufficient ground, or that the statement was simply a retraction for the good of the service and your own interest?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your opinion remains the same?

A. Yes, sir; and always has, sir. This letter was published in the daily press—the letter of retraction—and how it got out I do not know. It was before I was accused of being a New Orleans filter dealer, condemning the water because I wanted to sell filters. Then I was called a falsifier, and then this letter of retraction was given in the Associated Press report to affect my testimony in the Sanger investigation.

Q. Did you recommend any filters especially?

A. No, sir; I had nothing more to do with filters than you did. This was simply between two officers. There was nothing in it at all in the beginning.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You are a regular physician, and appointed to your place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you practiced medicine?

A. Two years in the West, at Fort Kelly. I have practiced medicine since 1881. I studied a year abroad, and I believe I know typhoid fever when I see it. I did not set my judgment up against anybody else's, but these were opinions.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Where were you in practice before you went into the service?

A. In Martindale, Ind.

Q. Are you in the regular service?

A. I was in 1881 and 1882.

Q. Where is your private practice?

A. Ohio.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Did the men bathe in this place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Above the intake?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, they were permitted to bathe there before?

A. I believe so.

Q. What is your opinion as a physician about bathing in polluted water. Don't you think that produces typhoid fever?

A. Well, if they swallow the water, I do.

Q. If they don't swallow the water?

A. No; that is farfetched. I don't think so. They must get the bacilli in their mouths.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. PARK L. MYERS.

Maj. PARK L. MYERS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Doctor, will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and staff department in which you served?

A. Park L. Myers, my full name. I am major and surgeon of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Q. State your home in Ohio.

A. Fostoria.

Q. How long have you been in the service of the United States during the present emergency?

A. Since May 12. I was mustered into the service at Columbus, Ohio.

Q. Where have you served since that time?

A. At Columbus and Chickamauga and Camp Poland.

Q. Give the dates of transfer from one to the other.

A. We were at Columbus along the latter part of May; then transferred to Chickamauga, and about the 20th of September, I think it was, we came to Knoxville.

Q. Then you were in Chickamauga Park nearly four months?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the condition of the health of your command during your stay in Chickamauga?

A. If you mean by "my command" the Sixth Ohio—

Q. Primarily, yes; and we will come later to the other.

A. I could answer generally and comparatively. Shortly before my arrival in Chickamauga Park I was assigned to the Second Division hospital.

Q. What corps?

A. First Army Corps; but I was with the regiment for possibly four weeks before I got the hospital under way, and from that time I resided at the hospital.

Q. Did you continue at that hospital during the balance of your period?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what capacity were you at the hospital?

A. As surgeon.

Q. Surgeon in charge?

A. No, sir; I was third in rank, and have been second here.

Q. Had much change of the hospital been made in the medical charge?

A. The surgeon in charge changed from time to time. A regular officer was the surgeon in charge—Dr. Charleton, of Indianapolis.

Q. Who was the executive officer?

A. The next in rank, Dr. H. G. Badgeley.

Q. How many brigades in your division?

A. Three at first, up to until the last two weeks.

Q. Three regiments in each brigade?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you had well on to 10,000 men?

A. Yes, sir; 13,000 men.

Q. Can you recall the maximum number of men in your division hospital at any one time?

A. Well, the maximum at any one time—

Q. The maximum of the whole period, naming the time?

A. I think I never had more than 260 to 280 at the division.

Q. How many were treated at the hospital during the entire period?

A. I think there were between 1,000 and 1,200.

Q. How many deaths?

A. About 14, 2 of which were accidental.

Q. What proportions treated at the hospital from the beginning to the end were typhoid?

A. Well, I don't believe I could answer that intelligently. Figures ought to answer that.

Q. Of course there is a possibility of mistake?

A. Well, it turns on the broad views of the doctors making the diagnoses.

Q. How many were diagnosed as typhoid?

A. I could hardly recall the number any more than I have kept the generality in account—that we had, to my satisfaction, something like one-fifth. That will not agree with many other opinions.

Q. Is it the general opinion that there were more or less?

A. More; fully 60 per cent. In fact, according to reports from some specialists, they would make it 90 per cent typhoids.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You don't think it was that much, in your judgment?

A. I am not satisfied as to what the disease was. I call it a fever with an undetermined cause.

Q. Did you recognize the fact previously that there was an epidemic of typhoid in that camp?

A. Yes, sir, I think there was an epidemic, in the sense that there was a large number of cases.

Q. And there was some cause given which accounted for it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what, in your judgment, was the cause of that epidemic?

A. Well, you asked for my judgment?

Q. Yes; that is all you are responsible for. Of course, you understand that you are perfectly free here to give your unbiased judgment. We have had the authority of the President to say to every man in the Army that what he says does not affect him in any way here. He is to be protected in all he says, so you are at perfect liberty to tell what you believe.

A. The very moment that I acknowledge typhoid fever in its true scientific sense I also accept the fact that it must have some specific, definite origin—that it is caused by a little form of life, a germ that produces typhoid always and ever, and nothing else. Now, there must have been an introduction of that germ in that camp. It has been recognized by all authorities that I know of that this germ lives in water, and I would no more expect it to come through the air or any other source than I would expect to catch fish by throwing a line into the atmosphere. That the typhoid was introduced by the few cases which were carried there from the camps in the North is barely possible, but it is also true that typhoid develops in many places on the face of this earth, and no man knoweth the cause thereof. It would not be the first time. I believe that what typhoid fever we had was carried through the water, but that the number of cases carried that way was

very, very small, comparatively with the general judgment. There are reasons I can give for that judgment.

Q. Let's hear them.

A. Partly from observation and partly from the cause of the disease. In the first place, it has been stated that typhoid in the camps was carried by the flies, and that is the generally received opinion to-day. We recognize the fact that typhoid is a bacillus disease; that the poison germ comes from the fecal matter that a man ejects in a sink, and in order to get it out of that sink and into the men there must be something to carry it to them. They all think that the water was not contaminated by the sinks, and the only way to account for it was the flies. Now as to the fly question. There were two ways to fight the flies. One was to cover the feces as fast as passed; the other was to use screens, so that the flies could not get at the food. I belong to the Sixth Ohio Regiment. Alongside of us was the First West Virginia; on the other side the One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana. The First West Virginia had a rule known as the "famous cat law." Every man had to scratch earth over his discharges, and it was thoroughly carried out. Badgeley was responsible for that and is a most strict disciplinarian, and yet in my hospital the number of cases coming from the First West Virginia was nearly 100, while those coming from the Sixth Ohio, to which I belong, which had no such law, where the flies had free play, was but about 20. On the other side of us was the One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana. The officers early in the season covered in their tables with the nicest kind of screens and made it impossible for a fly to get a smell of their food. The Sixth Ohio, to which I belong, did not have any such luxuries. We had our open table, and we ate with one hand and fought flies with the other, and investigation will prove that there were more officers of the One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana sick with fever than there were with the Sixth Ohio, several of us not having been sick at all.

Q. Did you drink the same water?

A. Yes, sir. Another reason: My knowledge of typhoid fever, gained from experience and reading works of authority, has been that typhoid poison was very much similar in some of its ways to vaccine virus. You know, if you scratch the arm and rub on the virus that as certain as death in about five days you will get a red spot, in seven days a blister, and in nine days a postule; and if you go seven or nine days without getting these symptoms you have the disease. Typhoid is similar. In about two weeks you get evidences of that fever beyond doubt, and if you come out of that period and don't get the fever there are other diseases known as miasmatic diseases, of which malaria is a type, and we know not the life of the little germs that produce them. In some form, it may be a little cocoon; in another, a caterpillar, and in another, a worm. I have never traced it except in this worm-like form. One thing in these diseases, they will get into a man, and when you get into an atmosphere filled with that miasmatic poison, they will get into the tissues of a human being and lie dormant month after month, and our English authorities tell us that soldiers coming back from India, coming from miasmatic countries, will arrive in London and have a chill, a distinctive malarial attack; and authorities raise the question "where is that bug hiding all this time?" It is in there, but does not come out. At Chickamauga I had more than 25 or 30 different men of the Sixth Ohio in the division hospital. The regiments were moved to Knoxville, 100 miles north, to a higher latitude; cold weather came on and they began to go down like sheep, one after another; not in two or three weeks, but a month afterwards, long after the time it was expected they would have typhoid fever. In fact they went down just like those cases we read of from India in England. Another point, we recognize in miasmatic diseases a creature which appears in a man's spleen and liver, and the next thing you know this man who has not had any malaria whatever is very

yellow, and it is curious how many jaundice cases you see in more or less miasmatic countries. I have never recognized anything like that in typhoid fever, and yet we have had in this division, since here in Knoxville, possibly 500 instances of jaundice which I can not attribute to the poison which produces typhoid fever, but it is possibly due to infection of some unknown (to me) miasmatic poison.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How did they get the typhoid fever?

A. They were no doubt as I stated; still, common typhoid fever may abound in all countries. They originate in low localities in the north and no one knows where it comes from.

Q. What is your opinion as to where it came from in Chickamauga?

A. From the water.

Q. What reason have you for thinking so?

A. Because I believe that a typhoid-fever germ is a fish and lives only in the water, and I don't believe there was any water at Chickamauga which was absolutely pure—that is, any more than water generally is. I believe it was pure enough, and that if it was not for any other condition there would have been but few cases. We had the water impregnated with salt magnesia. The water came from different sources (they seemed to be the same in quality). They were impregnated with magnesia, and sulphate of magnesia is a physic, and the result was that we had not been in Chickamauga Park one week until nearly every man had diarrhea, and it was only by keeping a brake on from the first to the last that I kept myself from trotting three to six times a day.

Q. Did that keep it more susceptible?

A. It did. When you put in a vaccine virus you open the way. If I saw one I saw five hundred boys who had diarrhea day after day and week after week; and going into the sinks you would see a bloody discharge here and there, showing a scarring of the intestines. It gains entrance in some low nature. There is hardly any form of life which can get into our system but that our juices, if in good order—our saliva, if in good condition, will destroy them. Talk about snakes living in a man's stomach, the juices will digest the snakes as quickly as fish. If his juices are in good order he destroys these things that come in contact with them.

Q. That resulted from sewage and washings of excreta?

A. I have no knowledge that any amount of pollution took place beyond the fact that the water was impregnated with magnesium salts and having some organic matter in it. I think it was comparatively good water.

Q. Where did you get your water for your regiment?

A. A good deal came from the Blue Spring. We hauled it 3 to 5 miles. I attribute our freedom from excessive sickness to that.

Q. Were the men of your division pie eaters?

A. I think they ate their share. It was impossible to keep the boys from eating pies, even when they were having a passage every half hour, they were injudicious enough to do that.

Q. You say, Major, that you did not use any Chickamauga Creek water? You think your immunity from great sickness was due to the fact that you did not use that water?

A. No, sir; but to the fact that we were at a point in the park which was particularly well drained, and which was better located, and freer from miasmatic influences than the divisions along the Chickamauga Creek.

Q. How deep did you dig your sinks?

A. Three to 4 and one we got as low as 8 to 9 feet.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How were you encamped, in the woods or open?

A. In the woods.

Q. All the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is the health of your command now?

A. Well, the Sixth Ohio, its health is no better now than that of the other regiments here. Those regiments at Chickamauga which had a great amount of sickness seem to have run their course, and after we got here to Knoxville—after three or four weeks had gone by—the Sixth Ohio, which had the least amount of sickness down there, began to come to the front, and I think in numbers it has been double that of heretofore.

Q. Do you recall the number of deaths in your regiment since you left Ohio, all told, from all sources?

A. I do not believe I could tell you positively. You see I have been at the hospital so long. Our deaths at the hospital, as I said, were 13 or 14. Of course, that included all of the Sixth Ohio that died there.

Q. Was that death rate high or small?

A. I consider that small, and in the regiment small—less than we might have expected had we stayed in our own houses.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What do you consider the means and facilities for treating typhoid fever here now in your hospital as compared with what these men would receive at home among their average families?

A. Better.

Q. You could treat them better here than in the average family at home?

A. Yes, sir; we have many facilities that the majority of families have not.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Was it so at Chickamauga, too?

A. Well, not all the time at first.

Q. On the average?

A. As well. Our records show that—the proportion that got well proves it.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Were you able at all times, Doctor, so far as you know—of course, you were not responsible for securing supplies—were you able at all times to get the medical and hospital supplies that you needed for your hospital at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the difficulty, and when was it remedied?

A. Along at the first, while in the regiment, it seemed impossible to get a number of rather common drugs—paregoric, phosphoric acid, and simple things like that.

Q. Are the local medicines contained in the field-supply table, or do they furnish you the drugs out of which you can make these essences; take paregoric, for instance, the staple of that is opium, is it not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is used in combination with opium?

A. You could add laudanum or alcohol. That is the combination that makes paregoric, an elegant antiseptic for the bowels. That could be made with the supplies we had. You asked about the field tables. We all were supplied with what is known as the Book for the Medical Department, and that contained the supply table—a little blue book—but when we got to Chickamauga we were furnished with a little printed paper pamphlet, and that, we were told, was the field-supply table from which we would be allowed to select drugs that we could get. Nearly all the locals were cut out of that, except castor oil and things like that. Nearly all were tablets and powders, which could be transported easily. It seemed to be the idea to cut it down to the ease of transportation.

Q. The idea was that you were going immediately to take the field?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And therefore the transportation was a question of pressing moment?

A. That was the ever-present thought in mind up to possibly the 1st of August.

Q. Now, after it became evident that you were to be encamped for some time, and no summer campaign would be made in Cuba, did or did not the ease improve with which you could secure the supplies that you regarded necessary for your command?

A. Yes, sir; very much.

Q. Were you familiar with the medical supply depot?

A. No, sir.

Q. You, of course, made no requisitions and were not responsible for having them filled?

A. I made out the list, but my duties were hardly ever such that I sent after them.

Q. To what extent was your hospital at Chickamauga and here supplied with hospital comforts? What I mean by that is bed linen, pillowcases, nightshirts, and, in the diet kitchen, canned soups and other things necessary for the sick?

A. Well, I considered that we were fairly supplied.

Q. At all times?

A. At all times, with this thought interjected, that as we were constantly expecting to move we never made requisition for as large amounts of linen and materials of that kind as we would had we thought we were going to stay. Then, along about the 1st of August our sickness began to increase wonderfully beyond our anticipations that had been provided for in the hospitals—possibly 100 beds a day grew to 150, and when we made our requisition for that amount we found we were nearing the 200 mark, and it ran above the expectations, and the requisitions that we had made in a number of instances and during the time we were getting supplies to meet these additions—we had some unpleasant hitches.

Q. Did you have patients who were compelled to lie out in the open at any time because you had not cover for them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent and how often?

A. I mean by open to say we put up a fly and allowed boys to lie on a blanket on the ground, and that occurred possibly for ten hours at a stretch on probably three days.

Q. Until you secured the tents?

A. Until we could secure tents, or could put floors in tents that were already up, or until we could make some shift of our other patients so as to get them into the hospital.

Q. Did men seriously and permanently suffer, in your judgment, by reason of the exposure or lack of supplies which failed to be furnished to your command?

A. I do not believe that anyone seriously or permanently suffered in any one instance in the Second Division, First Army Corps.

Q. Have you investigated the theory of the carrying of the typhoid germs by flies or dust in any thorough bacteriological way?

A. Not personally. We were very early given a microscope through the kindness of Dr. Hoff, at the Second Division hospital, the only one outside of the Sternberg Hospital that was given out, and I did all the studying I could possibly find time for. I have watched every report made by every authority and Professor Dock, of Ann Arbor—the report in this morning's paper by the bacteriologist at Sternberg; you will find that in no instance have they demonstrated the presence of typhoid bacillus in air or dust, or anything else that would answer your question, and I thought if such experts could not find it, it was useless for me to undertake it.

Q. We understood that Dr. Craig had secured, using distilled water—he put the fly into distilled water, and he had secured what he called a pure culture?

Q. The statement this morning says distinctly that he did not find it in the water. [See letter of witness to General Dodge, page 952.]

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF F. K. HUGER.

F. K. HUGER, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General BEAVER:

Q. Mr. Huger, will you give us your full name and your position?

A. F. K. Huger; superintendent Southern Railway Company.

Q. Where are you stationed?

A. At Knoxville, Tenn.

Q. Are you superintendent of the entire line?

A. The Knoxville (Tenn.) division.

Q. Where does it begin and terminate?

A. It begins at Bristol, Tenn., and extends to Chattanooga, Tenn., and from Knoxville to the Kentucky State line at Jellico and Harriman Junction to a connection of the Cincinnati Southern, together with certain branches; also to Knoxville and Middleboro, Ky., to the Rogersville branch; 500 miles all told.

Q. Had your road anything to do with the transportation of troops or supplies, and if so, to what extent?

A. We have been engaged in the transportation of a very large proportion of the troops which were encamped at Chickamauga. We have moved troops also from Eastern points to the various Southern encampments. We have moved them out of Chickamauga to Knoxville, and also to Jacksonville, and also Anniston, Ala., and from Southern and Eastern points to Huntsville. In fact, we have been engaged in the moving of troops ever since the commencement of the war to the present time, and are still engaged in it.

Q. As to supplies, upon what road did the troops at Chickamauga depend for their supplies very largely?

A. I am not prepared to answer that question, except as to the local road, the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern, which was the short line between Chattanooga and Battlefield Station, which is the only line connecting them—that is, the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern. All of the other lines, however, were engaged in the transportation of the Government supplies, such as the M. C. & St. L. This is a part of the Louisville and Nashville system, the Cincinnati Southern, the Southern, Western and Atlantic, which is also a part of the Louisville and Nashville system.

Q. Then, so far as the transportation of supplies by your road was concerned, it terminated at Chattanooga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the supplies were removed over the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you have a station near the park at Chickamauga?

A. We had a station 5 miles from the park, which is operated by the Alabama Great Southern, known as Rossville, which is on the belt line; but I am not aware, nor do I believe, that any quartermaster's or commissary supplies were handled from that point. That was simply a loading point for the troops.

Q. Have you had any difficulty at any time in the movement of the troops; and if so, state what and when.

A. Well, sir, as a general proposition, I would say no. We have had no difficulty. The troops which were moved over that portion of the line were under my control and observation, and have been moved with dispatch and without any accident whatever, and without any interruption or interference, except in some few cases which have occurred, due to—I do not know—lack of discipline or misconstruction, probably, of the authority of the officer in command of that immediate section of the train which was moving over the road at the time. We have had a good many cases of that sort.

Q. Have you had any cases of that sort which interfered with the regular operation of the road? If so, can you state them?

A. Yes, sir; I have made a memorandum showing in some instances where we have had a case of that sort. Our file is very complete on each of the regimental movements. We kept each regiment distinct, and have made a report of all incidents that have occurred in connection with the movement of each command.

Q. Both to and from the camp?

A. In and from the camp over my portion of the line.

Q. Whether going to or coming from the camp?

A. Yes, sir; or passing through Lexington south or vice versa. For example of matters of this nature: On May 19 the first section of the Fourteenth New York Regiment, commanded by Col. Fred. Grant, was unnecessarily delayed, as we thought, in its movements over this portion of our line by reason of exercising the men and giving exhibition drills at Sweetwater, Tenn., where they were drilled at the local station three hours and twenty minutes, apparently in no hurry. Then the third section of the same regiment was delayed for three hours at Bristol on same account, exercising and drilling men by order of the major of that particular battalion.

Q. Do you know who was in command of the first section?

A. Colonel Grant himself, for I had occasion to telegraph him at Sweetwater and ask him if he would not put his men on the train, as it was interfering with our system and our arrangements for moving the troops promptly.

Q. What did he say?

A. He said he had nothing to do with it; the passenger agent had. But the passenger agent had nothing to do with it. On September 15 the Fourth Kentucky, Colonel Colson in command, requested through Mr. Gregg, the superintendent of the Cincinnati Southern, that the first and second sections be held at Chattanooga for the third and fourth sections, and that we run the fourth section as the first and the third section as the second from Chickamauga, starting the third section as the first and the second section as the fourth. This was done for the accommodation of these troops, which caused serious delay. And after the wagon train had left Chickamauga the officer in command demanded that the last three sections be cleaned out and watered before moving, placing a guard with shotguns over the train crews. After this work had been done, the officer in command of the third section requested that we run trains into Chattanooga from Citico, 2 miles from Chickamauga. He desired these trains to be sent into Chattanooga from Citico to have two cars gassed. We endeavored to move these trains, and when the cars caught our engines they refused to allow us to do so. It was occasioned by the officers, who remained so long at Citico that we had to water these cars twice and we had to use 2,000 pounds of ice. These men were entirely too strict with our yard master. Four to six hours were killed by reason of this. We experienced that frequently. Where sections were loaded and ready to move, an officer would insist that no part of the section with his regiment would move until the first sections were ready and all the sections were ready at one time, and that resulted in serious delay.

Q. As a matter of fact, you don't run sections immediately after each other?

A. On the contrary, we ran five sections, each twenty minutes apart, so when

you have five sections at the starting point, holding in that way, it subjected the last section to an hour and forty minutes delay. That blocked them. It has proved to be most successful. We have not had a single occasion of anything going wrong by that system. I do not allow two sections to be in the same block at the same time. Now in that connection, Major Wessells, of the Third Cavalry, who was ordered to Santiago from Chickamauga, made the mistake of loading his horses first—about 800 head. He then demanded that the horses should be held until his men were loaded. He was about six hours loading the rest of his command; hence the horses stood upon the cars, before they started, for six hours. Then at the expiration of six hours, when he loaded the last section, he demanded that his 800 head be watered. They were loaded head and tails literally and we had no means of watering them except by buckets. It would take six hours, and that would go on over and over. This interfered with the movement, but after we once got started we were very rarely interfered with except in these few instances I am giving you. Now, on September 6 the Eighth New York went from Chickamauga to Hempstead, Long Island. After all the arrangements were made to move this section from Citico to Chickamauga, the movement was changed and ordered via Bristol, and this caused a delay of three hours. The quartermaster, Lee, did that.

Q. Do you know whether that was at the request of the colonel or not?

A. I doubt it. At the same time that was a delay which the Government chose to assume upon itself, and we have no kick against that. It did result in three hours' delay, though. July 27, and previous to this date, officers and men in charge of military trains stopped anywhere and everywhere, for anything and everything, so long as they saw fit—at least, this was the case with one of the regiments. After that time, however, July 27, we limited the delays for meals, coffee, and provisions to thirty minutes, and enforced this rule upon men as far as possible, with good results. The general superintendent of transportation wrote me that "the practice of soldiers stopping all along the line of the road must be stopped. Make your arrangements to give them time to eat. We are charged by the Government with the times of these trains from the moment they leave Chickamauga until they get off our rails. The soldiers are not running the railroad." They all made very good time. I took the liberty of sending a message to General McCook last night. I wanted him to see for himself one instance which occurred with the Tenth Cavalry moving from the Eastern camps—Camp Meade, I think—to Huntsville. The officer in command stated that he would leave the train twenty or twenty-five minutes. We usually gave thirty minutes for coffee, and at the expiration of that time we started the train, when it was stopped by someone pulling the air. The matter was brought to my attention by telephone, and I asked what the cause of the delay was, when I was informed that Captain Ayers, in command, had gone up the street for some purpose or other. I directed the train to proceed, whereupon someone, a sergeant, ordered some of the men to jump from the train instantly and stop the engineer. I directed a report to be made me, and this is the report submitted to me by the dispatcher: "I beg to report to you the following circumstances that occurred here to-night in connection with the movement of the Tenth United States Cavalry. They were running section 11 and arrived at Knoxville at 8.50 p. m. On arrival, Captain Ayers, in command, told our yard master, McMechan, that he was to remain here twenty or twenty-five minutes. At the expiration of thirty minutes the train started, but someone pulled the air and stopped it. Someone ordered the engineer out and stopped the train. They leaped from the train and ran in the direction of the engine, loading their rifles, and surrounded the engine and held up the engineer. By your direction, I sent a note to General McCook, stating our train was being held up. He said he was a retired army officer and had no authority in the matter, but that Colonel Kurtz was the only one that had

authority. Before he was ready to leave his corps Captain Ayers returned to the train, and it proceeded at 10 p. m. One of our yard engines was delayed while this train was here on the main line. Our train, No. 72, was kept at a nontelegraphic station, and was delayed one hour and thirty minutes. I got hold of all other trains and avoided further delay."

Q. Was the restaurant in the depot running at the time?

A. I doubt it very much.

Q. Did he delay the yard master?

A. He said he had gone uptown, and was gone about one hour and twenty minutes, which delayed that movement to that extent and interrupted the movement of other trains. Our train, No. 11, was carrying signals, giving the military train the same rights that it had. It had the rights of a first-class passenger train and rights over east-bound trains.

Q. Was there any complaint on the part of the officers of that train that it was not provided with conveniences?

A. None whatever; no complaint reached me at all.

Q. Was the train lighted?

A. I assume so, in accordance with these various movements.

Q. I heard there were no lights.

A. I have had no such reports. The explanation was that they were waiting for some officers who went up the street. At the end of the thirty minutes I said go. They only asked for twenty-five minutes.

Q. Have you ascertained since how many officers went off?

A. I did not, sir.

Q. Did all the officers leave the train?

A. I do not know. Of course we only deal with the commanding officers in charge of a section.

Q. There was no officer there with these men making that demand excepting a sergeant?

A. No, sir; I therefore assumed that nearly all the commanding officers were absent at the time.

Q. Mr. Huger, what do you do when these things happen? Do you make any complaint to the commanding officer?

A. I do.

Q. Did you send that complaint to the commanding officers of those troops?

A. Not at all.

Q. Who did you complain to about this instance here?

A. To our office in Washington.

Q. I mean did you do it to an officer of the Army?

A. I did not. I reported to my immediate commanding officer.

Q. In this instance will you report it back to Washington and leave it to them?

A. Entirely so, sir. I have one other complaint which I have reported to our Washington office, and no further. This is the instance of August 23. Colonel Birchfield, commanding officer Fifth Pennsylvania, passed through from Chickamauga to Lexington through Knoxville. Among other coaches occupied by one of his battalions was Pennsylvania Railroad coach No. 2727 and coach No. 2751. When those coaches were returned to us by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Jellico, Ky., I had them inspected, and refused to receive them until the Louisville and Nashville Railroad accepted my exceptions to the condition of those cars. Under arrangement made with the general superintendent of that road, I had these coaches brought to Knoxville, and the Louisville and Nashville sent their general inspector here to look them over jointly with us, with a view to making repairs and charging them up to the responsible parties, and this was the condition in which we found them: Sash and sash frames of nearly every window knocked out, many seats cut up and broken to pieces, stoves broken and parts

thrown away, eight seats missing entirely, lamps stolen, water barrels gone, panels of doors broken in, one door gone entirely—in fact, the cars were practically gutted. The general superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, when I notified them of the condition, wired me: “Your reference to Pennsylvania Railroad coaches 2727 and 2751. Troops in cars committed these acts, giving for a reason that the cars were not fit for soldiers to ride in, and intended to destroy them so as not to be used any more. Every effort was made on the part of our train men to prevent this difficulty.” I found written in these cars, “August 24. 6 p. m.” and signed “Stubb, Lewis, Parks, Brady, Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania.” I also found on inside of car No. 2751, “This is the kind of Southern hospitality shown to inspired soldiers. F. B. Stubb, Fifth Pennsylvania; Stewley.”

With these few exceptions we have had no trouble at all in handling the troops. They have been moved with, I think, remarkable precision, and certainly with absolute freedom from any accident whatever, so far as my knowledge is concerned, on my part of the line.

Q. Were the facts in regard to the Fifth Pennsylvania communicated to the Pennsylvania authorities?

A. I am not prepared to answer that question. The Pennsylvania Railroad authorities, however, are not involved in the matter, because these cars were leased from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and they charged the Southern Railroad Company so much per day. None of us had the necessary equipment to handle these men, being forced upon us in the way in which it was, so we simply had to hire cars.

Q. How did you settle that question?

A. I do not understand that it has been settled at all. We charged it to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. It occurred on their line, and I took it up against them and refused to move the cars.

Q. As between you and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—

A. We are responsible to them.

Q. You lost the use of these cars while being repaired?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And lost the repairs?

A. We pay the Pennsylvania Railroad so much per day while these cars are in the shops. The damage to these cars could have occurred while the train was in motion and before it reached Lexington, and when they reached their destination Colonel Birchfield probably notified us what occurred.

Q. Did they reach Lexington in daylight?

A. In the morning. He says the wreck occurred at 6 o'clock in the morning, as they were approaching Lexington.

Q. Did you furnish Colonel Birchfield with a copy of that?

A. No, sir. I have no doubt our people in Washington took it up. That matter has, no doubt, been adjusted before this.

By General McCook:

Q. That is all you know about the destruction of property?

A. That is all, except some minor matters. This was such a deliberate and flagrant action that I could not afford to overlook it. We did not wish to mention minor accidents. We have had very much less trouble in handling these troops than we anticipated, and we have found that they have cooperated with us much more than we expected. I did not have the slightest trouble with any of them, and they rolled in twenty minutes apart by the watch, and they rolled off their cars as promptly as possible. The testimony of all these officers, including the division commander, brigade commander, regimental commander, and the chief engineers, testifying to the manner in which we handled these troops, is very gratifying to us. There was no complaint on their part and no complaint on our part.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF CAPT. ELDRIDGE W. WHITE.**

Capt. ELDRIDGE W. WHITE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your name, rank, and regiment?

A. Eldridge W. White; rank, captain, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteers.

Q. Your official position in the regiment?

A. Chaplain.

Q. How long have you served with the regiment, Chaplain?

A. Since mustered in, in May.

Q. Where have you been in camp with it?

A. At Chickamauga and Knoxville.

Q. How long at Chickamauga?

A. I reached there the 17th of May and left the 21st of August.

Q. To what extent have you had cooperation in your work for the mental, moral, and spiritual welfare of the men on the part of the officers?

A. Well, sir, I have been in the midst of the men, if that answers your question, constantly. I have come into personal contact with the men in the line and the officers as well.

Q. Have you had the facilities for the discharge of the duties of your profession in your regiment?

A. Yes, sir; so far as could be expected in military service.

Q. What are those facilities?

A. I have the use of the band for sacred music to assist me part of the time; an organ and part of the time a piano, a large tent, 70-foot tent, furnished by the Y. M. C. A. of the State of Michigan.

Q. Has the Y. M. C. A. furnished you anything in addition to the tent; and if so, what?

A. They have furnished all writing material, such as pens, ink, paper, envelopes, etc.

Q. And these for free distribution to the men of your command?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent is your tent supplied with amusements and reading matter?

A. We have some 1,800 volumes of magazines and books that were furnished, by my request, by the people of southern Michigan. In addition to that we have 75 copies of the leading daily newspapers in the country, from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Pittsburg, Cleveland, New Orleans, Detroit, and other cities. We have also religious matter furnished by several denominations for Sunday distribution, such as papers and periodicals.

Q. What religious services did you have in your command?

A. Regularly at 8.30, and service in the hospital consisting of reading the Scriptures and prayer and general remarks upon the Scriptures and singing, if the patients are in a condition to do so. Sunday mornings from 9.30 regular service for the regiment, and evening at 7.30. Within the present month the hours have been changed to 7 o'clock. They are held in the large tent. Before, they were held under the trees in the open field.

Q. Is the tent warm?

A. It is not at present, sir. We hold a service on Thursday evening, a song service and prayer service. We hold a Bible study on Monday nights, and a part of the time—before the weather became so cool—we held battalion service, a

service for each battalion. Friday nights has been given to a general musical and literary entertainment for the regiment.

Q. To what extent are these services attended by the men of your command; are they voluntary?

A. Voluntary, always. We often had 700 or 800 men at the service in the regiment when the weather was favorable. For the present month we have an average at the morning service of 228; evening service, 314; Thursday evening, 230; at the Bible class, 60. We have had an attendance at the tent through the past month of 16,645. Besides we had an attendance of 519 at the entertainment given on Friday evening.

Q. Was that free?

A. Yes, sir, always free. The two concerts during the month have had an average attendance of 340. We have distributed during the month 500 religious tracts and 50 copies of the Scriptures. We have mailed during the month 12,780 letters written and posted in the tents, and 14,270 sheets of paper have been used and 9,410 envelopes.

Q. Furnished free?

A. Yes, sir; and we have exchanged \$205.46 during the month for postage stamps. There have been 117 books drawn and taken to the tents by the men. We have held 115 services during the month. We have made 114 hospital visits, visiting the guardhouse six times. Fifty-five men have been visited in quarters; 121 men have been conversed with on special religious subjects; four prayer meetings for the month. Twenty-one letters have been written to inquiring relatives and friends who have been inquiring about the men; seven letters written for sick men. Fifty-six officers have been visited in quarters. One thousand daily papers have been used and distributed to the men in the tents during the month. Two thousand copies of religious reading, 78 sacks of mail have been received and distributed, and 13,309 pieces of mail have been sacked and sent off. Two deaths have occurred in the regiment. That's my report just finished this afternoon for the month.

Q. Of what did those men die?

A. The first man, Ernest E. Wylett (Weilopp), Company L, died October 4 at division hospital of typhoid fever. His home was in Canada. The second man, Mr. Weldon, Company L, died October 6 at a private residence in Knoxville, Tenn., of typhoid fever. His home was in Detroit, Mich.

Q. Did many of those Canadians come over and enlist in your regiment?

A. Very few; we have a few in the Detroit battalion.

Q. The general tone in the regiment; how was that, morally?

A. I think it was good.

Q. Many country boys in the regiment?

A. We have one regiment made up almost exclusively of country boys.

Q. How is it in regard to health?

A. I think their general health averages with the other members of the regiment.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Have you a canteen in the regiment?

A. We have.

Q. Do you sell beer there?

A. Yes, sir; I am told so. I never visited the canteen.

Q. What effect upon the morals of the men do you think the sale of beer has had in your regiment?

A. I don't think it has been good, sir.

Q. Please state your reason why you think it has not been good?

A. First, because of the inducement to get young men in the habit of drinking who in their homes do not visit a public place for drinking.

By General McCook:

Q. Does it have any effect upon the dissipated ones of the regiment; do you think they are better off?

A. Well, sir, I think it does, those men who are accustomed to drink beer. They are kept within the regimental lines better; they get their beer and are satisfied with it; that is, for men of beer habits—drinking habits.

Q. What effect does it have upon men addicted to the use of stronger drink than beer?

A. Very fortunately we have not the class of men who are addicted to drinking anything stronger than beer, so I can not answer the question intelligently. The temperate habit of the men in the regiment has been normal.

Q. Are you able to contrast the condition of your regiment with the condition of what it would be or would have been if you had had no canteen? Has it been closed at any period?

A. Well, not of sufficient length of time so I could make a comparison. The only way of making a fair comparison would be my experience with the regiment before it came into the regular service. I have been with this regiment for twelve years. We had a time when the canteen was in use, and three or four years when it was not.

Q. Making a comparison for this period, what is your judgment?

A. I found that the guardhouse was my cue to discover the effect of the canteen. I found where we had twenty-five men in the guardhouse for some misdemeanor over which the canteen had an influence—would lead them into—we had none when the canteen was abolished. For instance, the four years when the canteen was abolished, with a single exception, we had no men in the guardhouse, while before that we had a number of men each night.

Q. Were they stationed at the same place in these years?

A. Not all the time.

Q. But near towns about the same size, so the opportunity for getting strong drink outside the camp was about equal in each case, or different?

A. I think they would be about equal.

Q. Are you a total abstainer yourself, if it is a fair question?

A. Yes, sir; and it is a fair question. I was born in a State where we were trained that way.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Vermont?

A. It is, sir.

Q. Do you think the moral condition of your regiment has deteriorated or improved in the military service—the general tone—the general moral tone—the religious tone, if you please?

A. With some men it has improved, but with other men it has digressed. When it comes to the general tone of the entire regiment, it would be a difficult thing to say. Now, if I said it digressed, I would be unfair of some conditions, perhaps, that I could not very well bring out. If I would say it improved, it would be unfair in another way. With some men the moral conditions are better. The men are stronger and better equipped, and their experience has been valuable. With other men, they have lost.

Q. Then the military service, with the moral influence, such as you have, surrounding it, either makes a man better or worse?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those that have character improve under it and those that are loose jointed go down under it?

A. Yes, sir.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. FRED. SHUBEL, JR.**

Lieut. Col. FRED. SHUBEL, jr., then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Colonel, will you please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. Fred. Shubel, jr., lieutenant-colonel, Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Q. Who is the colonel of your regiment?

A. Col. Cornelius Gardener.

Q. Where is he?

A. Temporarily commanding the brigade on detached service duty at Atlanta to-day.

Q. Who commanded your brigade during his absence?

A. The ranking colonel, Colonel Brown, of the Fourth Tennessee.

Q. Who commanded the division here at this time?

A. General McKee is in command to-day.

Q. When did he return?

A. I can not be sure of his return. Colonel Kurtz has been in command two or three days—of the Second Ohio.

Q. Your regiment has been encamped at Chickamauga, has it, Colonel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For what length of time?

A. From May 17 to August 22, about three months.

Q. What was the character of your camp there; first, as to its location? Did you have sufficient room for the encampment of your regiment?

A. Hardly; not as much as I would have liked to have there.

Q. What was the character of the ground upon which you were encamped?

A. Wooded entirely, our first camp.

Q. Did you remain in one camp during your entire service there, or was it changed?

A. Changed.

Q. When?

A. About two weeks before we left.

Q. For what reason?

A. To get into the open.

Q. At whose instance was it changed?

A. Colonel Gardener, commanding the regiment.

Q. What was the character of the soil, as to its depth and consistency; how deep, and of what kind, where you were encamped?

A. The soil was very hard.

Q. Clay or sandy?

A. It was a clayish composition, and rocky.

Q. What was the depth of the soil above the rock?

A. It varied from 1 to 2½ feet, I should say, before you would strike rock.

Q. When you struck the rock, what was the character of the strata—were they horizontal or vertical?

A. Well, both; I should say it was largely horizontal.

Q. But sometimes—

A. It varied.

Q. So it was universally either horizontal or vertical? Were the strata pushed up?

A. Sometimes, but on the whole more horizontal. I have noticed this in the digging of the sinks.

Q. What depth were you able to dig your sinks?

A. Usually about 4 feet, on the average.

Q. Were you in immediate contact or juxtaposition with other regiments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How close—how much space?

A. There was no space between our regiment and the First Georgia and the Third Pennsylvania.

Q. One on your right and one on your left?

A. No, sir; we were in the extreme northeast corner of the reservation, and were joined on the road to the Third Pennsylvania originally, and later the First Georgia.

Q. Did they put the First Georgia on the same ground that had been occupied by the Third Pennsylvania?

A. Yes, sir; the same ground.

By General McCook:

Q. Do you know who did that?

A. I don't know. The regiments were placed there, I think, by the corps inspector. I think he gave the ground.

Q. What was his name?

A. We were located by Lieutenant McDonald, on General Arnold's staff.

Q. Who was the inspector-general of the corps?

A. I can not recollect the first one. We changed corps commanders there several times.

Q. Who was on General Brooke's staff as his inspector-general?

A. I can not recollect the name.

Q. Was it Colonel Richards?

A. I don't know.

Q. What was the source of the water supply for your regiment?

A. At first we were dependent upon wells in the immediate vicinity.

Q. What was their character?

A. Supposed to be driven wells.

Q. Do you know what depth?

A. They were built over with a wooden platform; they were stoned up some, from the ground up slightly.

Q. Was that mode of covering them changed at any time, or improved?

A. I think not, sir.

Q. What was the capacity of one of those in inches? What was the power of the pump?

A. I don't know the capacity.

Q. How many wells were there in the immediate vicinity of your camp?

A. One.

Q. How many troops depended upon that well for their water supply?

A. Three regiments.

Q. Did you use that water for the troops?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it sufficient for the three regiments?

A. It was not; no, sir.

Q. Was the well in use constantly?

A. Continuously.

Q. Were the men obliged to wait any time?

A. I would see them very late at night, until the morning, waiting for water.

Q. Did they get the water, first come, first served?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. No assignment of the wells to the different regiments for the different hours?

A. That is the water at Jay's mill.

Q. You have already said that you have seen them wait until late in the morning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The pump was pumped by hand, was it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the delay running into the night and into the morning caused by the strain upon it by the men waiting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, was it used continuously during the night?

A. Yes, sir; we were obliged to put a sentinel there to keep the men in their turns. They had some quarreling.

Q. About how many hours would you say the pump was in constant use?

A. I should think it was in constant use, from my observation. It was continually being pumped until we ceased using it entirely.

Q. When did you cease using it entirely, and for what reason?

A. I can not say just how long; but we discontinued using it and had a sentinel there when we thought it interfered with the health of the men.

Q. Was it in July or August, or earlier or later?

A. I should say the early part of July.

Q. Do you know what led to the belief that it interfered with the health of the men? Do you know whether the doctors had examined it and reported upon it, or was it just a fancy?

A. No, sir; examinations were made by the colonel of the regiment and our doctors, sir.

Q. Did that well ever become roily, discolored?

A. Not from my observation; but I understand that it did. I brought the records along, which has that well described. I have the regimental records here in regard to the well at Jay's mill: "Reported to adjutant-general, First Corps. Headquarters Thirty-first Michigan Regiment, Camp Thomas, July 27, of the fact by personal observation, I deem it my duty to report to you."

Q. Was that your report?

A. A communication from the colonel of the regiment to the adjutant-general of the division. [Witness continues reading report.] "In order that the attention of the proper authorities may be called to the fact that during the recent rains and, in fact, during any heavy rainstorm, the water running over my camp rises around the pump at Jay's mill so as to come within 18 inches of the top of it. During a heavy rainstorm the privates' and kitchen sinks overflow by being filled and these empty in the pool behind the camp. Upon a casual observation in dry weather, this pump does not seem to be a dry well, as the water extends within 8 feet of the bottom of the well. My regiment has been using the water from this pump from the time we arrived here until lately, when I have forbidden its use. It is, however, a fact that this pump is still being used by other persons. Very respectfully, Cornelius Gardener, Thirty-first Michigan."

Q. Previous to that time did you have any typhoid fever or much typhoid fever in your camp?

A. Not much in our regiment.

Q. After you discontinued the use of that well where did your supply come from?

A. We depended upon hauling it from Ellis spring.

Q. What distance from your camp?

A. About 5 miles.

Q. Thus making a round trip of 10 miles to get a barrel of water?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many trips could a wagon make in a day?

A. Three trips.

Q. How many barrels would a wagon bring into camp?

A. Five barrels, on the average.

Q. What was the character of the water when hauled that distance—what was its temperature, I mean?

A. It was rather warm.

Q. Did you have ice?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was that ice furnished?

A. I will not be certain, but I think the companies furnished it out of their company funds.

Q. Did you continue to supply your command with water by this means—by hauling—up to the time you left Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were you supplied with water here?

A. By the city mains that were laid out to the camp.

Q. What is the relative supply of water here as compared with what you had at Chickamauga?

A. Regarding the quality of the water?

Q. Yes, sir; and quantity.

A. Very much better.

Q. Colonel, what was the character of the commissary supplies as to quality and quantity furnished your command at Chickamauga and here?

A. Generally good.

Q. Had it been sufficient for the wants of your men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were your quartermaster, commissary, and cooks instructed as to the contents of the cooking manual issued by your commissary department, do you know?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the cooking in your regiment by the several companies satisfactory?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How have your men been clothed since you have been in the service; satisfactorily or otherwise?

A. Not quite satisfactorily. We had a long wait for trousers, particularly during the latter portion of the Chickamauga camp, until we arrived here just recently.

Q. Do you know what the cause of the delay was?

A. No, sir; we were not able to locate the trouble.

Q. You have maintained a regimental hospital, I believe, for the most of the time since you have been in the service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether the medical staff of your regiment was able to procure supplies for the regiment at all times?

A. They have not.

Q. Do you know why that was?

A. My idea of it was the clashing between the regiment and the general division authorities.

Q. That the division hospitals were supplied first, was that the idea?

A. We were not recognized.

- Q. That the chief medical officer of the division didn't want you to get supplies, was that the idea?
- A. We never heard anything of papers that we sent to them.
- Q. Do you have any difficulty in supplying the hospital now?
- A. Some; yes, sir.
- Q. How many men have you in the regimental hospital?
- A. I have 17 to-day.
- Q. How many have you in the division hospital?
- A. Five, I think.
- Q. How many absent on sick leave?
- A. I should say that we have 125 absent and sick.
- Q. How many men have you lost by death since you entered into the Army?
- A. Seventeen or eighteen. I am not sure the exact number.
- Q. All by disease?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What is the character of your canvas tents?
- A. It is very poor at present.
- Q. Where did you draw your tents, in Michigan?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. From the State authorities or the United States authorities?
- A. Our present tentage was largely drawn from the State authorities.
- Q. What is the size of your tents?
- A. Nine by nine wall tent.
- Q. How are you armed?
- A. The Springfield rifle.
- Q. In good condition?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You consider your command ready for the field, for active service, if you are called upon?
- A. Yes, sir

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF COL. GEORGE LE ROY BROWN.

Col. GEORGE LE ROY BROWN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

- Q. Colonel, please give us your full name, rank, and regiment, and your present command.
- A. George Le Roy Brown; captain of the Eleventh United States Infantry; commanding the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry.
- Q. What are you commanding to-day?
- A. The Fourth Tennessee Infantry, First Brigade, Second Division, First Corps.
- Q. How long have you been in command of the brigade?
- A. Four days.
- Q. Who was the previous commander?
- A. Colonel Gardener, Thirty-first Michigan.
- Q. How long did he command before you assumed command?
- A. About two months. He succeeded Gen. Charles F. Roe, United States Volunteers, brigadier-general.
- Q. Colonel, where was your command of the Fourth Tennessee raised?

A. One battalion in west Tennessee, one battalion in middle Tennessee, and one battalion in east Tennessee. The State of Tennessee is divided geographically into three grand subdivisions.

Q. Where have you been in camp?

A. Knoxville, Tenn., since mobilization.

Q. When did that occur?

A. The 18th of June, 1898.

Q. Have you occupied the same camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the source of your water supply?

A. The city water works; drawn from the Tennessee River, and doubly filtered.

Q. What is the condition of the health of your command?

A. I consider it most excellent, sir; I think there were only two men at sick report yesterday; five in the hospital.

Q. The division hospital?

A. The regimental hospital.

Q. Have you any in the division hospital?

A. We have one man; he was a member of the provost guard and was shot in the wrist and sent by the provost guard to the division hospital.

Q. All the men suffering from disease, then, are treated in your regimental hospital?

A. Yes, sir; they have been treated there from the beginning. We have no serious cases.

Q. How many deaths have there been in your regiment?

A. We have not had a single death from disease; one soldier, who is home on furlough, was out in the mountains and had difficulty with some one up there and was shot. Another soldier, on furlough from Nashville, was injured by a street car, and died at Nashville.

Q. State, if you please, Colonel, whether or not you have received the regular army ration, continually of good quality, since you entered the service.

A. We have received the full ration, well up to the standard army regulations; rather better than that usually furnished in the regular service.

Q. Has it been sufficient for the wants of your command?

A. Of course you will understand that new men will oftentimes ask for some particular part of the ration; they might want more bread than furnished, at the beginning, but they have had ample supplies, and the health of the command is steadily improving.

Q. What have your men gained under the ration, I mean as to the increase in weight?

A. They have increased steadily.

Q. What would you say was the average increase in the weight of the men?

A. From 15 to 20 pounds; possibly a higher average than that. Many of our men were drawn from the mountains, where they didn't have as good food or as regular food as they have had since being in the service.

Q. Colonel, what has been the character of the clothing furnished to your command?

A. It has been well up to the standard of the clothing furnished to the Regular Army, some of it rather better than that. I remember some blouses were a better quality than those usually furnished. I think they came from Philadelphia.

Q. What is the quality of the canvas?

A. The quality of the canvas issued by the Government is first class; well up to the army regulations. The quality of the canvas we are using, however, is below, but that is due to the fact that it was an emergency, and intended to shelter the troops from the time of their mustering, and during the preliminary

camp instructions. We have a complete supply of most excellent clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

Q. Are your cooking utensils and such other equipage as is used in the field of standard quality?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has there been any lack as to the quartermaster's supply in each regiment or any delay in receiving them; and if so, what lack, and what has been the cause of the delay?

A. We have had no delay. Our requisitions have been promptly filled and we have had no cause to complain on that score, except, perhaps, one or two items that had to be purchased by the division quartermaster in the open market.

Q. From whom did you receive your supplies?

A. They came direct by order of the heads of the departments at Washington.

Q. Were directions given to the depot quartermasters and commissaries on the several subjects?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were the only troops in camp here at first?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you came in immediate contact with the heads of the several bureaus?

A. Yes, sir; and on receiving a notification from the quartermaster or commissary general or the chief of ordnance that certain supplies had been shipped, or were ordered to be shipped from certain points, I called my quartermaster out and told him to place himself in correspondence with those parties; to inquire what was the date of shipment and route over which they were shipped, and then to put himself in communication with the railroad officials, and if there was any delay we took steps to trace the supplies and get them over.

Q. How has it been in regard to the medical supplies? Has your medical staff been able to procure what was necessary for the equipment and maintenance of your hospital and the care of your sick?

A. Yes, sir; they received everything. The hospital is fully equipped in every particular. It is liberally equipped. None of the departments ever failed to furnish anything that we have required. Of course we sent in our requisitions on proper blanks.

Q. And for what you were entitled to?

A. Yes, sir; I called up my quartermaster and instructed him as to the regulations, taking the blue book, and did the same with the surgeon of the regiment.

Q. You had schools out there every day?

A. Yes, sir; from the very start. At first I had all the officers myself; then, later, I required the majors to hold their company schools, and the company officers had the noncommissioned officers' school. They were established at once—as soon as we arrived in camp.

Q. Have you given them up yet?

A. No, sir. They hold them regularly, right along.

Q. To what extent have your company quartermaster-sergeants been instructed as to their duties?

A. There is a book issued by the commissary department; it is a very good one. Instructions to the company cook. I required them to be thoroughly posted and drilled in that book. Then, as soon as the troops arrived in camp, I visited the kitchen before every meal and instructed the cooks myself personally, and continue to visit them now, at least once a day. I required one officer to visit them before every meal.

Q. Did your medical officers inspect the camps and the kitchens?

A. Yes, sir; one or the other medical officer must visit the kitchen at least once a day, and inspect the whole camp, including the sinks. They are made especially responsible for the sanitary condition, and are required to report to me.

Q. Has that been from the beginning?

A. From the first day in the camp.

Q. What steps did you take to overcome the natural inclination of the men to use the territory adjoining the sinks rather than the sinks proper?

A. I placed guards over right near the limits of the camp, where they would start to go down. There was a growth of timber right out near the site of the camps. The tents were pitched in the open, but right near there was a grove of trees. I placed sentinels all along down there through these trees until they got to the sink, and then along the sinks, and the sentinels were instructed to pass the men right along and require the men to cover their stools.

Q. Had you any disinfecting matter, except the earth?

A. Yes, sir, from the start I used lime, and I did use—but I didn't like it—a mixture of lime and copperas at one time, but I found that the pure lime was better. I used this slacked lime over each stool, and several times during the time there was dry earth thrown over it all. Then, as the pit reached to 3 feet from the top, I covered that—but rather before that I had the new one dug and the old one covered.

Q. Is your command, in your judgment, in such a condition as to take the field and do effective service?

A. Yes, sir; we could leave within two hours to-day. Since the start they were sufficiently instructed—I would send them out by battalions on practice marches, and require them to go out at first one day and camp all night and come back the next day. Latterly, I increased the length of the journey; the longest they took was 30 miles and 30 back, and that required four days.

Q. Have you had any target practice?

A. We have not had any target practice. I was not ready for it before we were brigaded. Then as soon as I asked for target practice, general orders were issued affecting the whole command, and before they selected a site there came a general order breaking up this camp.

Q. How do you account for it? Was there any trouble in getting ranges, short and mid ranges?

A. No, sir; nearly all of my men are accustomed to the use of the rifle.

By General WILSON:

Q. How long has this command been without a brigadier-general?

A. Since General Roe left.

Q. How long was General McKee here?

A. He had been here about three months.

Q. He was here for three months?

A. He was here from the beginning. I misunderstood your question. He has been here from the beginning.

Q. How long is it since he went away?

A. He left only a few days ago.

Q. Was he relieved, or has he gone off on some other duty?

A. He is not relieved, as I understand it. He was ordered to prepare, I think, a camp for a new brigade.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How does the health of your regiment, which has been here all the time, compare with the health of the regiments that came up here from Chickamauga?

A. We have practically no sickness at all. We have two cases of typhoid, light cases, since they came up here. The sick report shows 14 up to about 161, I think. We had 2 men, I noticed, on the morning report sick, and the Thirty-third Michigan had 161.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *October 31, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. RICHARD C. CROXTON.**

Lieut. Col. RICHARD C. CROXTON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you kindly give us your full name, rank, and regiment?

A. Richard C. Croxton; first lieutenant, First United States Infantry; lieutenant-colonel Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry, two battalions.

Q. How long have you been in the military service of the United States?

A. Since 1886.

Q. How long have you held your present command with the Sixth Virginia?

A. Since the 30th of July, 1898.

Q. Where have you been engaged since your command entered the service?

A. The first company was mustered in on the 1st of July, the last on the 9th of August, and as fast as mustered in we encamped within 10 miles of Richmond, Va., until the 12th of September, when the command was ordered to Knoxville.

Q. You have been in camp here since that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How has your command been as to quality and quantity of rations issued to them?

A. With one or two minor exceptions there has been no trouble about the rations, except that upon our arrival here the issue of rations I found was on an invoice to the commissary of the regiment, which was contrary to the War Department's orders, and which, upon a report and complaint to the division commander, was rectified at once.

Q. Did you have any commissary depot here when that order was issued?

A. Yes, sir; but I understood that by division or corps orders the War Department's order had not been complied with. That is to say, there was a regimental commissary who made a set of returns that was contrary to the War Department's orders, which were very explicit in saying that the rations would be issued to the separate organizations.

Q. Is the cooking of the rations in your command satisfactory?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is it as to quartermaster, camp, tent, clothing, and garrison equipage?

A. Until three or four weeks ago the men have been sleeping four or five in a tent. The tents furnished were sufficient for officers—common wall tents—but not sufficient for adjutants, quartermasters, etc., or for guard tents. The men, as I say, were sleeping four or five in common tents. These common tents were all of poor material and workmanship, and leaked when it rained, and there was a good deal of complaint and sickness on the part of the men. I considered the common tent unsatisfactory and think it should be supplied with a fly; or, preferably, conical or wall tents should be issued for men for permanent camps, as these have been, and presumably now will be. I consider the wall tent with six men in it cheaper than a common tent with four men in it—is indeed better for the men.

Q. Where was your present supply of tents received?

A. One regiment near Richmond, Va.

Q. From the United States Government?

A. Yes, sir—I will not be sure, but I think from Philadelphia.

Q. The difficulty is in the weight of the canvas?

A. Yes, sir. That must be the trouble. A wall tent will not leak.

Q. Have you had any difficulty in regard to your clothing? If so, state what the difficulty has been, and to what you attribute it.

A. I had no difficulty in regard to clothing when I was in camp in Virginia. At that time I had not been assigned, and all my communication was with the War Department. Every telegraphic request was complied with. I did have delays due to the railroad company; the invoicing was always prompt. After being ordered here I immediately telegraphed that I would need practically a complete outfit of clothing, and a reply was received that all these orders had been shipped. After I had been here a short time all the articles had been invoiced. I wired again, and the reply was that certain of these articles, such as shoes, had been shipped direct, and that other things would be furnished on order from the depot. That was about the 20th of September up to the 24th. On division commander's verbal orders each regiment was required to make an estimate of personal clothing. That was presumed to be consolidated, and the clothing gotten here. Finding about the 15th of October that none of the clothing had come, except overcoats and summer underwear, etc., and practically nothing of the winter supply but overcoats, I made a report, and sent a letter to the division commander. That brought forth the information that all these supplies were on the way. When I came to draw supplies it was found that still a great many of these articles were not included, such as winter underwear and winter socks, and proper sizes of shoes, etc. Finding my men practically out, I made another complaint, and was sent for by the division commander, and this was about the 25th of October—he informed me then that he had just learned from investigation that this consolidated return on or about the 24th of September—he learned that that estimate had never left yet.

Q. Made a month before?

A. Yes, sir; and had not consolidated and had not left yet. In the meantime I had a great many things that were on that estimate, and now the men are practically fitted out, except as regards socks, winter clothes, and gloves or mittens (these things are necessary, particularly in handling guns). The system of estimate here has been contrary to requisitions. The idea of the estimate is simply that an estimate shall be made for a period designated. That estimate, once made, there is nothing between the organization making the estimate and the actual supply source; but here, in order to get things, it has been necessary to personally ascertain that they have none on hand and then to make a special requisition, and that to be consolidated by the brigade quartermaster, and to be approved by the division quartermaster, and then issued to the brigade quartermaster, and it has never been carried out, although the idea is perfectly simple. It would take three days for the depot to issue it for the entire division. As it is now, it takes three days to a regiment.

Q. What is the force at the depot now?

A. Endeavoring to find out how long my quartermaster would be in getting his things, I went to the stores and found one of the men counting out blue shirts out of a box. At that rate, there is no telling how long it would take for the issue to be made. If it took all the morning for my quartermaster to get his things, it appeared that the force was inadequate. Another thing, the stores had been allowed to accumulate there, which I look upon as unnecessary. If the order is correct, there is no reason why the things should not be gotten out at once. It is all due to this requisition idea.

Q. What in your opinion, then, Colonel, is the efficiency of the quartermaster's department as administered in this division; is it efficient, or otherwise?

A. No, sir; I do not consider it efficient.

Q. Who is the division quartermaster?

A. Major Hemphill.

Q. Depot quartermaster?

A. Captain Williams. He has been for two weeks.

Q. Who preceded him?

A. Captain Baird.

Q. Is Major Hemphill a volunteer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is depot commissary here?

A. Captain Cabell. He was the commissary of the Third Brigade. He is a civil appointee from Virginia, and has now been made major of my second battalion in place of a colored officer who resigned.

Q. Have you had any difficulty in regard to medical supplies, Colonel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State what.

A. When the command was first mustered in quite a liberal outfit of supplies—that is cots, blankets, and all those things—and medicines were sent as soon as the surgeon was appointed. He was not furnished with a field supply table, and he made requisition later on. A great many of these articles we got from the Surgeon-General, and the others were shipped promptly. After arriving here it was found that all supplies were issued by our chief surgeon at the hospital. Being without this table, it was approved by the hospital surgeon. When the issue was being made, the requisition was cut off to practically, I think, about 15 per cent—certainly not more than 20 per cent was issued. He came to me and asked me what to do. I said to go to the chief surgeon and make complaint. He said the simplest medicines had been cut off. I made a report and complained in regard to that, and the paper was returned, saying that the supplies had not been issued for the reason that they were not on hand at the division hospital.

Q. Was there any medical depot here?

A. No, sir. I took that to be that the division hospital was not properly equipped for these duties and I made then a special requisition. We went everywhere, and in the course of about twenty-five days—nearly thirty days—the stores arrived. I believe they were shipped from St. Louis.

Q. Have you maintained a regimental hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what extent have you used it?

A. I have used it in a very few cases which required no special treatment. All suspicious cases, or those requiring special care, were invariably sent to the division hospital. I have had very little sick and very few cases. I have had only one death from typhoid fever, and that is the only positive case of typhoid that I know of.

Q. What has been the number of deaths in your command?

A. Two; this one and one who was killed.

Q. What is the health of your command now?

A. There are 4 in the division hospital, and the sick ran from 30 to 45, about 5 per cent, but the complaints are mostly rheumatism and bronchitis. A few weeks ago the majority of the diseases were diarrhea. That would have been checked sooner, but the men let it run on and would not report it to the surgeon. I explained to the officers how I wished them to explain to the men the necessity of promptly taking steps to get medical treatment in certain cases, and it has been checked.

Q. Are you armed with the breech-loading Springfields, Colonel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is your command, so far as its equipment, ready to take the field, in your judgment?

A. Yes, sir. I have only 48,000 rounds of ammunition, but have no hospital ambulances. They are required to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; I have the mules, harness, and necessary wagons for the hospital ambulances, and I have the necessary hospital tents and equipments, but I have not the ambulances. I find on special investigation that the quartermaster does not know anything about it. He has never had any, or issued any to the chief surgeon of the division; it appears that what he has and those that are in Porto Rico constitute all the ambulance lines ready for this corps. I have some regiments here, which have some ambulances; how they got them I do not know. The quartermaster has none.

Q. And the division hospital does not care to divide?

A. It seems not. The quartermaster thought that the hospitals were furnished from the division.

Q. And he has whatever is due to the regiment?

A. I will not be positive about that, but I think it is more than likely so.

Q. Do you hold school for the officers, Colonel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they made satisfactory progress? Your officers were all colored?

A. Yes, sir; all but myself and the junior surgeon. I found that the progress was not satisfactory and the officers were not efficient, and I do not believe they will ever become so, owing to lack of education, etc., and in accordance with the law I applied for a military board—nine officers. They were ordered before the board, and they all tendered their resignations, which were accepted. The governor of the State had to fill their places, and I recommended, in my opinion, there were no enlisted men in the regulars who were fit by education and ability to become officers. He was very positive about his rules, which had been followed, of promoting the next in rank or grade, and I was satisfied it would be an injustice to the men concerned, and I knew they would prove their inefficiency and would suffer the humiliation afterwards, and so recommended the matter to the governor of the State, and he has now appointed nine officers, all of whom were taken from the white officers of the regiment in the State that had just been, or are being, mustered out of the service. The exception is the sergeant-major of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who was appointed by the governor by my special request.

Q. To what position?

A. The position of first lieutenant, with a view of being detailed as an adjutant.

Q. Are they satisfied with these white officers?

A. No, sir; they have made an effort in the State, petitioning the governor and the President, too, and they may think they have a grievance, for this reason: When called upon by the State authorities to volunteer, a certain number of them in the volunteer companies in State organizations volunteered upon the condition that they would go with their present officers. They did go with their present officers with the exception of one or two, who failed to pass physically, and now they think it is unjust to them that white officers have been appointed, for the reason that they enlisted with the understanding that they were to be officered by their own officers. They do not feel good about the matter of the appointment. They felt confident that their understanding would not be violated. These men feel now that they have not been treated right. The noncommissioned officers feel that they have not been treated properly, and that due regard has not been had for their original agreement. At the same time they all took the oath of allegiance to serve under new officers. It is not altogether a satisfactory state of affairs, and the command I consider a too valuable command to continue under

inefficient officers. One or two of them are officers of considerable education, but they lacked in force, and others among the officers lacked the power to command confidence on the part of the men and the respect from them that is so essential, which should be so evident between enlisted men and officers.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Is the surgeon to be retained?

A. I consider him a very efficient officer, as far as I have been able to tell.

Q. How about the major that was with me?

A. He is about the best officer I have there. He is a man who holds himself aloof. He has been in the State service and has some little means and position, and he has an approximate idea of the position of an officer. He is not as bright, or quick, or apt as he ought to be, but I look upon him as the most efficient officer I have.

Q. Is he to be retained?

A. I have nine officers already resigned. I have since recommended the military board to examine—and, as I wrote to the governor of Virginia, more than half of these officers it is impossible for them to continue in the service, and it was my idea to have one battalion officered by white men and one by negroes. My first effort after getting the command was to make every effort to have it carried. I had the view of having a white major and a white adjutant, and I could not get that. Had I done so, it is possible that I would not have recommended so many men at a time, the way I did, but finding that certain matters were absolutely—at least, I could not do the thing myself and they could not learn—I then found it was necessary to take the step much sooner. The latter had to go, so I did so.

Q. So your application to have these men examined was justified by their refusal to stand examination, and they resigned rather than undergo the examination?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did that board come from?

A. It was ordered by the corps commander, and the officers composing it were in this division—Colonel Brown, lieutenant-colonel of the Second Ohio; lieutenant-colonel of the Third North Carolina (which is a negro regiment); Major Tatum, Tennessee (he knows more than any three in the regiment).

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Colonel, how many soldiers are here now?

A. Perhaps there are 8,000.

Q. Have you had a division commander here?

A. There has been only one brigadier-general since I have been here—General McKee.

Q. He is the only general who has been here since you have been here?

A. No; General Randolph has been here for two weeks.

By General McCook:

Q. What did he do?

A. He stopped Sunday parades and things, and stirred up the quartermaster's department. He found it was totally unnecessary. He issued an order which jumbled things up. It was a perfectly plain order to anybody, and should exist. It was the quartermaster's idea that mixed things up. I found things that were not sent up because of this difficulty. He should have straightened out the quartermaster's department.

Q. Don't you think there has been a great deal of inconvenience by not having a general officer here

A. I think I do.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 31, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. H. W. LAWTON.**

Maj. Gen. H. W. LAWTON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. State your name and your present rank.

A. H. W. Lawton; major-general volunteers.

Q. When were you appointed?

A. August 11.

Q. Before that time what position did you occupy?

A. Brigadier-general volunteers.

Q. You were in command of the First Division?

A. Second Division, Fifth Army Corps.

Q. You embarked at Tampa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With the division?

A. With the division—in command of the division—June 7.

Q. What arrangements were made for landing troops before you left Tampa?

A. A number of lighters were provided, and a number of boats in the form of scows were manufactured.

Q. Can you state how many?

A. I can not.

Q. Whose business was it to provide for the landing of the troops?

A. The Quartermaster's Department, under direction of the general commanding the expedition.

Q. Was it the duty of the Navy or the Army to arrange the facilities for landing?

A. The instructions prescribing the order of landing contemplated the assistance of the Navy; in fact, that the Navy should perform the greater part of the labor of landing the troops. At the same time the order directed that the small boats of the transports should assemble at a certain point—the headquarters ship—in charge of enlisted men, and that they also should assist in landing troops, which they did.

Q. How were the transports in regard to convenience and supplies furnished? Were they suitably provided with what was necessary for troops on transports?

A. Probably as well as they could be under the circumstances. The transports were not troop ships. They were not made for the sole purpose of transporting troops; some were passenger ships, some freight ships. They were provided with such means as could be hastily improvised for the convenience of the troops.

Q. Were suitable arrangements made for the troops?

A. Yes, so far as practicable.

Q. Were the supplies—medical and commissary supplies—sufficient?

A. Yes, sir; so far as I know, up to this time. There had been some confusion in loading the rations of some of the regiments, and some misunderstanding of orders, but the mistakes were rectified without material discomfort to the troops.

Q. Now, General, if you will, describe, without my putting questions, how you landed, where you went—make it as brief as you choose to make it.

A. The order prescribing the landing, I presume, is in your possession. If it is not, it can be procured. The Second Division was designated as the first troops to be landed. The transports were ordered to assemble near a certain point—transports having on board my division—at a certain hour in the morning. The order

prescribed that certain boats from the Navy in tow of launches would report to receive the troops, and the small boats of the ships, as I have remarked, were ordered to report to the headquarters ship to assist in the landing. The Navy boats were to load first and move, under the direction of an officer of the Navy, to make a landing. They were to be followed by the small boats that would load with troops while the Navy boats were making a landing. There was quite a rough sea, and we found the operation of disembarkation very difficult. It occupied more time than was anticipated. The soldier, loaded with his haversack filled with rations, his belt filled with ammunition, his gun, etc., found it difficult to get down into the small boats. However, the boats of the Navy were loaded and proceeded to the shore. The small boats of the transports in the meantime had assembled, as had been directed, to the ship from which they were to receive their loads and were ready to move to the shore as soon as the Navy boats were, so that the men were landed from the small boats as soon as the men were landed in the boats of the Navy. The sea was quite rough, and some difficulty was met in getting to the shore. A small wharf was in existence, and the boats came to that wharf. A great many coming in at a time, some confusion occurred at this wharf. I was very soon there, and as soon as I landed I endeavored to restore order and placed a staff officer at the wharf to control the landing of the boats, and after that the landing proceeded more satisfactorily.

Q. Any accidents?

A. No accidents happened while I was present at Daiquiri, and as soon as I got the greater portion of my division on shore I was directed by the general commanding to proceed toward Siboney, with instructions to capture the place if possible and hold it. After I left Daiquiri for that purpose, a boat was wrecked, having on board men of my command belonging to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and two were drowned. This boat was crushed and the men precipitated into the water, which was very deep up to the shore, and before they could be rescued two were drowned.

Q. Then, General, will you briefly describe what happened? Siboney, I understand, is about 7 miles from Daiquiri?

A. I moved with two brigades of my command—the First and Second—toward Siboney until night closed upon us, when we halted the balance of the night on the trail in the order in which we were marching. At daylight the next morning we proceeded. About 8 o'clock my advance was fired upon from the hills on the right, and at the same time it was reported that a column of Spanish troops were crossing the trail in front of the advance. Reinforcements were pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and the Spanish column retreated hastily from the trail, heading a little to the right of Siboney, in the direction of Sevilla and Guasimas. My instructions compelled me to occupy Siboney, which I proceeded to do. At the same time I sent a force of 50 men (Cubans) on the trail, following the Spanish column. They encountered them in the hills near Guasimas, had a skirmish with them, lost two men killed, and nine were wounded. Later on in the afternoon this detachment was reenforced by a regiment of Cubans, and again attacked the Spanish and were repulsed, losing about eight men wounded. My instructions were to occupy, as I have remarked, Siboney and fortify the place. I did so, and communicated to the general commanding the expedition the fact. During that evening General Wheeler arrived with a portion of his command. In the morning he moved to the front and attacked the enemy in the hills at Guasimas. I heard the firing and sent a staff officer to inquire the cause of it, and received the information that it was General Young's brigade, who had moved out at daylight. By the sound of the firing I was satisfied he was hotly engaged, and immediately gave orders to General Chaffee to move to his relief, which he did. A little later a courier came to me with a dispatch from General Wheeler directing me to come to his assistance with reinforcements. I immediately ordered the

other two brigades of my division to proceed there, leaving a regiment at Siboney, and going myself in command. I reached the battlefield shortly after the firing had ceased, and found that General Chaffee had arrived before me and had moved his brigade to the front, occupying the battlefield and covering the road to Santiago over which the enemy had retreated. From that point I continued in advance of the army, moving forward until we were about 4 miles, I think, from Santiago and about 3 miles from Caney. Caney was a strongly fortified town to the left of the enemy's position on our right. I caused it to be carefully reconnoitered, then consulted my brigade commanders, and determined it was an important position which was necessary to be occupied. I then, in company with General Chaffee, visited General Shafter on his headquarters boat at Siboney, laid our plans before him, which he approved, and authorized us to make our preliminary dispositions; said he would be at the front the next day, and instructed me not to make an attack until he arrived. Under General Shafter's instructions trails were cut out over the ground which the troops would have to move over, places were prepared for the battery, and the afternoon of the following day we moved our troops out.

Q. What day was that?

A. We started about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th. Troops simply moved out as far as they could without being observed. On the morning of the 30th I rode out myself with my brigade commanders over the ground. We went over the whole of the ground, over the positions that each brigade was to occupy, and the positions that the brigades were to occupy were pointed out to the brigade commanders and instructions were given them then, so that the morning of the 1st of July each brigade proceeded toward designated positions about Caney. The battery proceeded to the point which had been arranged for it. We had four guns.

Q. Did you have sufficient artillery?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had not?

A. No, sir. About 7 o'clock in the morning the first troops were in position and the battery opened on a column of cavalry leaving the town from the rear and to the right, and the battle commenced.

Q. What was the character of the ground?

A. Very rough and mountainous.

Q. Bushes around?

A. Except in the immediate vicinity of Caney, where there were some small, open fields.

Q. How high were the bushes?

A. Fifteen or 20 feet.

Q. The men could easily get lost in these?

A. They could get lost if they could get through.

Q. You took Caney, General?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About what time did you take the blockhouse?

A. The blockhouse was taken between 3 and 4 o'clock. I had received very imperative orders to move to my left, to the right of General Wheeler's command, but my situation was such that it was impracticable for me to leave Caney until I had captured it.

Q. After you had captured it, did you leave?

A. I left immediately.

Q. What did you do about your wounded and dead?

A. I left a battalion there to care for them.

Q. How many killed were there?

A. I don't remember. There were 410 killed and wounded in the whole division.

Q. Where were these killed and wounded lying?

A. They were lying along the line at the point—well, after being killed or wounded they were gathered in field hospitals, improvised hospitals near the trails and near the lines.

Q. You did not pick up the wounded until after the battle was over?

A. Yes; the wounded were moved almost immediately, in most cases.

Q. Were they found scattered all over this brush?

A. Oh, no; just in the line.

Q. Then the wounded did not stray much?

A. No, sir.

Q. We had some accounts here about men who strayed off some distance and laid down under trees and were not found.

A. I never heard that before. This is the first intimation I have had of it.

Q. Do you know whether all the wounded were found?

A. That I do know; every man in my command was accounted for except one, and he was afterwards accounted for.

Q. They were all reported accounted for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You understand by that that the wounded were all in charge of the hospital?

A. All in charge of the hospital.

Q. How many regiments did you have?

A. Nine regiments.

Q. You had nine regiments. How many surgeons did you have?

A. I don't remember at Caney; they varied at times.

Q. I mean that day at that fight.

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. How many surgeons ought there to have been in the fight?

A. The law provides for three surgeons to a regiment of volunteers, I think.

Q. You have in a regiment three battalions?

A. Three, and a surgeon for each.

Q. How many did you have on that occasion?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did you have any ambulances?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any litters?

A. I believe we had. I don't remember the number.

Q. How many litters ought you to have had?

A. Twelve or fifteen.

Q. Do you know whether they had that or not?

A. No, sir.

Q. El Caney is 7 miles from Siboney?

A. About 10 miles from Siboney.

Q. You marched from Siboney to El Caney knowing there was going to be a fight?

A. Well, we knew there was going to be a fight somewhere.

Q. Did you take it for granted there was going to be a fight?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. How does it happen that you didn't have enough litters, enough surgeons, and the proper hospital corps?

A. Well, I can not say that there were not.

Q. Was notice given to the medical men that you were going to have a fight?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. How do you account that the medical men didn't provide themselves with everything that was necessary for taking care of the wounded?

A. I think they provided themselves with everything they thought necessary, considering the material they had to provide from.

Q. In going into a battle, General, is it not customary to see that everything is secured for the casualties which are sure to happen?

A. It is necessary if we have the time to do it.

Q. Was there no time to get more surgeons and to get everything else that was required?

A. No, there was not; the surgeons were distributed to their proper commands.

Q. Now, in the Third Brigade there were 50 men killed and 148 wounded. Was it distributed about in that proportion among the other brigades?

A. I think the First Brigade lost equally heavily, but not the Second.

Q. How many killed and wounded were there for the whole division?

A. There were 410 wounded and killed.

Q. Probably 100 were killed, leaving 310 wounded, and for these 310 there were only 3 surgeons?

A. Three surgeons in each brigade. I don't remember the number of surgeons that were there; I have not looked the matter up.

Q. There were 27 surgeons?

A. No; there were 9 regiments.

Q. And there was only one surgeon for each regiment?

A. I can not say that without examining the record.

Q. Were there any tents in the division?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had shelter tents?

A. The men had shelter tents.

Q. You don't know of your own knowledge how the wounded were taken care of?

A. No.

Q. How long, General, did your command stay in the trenches? You did dig trenches, did you?

A. Yes, sir. We commenced intrenching on the morning of the 2d of July, and we continued to dig trenches until the 17th.

Q. The surrender took place on the 17th?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of the weather?

A. It rained nearly every day.

Q. What of the ground?

A. The ground was clay soil and wet.

Q. Did the men have to sleep and live out without any cover?

A. They were practically without any cover; a great many had shelter tents.

Q. How about supplies?

A. We had our supplies in fairly good shape. It was impossible to accumulate any great quantity, but we endeavored to keep the men supplied with three days' rations.

Q. How did you get them?

A. Some were brought in pack trains and some in wagons.

Q. Were the roads bad?

A. The roads were very bad; the mules could only carry about half a load.

Q. Your opinion is that there was a sufficient supply?

A. I think there was a sufficient supply.

Q. Did you have sickness break out in your division?

A. Somewhat; but not to any great extent until after the campaign.

Q. When you arrived at Daiquiri what was the health of your command?

A. Absolutely perfect.

Q. Then these men were vigorous, strong men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They did not show signs of any extensive sickness until after the surrender?

A. After the surrender.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. We moved out of the trenches and found the best ground we could immediately in rear of the trenches.

Q. Did you have tents at that time?

A. No; we got our tents only a short time before the command embarked for the United States.

Q. I understand the surrender took place the 17th?

A. The 17th.

Q. You then only had to take care of the people?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In point of fact, how long were you without tents?

A. We were without tents, except shelter tents, from the time we landed, on the 22d day of June, until about the 20th of July; I can not say positively the date, but about that time.

Q. I understand by shelter tents, General, each man carried a piece of tent and you buttoned them together and you can keep on buttoning them and unite them, can you?

A. Yes, sir; usually the men use two pieces, making one tent.

Q. Two pieces make one tent: it simply covers them?

A. No; a shelter tent has a closed end and has sides, one end closed and one end open.

Q. Then it makes a tent that a man can get in?

A. It is a good, substantial protection.

Q. Your command did not all have them?

A. All had them when they started, but many abandoned them.

Q. Where do you fix the responsibility of not having the tents there?

A. I don't fix it at all, because I don't think there was any responsibility about it. They were without tents from the fact that it was impossible to unload them from the ships for lack of time and facilities. It is a difficult matter to unload a ship in the rough sea.

Q. You were there three weeks without tents?

A. Yes, sir; but we had 40 ships to unload.

Q. Was the sea too rough to unload them?

A. Yes, sir; it was so rough that at times all unloading had to be abandoned.

Q. At the time your troops were in this condition were they complaining?

A. Very little. Complaints did not come to me, and I was with my men constantly.

Q. I understand your men laid out several days on that line and nobody took care of them. Did anything of that kind happen? I have had reports that after that battle men lay out in the bushes for days and were not taken care of.

A. Wounded men?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I have never heard it. My men were all accounted for. I visited the hospitals myself.

Q. How about change of clothing for the men in the hospital? We had reports that men had to wear the same shirt for thirty days. Was that true?

A. I think so.

Q. That was because the stuff had not arrived from the transports?

A. No; it is probable the men threw away everything but the shirts on their backs.

Q. Have you any knowledge of negligence or incompetency on the part of anybody?

A. No, I don't believe I can recall any special case, unless it might be some minor act on the part of an officer commanding a company who may have neglected to inspect the men, or something of that sort.

Q. You expected the men would have to lie out in the manner they did?

A. Yes, sir; it was one of the contingencies absolutely necessary in the conduct of the war.

Q. There was a great deal of sickness?

A. Yes: there was a great deal of sickness.

Q. How do you account for this sickness?

A. Because of the climate, which is semitropical, with very rich soil and very heavy growth of vegetation—a very sickly district.

Q. Had the rations, or the want of rations, or the want of tents anything to do with it?

A. I think it had.

Q. Do you think if you had had tents the men would have been so sick?

A. I think if we had had tents and tent floors, and if we had been provided with all the necessary appliances with proper cooking, etc., there would, perhaps, have been a little less sickness, but to provide tents and the necessary facilities for proper cooking, etc., is impossible in a campaign or battle according to my experience, and I have had a great deal.

Q. Were these transports in command of the Army or Navy?

A. I think the Navy. The unloading, I think, was under control of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

Q. You came away, General, with your command, did you?

A. No, sir; I left there two weeks ago. I was about the first man to land and about the last that has left the island.

Q. Did you keep your division there?

A. No, sir; I was relieved of the command of my division and placed in command of the Department of Santiago.

Q. How was the health at Santiago?

A. Improving, when I left.

Q. Has it been very sickly?

A. Yes, sir. The troops we have there are troops sent to Cuba since the war. One regiment of regulars are there, the Fifth Infantry, and the percentage of sickness in this regiment came up to about what it was in the campaign.

Q. Do you feel that the health of these troops has been about the same as your own?

A. About.

Q. Do they have tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are the encampments properly selected?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Water good?

A. As good as we could get there.

Q. Then it would seem in your opinion that your division did not suffer more than the ordinary run of suffering?

A. Some suffered more than others. Take the Seventh Infantry and the Twenty-second Infantry, their suffering was heavier than others.

Q. Can you ascribe any particular reason for that?

A. Yes; the location of the camp, the character of the duties the men had to perform, the character of the men, all has its influence on the health of the command. In a great many cases the men were not of strong constitution. They had the germs of disease, which the hardships brought out. Then there was homesickness and a great deal of discontent and dissatisfaction, which all has its influence on the health.

Q. What was the proportion of volunteer officers as compared with regulars in the regiments? How many regiments did you have in your division?

A. I had all regulars, except one regiment—the Second Massachusetts.

Q. It is presumed, then, that the men were properly taken care of by the regimental officers?

A. Oh, yes; they were all fairly well taken care of.

Q. This Massachusetts regiment was volunteer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any difference in the sickness?

A. Very little until within the last few days; the volunteers had a smaller percentage of sickness than the regulars, but at the last they seemed to get more.

Q. It is your opinion that the volunteers were as well taken care of as the regulars?

A. Just as well.

Q. You were in the Regular Army, General?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. Thirty-seven years.

Q. Is there anything else that you would like to state now that I have not thought of?

A. A part of the time I have been speaking of the troops in my command in the campaign and the troops in my command at Santiago.

Q. You say the health of the troops was the same in the early troops as in the later?

A. About the same. Without examining figures, the condition of the health is about the same. In fact, it is my opinion that anyone going from this climate to the climate of Cuba will have to suffer that acclimatizing fever that they have there. I doubt that 1 per cent have escaped absolutely; of course, one may have a severe attack and another a less severe attack.

Q. If they don't have it there, they have it when they come back?

A. Yes. I will state that, of course, you have had experience in campaigns and battles as well as I have. Taking into consideration the conditions that we were obliged to face, the character of the country, its climate and other things being considered, I can say there were no serious or gross mistakes made. I can say there was no lack of care upon the part of any of those in authority whose duty it was to look after the interests of the camp. We had with us as fine staff officers as there are in the world—no better could be found. These men worked night and day, and no human beings could do more than they.

Q. To be entirely frank with you, General, I don't understand why this expedition didn't leave Tampa absolutely provided with everything; I don't understand why they did not have more surgeons; I don't understand why it was not made known to everybody that they had to fight, and why the short distance of 7 miles was not covered by pack mules or in some way to have tents put up, especially after the fight. I understand perfectly well that the fight did not permit for a moment having these supplies forwarded, but I don't understand why they were not furnished afterwards?

A. Everything was furnished that could be. I can't see that there was any trouble.

Q. But you say the transports went away with the tents?

A. They were needed for other purposes.

Q. Was it any great immediate emergency that you should make that attack at that time?

A. Yes; because, if we had delayed, the climate would have influenced the health of the men. There would have been no one to fight, for if we had waited

50 per cent would have been sick. The army was being rapidly destroyed by sickness when it was recalled.

Q. The idea, then, of the commanding officer was to do something immediately for fear the army would become sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If it had to be done over again, would it not be done differently?

A. I think not. I don't see how it would be possible to do so. We had a fleet of 40 ships, and you expected them to be unloaded in one day, which was absolutely impossible. Then perhaps some things that were needed most were loaded at the bottom of the ship, and this caused delay in getting them. In unloading a ship you have to take the cargo from the top before you can get at the bottom; but something had to be at the bottom, and perhaps it would be what was most needed.

Q. Don't you think the Navy ought to have entire control of the transports?

A. No, indeed.

Q. Was that not done by Great Britain?

A. Possibly; Great Britain has an entirely different form of government from ours.

Q. You think that the Army, in case of intervening with a foreign country ought to have control of the transports?

A. Absolutely.

Q. While they are acting together?

A. They won't act together. That is where I make my point, two men can not command the same affair.

LETTER OF MAJ. PARK L. MYERS TO GEN. G. M. DODGE, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION, IN CONNECTION WITH TESTIMONY TAKEN OCTOBER 31, 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF SIXTH REGIMENT

OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

Knoxville, Tenn., December 1, 1898.

GRENVILLE M. DODGE, *President Commission Investigating War,*

Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of November 5, asking me for information concerning stranded sick soldiers on furlough at Chattanooga August 20, followed me to my home in Fostoria, Ohio, and later finds me here at Knoxville.

Your direct question to me is, "Who was responsible for moving these convalescents on Saturday, August 20?"

I answer, the surgeon in charge at the Second Division hospital, First Army Corps, Maj. and Surg. R. Stansbury Sutton.

General Orders, No. 114, Adjutant-General's Office, which gave to surgeons in charge of division hospitals the power to grant furloughs, was received at this hospital but a few days previous to the 20th of August. Its coming had been looked for, and a number of convalescents were held from seeking ordinary furloughs in anticipation of this more liberal one.

In justice to Dr. Sutton, I will say that, while No. 114 distinctly says that transportation will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department, it does not suggest or imply that the quartermaster be notified of coming furloughs or the possibility of his department being swamped.

Dr. Sutton had just taken charge of the hospital a short time previously. He had not had experience in furloughing large numbers of men (as some others on his staff had had), and he did not know that the Quartermaster's Department could be swamped.

Captain McDowell, quartermaster at Chattanooga, incidentally heard that a large number of furloughed men would be sent to him for transportation on

Saturday afternoon, August 20. He made the statement, so that it reached the ears of a Mr. Theo. Brown, agent of the Big Four system, that issuance of transportation to that number of men on Saturday would be utterly impossible. Mr. Brown brought this information to the Second Division hospital and delivered it before any of the soldiers had left for the train. But the order had gone out at the hospital that these convalescents were to be sent that day (they were all ready), and the order was not revoked.

During the following night I received orders from Major Sutton to go to Chattanooga and take charge and care of the swamped soldiers.

I found them comfortably quartered at the Southern station, food and medicines being supplied them by Lieutenant and Surgeon Albritton, in whose charge they had originally been put by Major Sutton.

The delay I found in the Quartermaster's Department.

At 10 a. m. Sunday morning I found two clerks in Captain McDowel's office.

Fifty-four convalescents were under my care. There were, by actual count, but 30 request blanks on hand.

Captain McDowel forcibly objected to overworking his clerks on week days, and this was Sunday. But he finally promised to get out 25 requests by 3 p. m. By that hour two additional clerks were sent up from the office at Lytle Station with extra books of blanks, and the required number of transportation requests were completed.

So much delay was encountered in getting commutations of rations, owing to the papers of applicants from other sources being admitted to commutation ahead of the list which I had furnished early in the day, that 9 p. m. came with but half the necessary ration checks made out for my convalescents. I refused to keep them over another train, and sent all to their homes with or without ration money.

During this thirty-six hours these soldiers did not suffer materially.

From two to six corporals were in constant attendance. Two during Sunday, on account of rise in temperature, were sent to a hospital in the city. One of these left in good condition on Monday morning. The other remained at the hospital some time longer.

Very respectfully,

PARK L. MYERS,

Major and Surgeon, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. WILSON.

Maj. Gen. JAMES H. WILSON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you please give us your full name, rank, and the principal commands that you had in the civil war, and the commands that you had in the war with Spain?

A. James H. Wilson; major-general of volunteers and brevet major-general in the United States Army. I held a commission as second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, brevet-colonel, brigadier-general, and major-general during the civil war. I commanded cavalry, and I was inspector-general on General Grant's staff. I was chief topographical engineer of the

Department of the South in the Port Royal expedition. I was chief of the cavalry bureau in the War Department; commanded a division of cavalry in the Virginia campaign under Sheridan and Grant, and the cavalry corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi during the closing years of the rebellion. In this war I was appointed commander of the Sixth Army Corps, which was not organized, and I volunteered and was assigned to command the First Division, First Army Corps, one brigade of which accompanied me to Porto Rico, and another, General Brooke. I am now in command of the First Army Corps at Lexington, with one division at Knoxville.

Q. What time were you at Chickamauga?

A. I reached there May 16, before any of the volunteers had arrived. I received the first that reached there. I remained there until July 5, at which time Ernst's brigade, of my division, was ordered to Porto Rico, via Charleston. I was in camp, I think, seven weeks.

Q. I want you, in your own way, General, to give us the facts in relation to your command at Camp Thomas. How were you supplied with quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance, and medical stores, and any other matters that you think will be of interest to us, that come within the scope of our investigation.

A. As commanding general of the First Division I was directed by General Brooke to camp that division on a ridge which was occupied by it, not only while I was there, but subsequently. The right of the camp rested about one-half a mile from the northern boundary of the park, and extended along the ridge down to the woods beyond the first perpendicular road that passes through the park coming from the station. The staff, of course, which was given to me, came there by piecemeal. I had with me no officers then, because none had been assigned to me; but shortly after my arrival Lieutenant-Colonel Wilder, the first officer and assistant adjutant-general, came. The chief medical officer was John McG. Woodbury; he was chief assistant to Dr. McBurney, lecturer and surgeon in the New York hospitals.

The various staff officers arrived as they were detailed. By the time I left some 36 had reported, of which some 4 were regulars and the rest volunteers. They all performed their duties to my satisfaction entirely. They were young men of intelligence and good character and took great interest in their work. The first duty that I assigned to them was to go to school. I opened a staff school under the instruction of Colonel Biddle and Major Flagler, of the Engineer Corps. They instituted a system of instruction in the various branches of the military profession, under which the new officers from civil life were taught to perform their duties efficiently and well; in fact, to my entire satisfaction. Of course there were some delays in establishing the medical department on a proper basis. I do not express any opinion as to whether those delays were justifiable or not. The requisitions were made and the officers did their best to get what was required, but there was more or less delay. Certain articles of clothing were very much in need, of course, and so far as I know they were issued promptly by the quartermasters. I met Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster, and I regard him as a very able man. The chief commissary at that time was Colonel Sharpe. He is also an able and competent officer. The chief ordnance officer was Lieutenant-Colonel Rockwell. He also seemed to be an able and competent man. Now, with reference to the arms, I made an early and earnest request for the Kräg-Jorgensen guns. They were not furnished. Why, I am not able to say. You must get that information from somebody else.

Generally speaking, there was no complaint so far as my command was concerned, either in the condition of the camp, the health of the men, or their proper supplies. I may say in vindication of the efficiency of the National Guard, and their readiness for war, that the first 11 regiments that came into camp came into my division. They were the first regiments, I suppose, because they were

the first regiments that could be got ready for the field. There were none of these regiments which, if properly supplied after entering camp, could not have taken the field with a fair degree of efficiency. The delays in getting them ready were due entirely to the delay in furnishing their equipments, but the cause of this delay is unknown to me.

I regard the camp as well located as any in the world. I don't believe the water was unhealthy, and I don't believe the camp was unhealthy. I don't believe the drainage was inadequate. There was nothing wrong, so far as I know, in reference to the camp during the time that I remained there. I think the troops themselves were as fine material as any nation ever had: The officers were intelligent and competent and the men subservient to discipline, remarkably sober, heavy in weight, and tall; and I regarded them as fine as any nation ever had under its control. So far as I know, that was the condition of the command all the way through.

About the time I was leaving, there were indications that typhoid was making its appearance. We thought it was brought into the camp from the State encampments—the Sixteenth Pennsylvania from Camp Gretna, one of the Illinois regiments from Springfield. It was generally thought those two regiments were the first ones in which it showed itself. Whether that is true or not I have no means of knowing. At any rate, typhoid had begun to show itself before we left, but it was not alarming, and the division hospital that had been established (the first one established was near my headquarters), so far as I know, was well conducted.

Q. Tell us about the organization of your medical corps, so far as you saw it.

A. The medical corps was organized under a general order of the War Department, which prescribed the number of medical officers to be retained with the regiments and the disposition of the balance, and also the establishment of the division and general hospitals; the order speaks for itself. The execution of the order at Camp Thomas was at first under the direction of Colonel Hartsuff and afterwards under Colonel Huidekoper. The principal criticism on the part of the regimental officers and the old and experienced officers of the late war was that a mistake was made in detaching from the regiments two out of the three medical officers they brought into service, leaving only one to do the daily regimental work. Representation was made to that effect, but it was received with the statement that the orders of the War Department were explicit and would have to be carried out. The colonels of my division united in a remonstrance against the order, because it detached two-thirds of the medical force from their control, and also all of their trained and experienced ambulance and hospital men. There was a great deal of reluctance shown by the colonels to obeying the order, first, because it took their surgeons away, and next it took the trained nurses and hospital men away; but it was carried out under respectful protest. I declined to forward a joint letter which my regimental commanders drew up, because it looked like an agreement, and the protest might be conceived to be of a rather more serious character than would be justly allowed by military usage. I invited the colonels to forward, and would have forwarded, any individual letters they might have written. I am not sure whether any except Colonel Castleman, of the First Kentucky, forwarded such a letter. I am quite sure his was forwarded, and I am sure that other colonels in a personal way remonstrated with General Brooke, but he claimed that he had nothing to do with the orders sent out by the War Department, and he had no power to modify it. It was carried into effect. No great harm, but much inconvenience, came from it up to the time that I left Camp Thomas. Occasionally a battalion would be ordered out to drill, and no medical officer would be ready to go with it, and the complaint would be that men were suffering from sunstroke or other ailments.

If a battalion was detached, of course it would be necessary for the officers to notify the brigade commander, and the brigade commander notify the brigade

surgeon, and the brigade surgeon notify the division commander and the division surgeon before the proper medical and ambulance detachment could go with these men; but even that was made to work with a fair degree of satisfaction as soon as the troops took hold of the idea as to details. For particulars in regard to this branch of your investigation I would ask you to call Major Woodbury, of my staff. He was charged with taking care of my division medical affairs, and succeeded in maintaining the health of the division, notwithstanding that order.

Q. In general, in relation to the delay in furnishing your troops, was there any suffering in the command on account of that?

A. Oh, no; I should say not. If there was, it was trifling. The men had food, and certainly never suffered for clothing. There was probably a little shortage in certain articles necessary for taking the field with efficiency.

Q. How long was it before those articles were supplied you to enable you to take the field?

A. Well, not completely until we were ready to start for Charleston; about two months, I think, before we were fully supplied.

Q. Were those articles important or not?

A. They were articles of importance—things that we wanted, such as belts, cartridge belts and leggins, shirts, blouses, mess equipage, and smaller appliances of that character, which seemed to be harder to get hold of than the principal articles of clothing. The men had coats and trousers, but the shoes were bad. They were evidently bought out of the shoe stores and not suited for soldiers. They were doubtless the best the Government could get on short notice. The greatest defect, in my judgment, was the rifles. I think the Springfields should not have been issued, and certainly the Government should have been able in some way to obtain the Kräg-Jorgensen. Representations were made in regard to all those things. I have no doubt General Flagler can give you that whole story exactly as it is. I have understood there was quite a number of these arms available for use of the volunteers at the outbreak of the war, but why they were not issued I do not know. The Kräg-Jorgensen arms for my troops in Porto Rico were furnished after the troops had landed and just about ready to begin their movement into the interior.

Q. Please tell us about the sanitary arrangements in your command at Chickamauga.

A. We did not have any difficulty in enforcing them. They seemed to be equal to the requirements as the conditions were then known to be. As I said a while ago, it was quite evident that typhoid fever had come into the command, and the men were beginning to yield to it at or just before I left for foreign service. But where it came from, whether from the State encampments or elsewhere, I can not tell. My chief surgeon made a requisition for quicklime as a simple disinfectant, but was not able to get it. I don't know why. It is said that the only quicklime sent into Camp Thomas up to the time I left was sent at my request by a friend of mine—a small quantity. But there was no serious trouble experienced in my division up to the time it left, though the medical officers were absolutely certain that the typhoid had already made its appearance.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You speak of lime; would there have been any difficulty in the Quartermaster's Department buying all the lime that was necessary in Chattanooga?

A. I suppose the quartermaster would have been able to buy 1,000,000 barrels, if necessary.

Q. Could not it have been made from the rock in that vicinity?

A. I don't know. A gentleman by the name of Bayard Cutting was visiting my camp, and he said, as he went away, "Is there anything I can do for you?" I replied: "Nothing, unless you can send me some lime." And he said he would. I understand it came afterwards, but not while we were there.

Q. Please tell us if any official report came to you of any defects in the medical department, or defects in the medical supply department, that was not by you transmitted to the proper authorities?

A. No, sir; none.

Q. If any report had been made by any of the men through the division surgeon, should it not have been transmitted to the corps surgeon, and by him, if necessary, to the chief surgeon of the command?

A. To the medical purveyor, probably.

Q. It would have to go along the line, and if the complaint was properly authenticated, would not that be evidence of a want of attention on the part of the corps surgeon? Has the corps surgeon a right to strangle a communication, in other words?

A. If he does it, he must do it because he thinks it is right. All business is done through the Department. If my chief surgeon wanted anything, he would note it and go over to the chief surgeon of the corps and say: "I must have so and so." It would be the business of the chief surgeon to find out if the request was or was not just, and to supply the demand.

Q. If no attention is paid to his report, would he have the right to report it to the Surgeon-General?

A. He would have the right, but it would be looked upon as going out of the regular channel.

Q. I understand that in certain cases certain papers which were sent forward to the chief surgeon were pigeonholed. I want to ask whether the chief surgeon had the authority to do so without some indorsement?

A. He ought to send it forward if it represented the true facts; but the chief surgeon might say, "That is not so." If the chief surgeon assumed the responsibility of stopping a communication, he would thereby also assume the responsibility therefor.

Q. The subordinate would be notified?

A. No, sir; there is no formality of that sort obligatory.

Q. I want to get the military laws of the case. A makes a report to B (he is his superior officer as a medical officer) that certain things are needed absolutely and that certain things are existing that ought not to. B transmits it to C and C pigeonholes it, and it is never heard from thereafter.

A. That would be very wrong if it is a serious matter, because he is put there to supply the demand and deficiency. I could hardly imagine such a case as that. I do not believe any medical officer would do that.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. It is reported that there was such a lack of discipline that the volunteer soldiers, especially, were permitted to defecate anywhere on the grounds.

A. Of course, you understand that in the dark a man gets up, and, as there is a lot of unoccupied territory around, it is impossible to watch it all; but it can not be properly said that the officers permit it.

Q. Did the corps commander of the camp issue an order on that subject?

A. I have not the slightest doubt of it.

Q. Did he have the provost guard look out for it?

A. I have not the slightest doubt of it.

Q. You don't know that he did?

A. No, sir; I don't know, but I know he had an efficient provost guard, and it would not be necessary to issue such an order as far as my command was concerned.

Q. But you would get it if it was issued?

A. Yes, sir; but probably in an informal way. He would probably say the practice must be broken up. You would occasionally find men in the new regiments that would not know where the sinks were. They did not know where to

go; but that was broken up right away. Every colonel is held accountable for the cleanliness of his own camp and its immediate surroundings.

Q. Suppose the whole brigade did it, then the brigade commander would be responsible for it, would not he? And if the brigade commander neglected to enforce sanitary measures, then the next man above him is responsible; and if he neglects it, then the corps commander.

A. Yes, sir; but through inspecting officers he would doubtless know of a case of that sort very quickly.

Q. Do you know whether the question was considered or any consultation was had before you left Camp Thomas in relation to the necessity for removing the troops?

A. No, sir; I do not know.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you hear the necessity of changing camp discussed?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Up to the time you left the health of the command and its discipline were such that there was not anything to cause these questions to arise?

A. Yes, sir; so far as my division was concerned it did not arise.

Q. Will you go on, General, and give us a statement of your movements from the time you left Camp Thomas until you arrived in Porto Rico?

A. My advance brigade, consisting of three regiments, was embarked upon the cars at or near Chickamauga and carried by rail from there through Atlanta to Charleston, where the command was disembarked from the train and, in anticipation of the immediate arrival of the transports, was marched to and encamped in empty cotton warehouses about the dock on the water front of the city.

Q. In that connection, will you please tell us how the troops were transported? Were there any delays?

A. Admirably. There was no delay by rail. We arrived on prompt time and were well managed.

Q. And were put on board in accordance with your orders?

A. Yes, sir; no delay occurred on the railway transportation. There was not a man hurt, killed, or lost in any way. Every man turned up at the end of the journey, and we went into camp, as I say, at the warehouses; and while it was very hot there—hotter than at any time in Porto Rico—the men were kept as comfortable as possible. The typhoid followed them, and several cases developed, and we might have left 65 or 70 in the hospitals at Charleston. The command was delayed at Charleston about two weeks, by failure of the transports to arrive. When the transports had come and the orders were received, the troops were promptly embarked, and we took aboard as many of our horses and wagons as possible, a large quantity of supplies, and all the ammunition prescribed by orders, and on the morning of July 21 sailed, as a fleet, to Porto Rico. We arrived off the harbor of Fajardo July 27, and as the ships were turned up to go into the harbor, we were met by the cruiser *Columbia*, with orders to go to Guánica. We proceeded to that place at once, and reaching there on the night of July 27, we entered the harbor early next morning and were received by General Miles, with the information that he did not intend to disembark the brigade at that point. He wanted it to proceed at once to Ponce. We at once backed out of the harbor, and at 4 o'clock the next morning sailed with the fleet of transports and other gunboats to Ponce, where we landed at 7 o'clock a. m.

The ultimate disembarkation of the force was delayed by lack of facilities, steam launches and tugs, with which to handle the boats and barges promptly. An abundance of lighters was captured at that place by the navy, but the whole force with all its impedimenta was about ten days disembarking, which should have

been done in two days. That was due to the fact that the requisition for steam launches was not fulfilled. I had had experience in that business, and I foresaw the necessity of steam launches and made a requisition for them. I also foresaw that the navy would not have them in sufficient numbers, or would require them for their own uses. It is also known that in our service the Army and Navy do not cooperate with any great cordiality, and that in such matters the control of the higher authorities is generally necessary. At Ponce we were first delayed by the lack of steam tugs and launches, and then the navy did not have them in sufficient quantity. They did furnish two or three, and would have willingly furnished others if they had had them or did not require them in their own service. Immediately after arriving at Ponce I requested General Miles to telegraph to the Secretary of War and ask him to send out the proper number of steam launches for each transport, but General Miles declined on the ground that the navy would supply a sufficient number. I had pretty nearly the same experience coming home. It took me nearly ten days to embark two brigades and the dismounted artillery and cavalry. It ought to have been done in two or three days. There was no serious injury therefrom to the public service but there might have been.

Q. What transports did you have?

A. The *Obdam*, or No. 30, the *Grande Duchesse*, and the *Mobile*, going out.

Q. What were the accommodations on these boats?

A. They were ample and commodious, but they were not furnished with the proper apparatus and appliances for embarking and disembarking the troops nor for ventilation.

Q. How many small boats did they carry of their own?

A. Enough for their own service, but no more, and no steam launches at all; just merely a number of great lumbering rowboats. I may state that in these modern days no transport ship should go without two first-class steam launches, not only for the purpose of disembarkation, but for the purpose of communicating with other ships and getting about rapidly. For instance, a general, disembarking troops, wants to communicate with a number of people and to transfer articles from one ship to another, as well as to the shore. Having been through that experience once before in my early life, I knew exactly what appliances were necessary, and I made timely requisition for them.

Q. What kind of steam launches do you mean—those which can be swung on board a ship?

A. Yes, sir; from 10 to 20 horsepower each. They cost \$2,000 or \$3,000 apiece. You can get one for \$2,000 that will take a whole fleet of boats back and forth. There was a curious oversight in respect to that matter.

Q. What answer did they make to your requisition?

A. They replied that steam launches could not be had. I put my officers to work and found them; then came the answer that the purchase could not be authorized.

Q. Were these vessels already fitted for your stock?

A. Not all; one ship had accommodations for 1,200 horses and mules. She had enormous capacity. She carried all the transportation of one brigade, 25 wagons additional, and all the mules of two brigades. She carried nearly 900 mules.

Q. Was she one of the ships built for that purpose?

A. No, sir; she was an old vessel that had originally plied between the United States and England. She was the *Mobile*. She could not carry quite all the wagons, and we went away leaving about 50 wagons at Charleston. Those ships took forty days' rations and fifty days' forage, the wagons for the brigade that was with me, the wagons for one regiment of the next brigade, and all the mules for both brigades. I have no doubt if we had had ample time we might have stored the whole of the wagons by taking them down and packing them carefully.

But as it was the ships were very lightly laden; an army train does not weigh very heavily. Those ships were not so very uncomfortable. I had them furnished with wind scoops and wind sails, and I tried to get the War Department to put in electrical fans, but it turned out that there was some miscalculation about it, and it was not done, but I may say generally that the men did not suffer.

Q. How about the animals?

A. We lost very few; I don't think over ten head out of the whole. On the ship that I was on, which had only about sixty saddle horses for the staff and regimental officers, I think just one died, and he didn't die from the effect of heat or lack of air.

Q. Please go on and tell us, after landing, what movements you made in Porto Rico.

A. I can't speak of anybody but myself. I was ordered out, as soon as the Kräg-Jorgensens were issued, on the royal road toward Coamo and San Juan. The marches were very easy; there was no difficulty about them at all; the climate was delightful and roads good. The climate was better than anything south of Cape Ann anywhere on the Atlantic seaboard. We had some skirmishes before we got to Coamo, where the enemy made a definite stand. There we had quite a sharp action with a Spanish force, variously estimated at from 250 to 500 men, but by a skillful night march through the mountains their position was turned and they were captured or dispersed, and we moved close up to Aibonito, which was the central point of defense in that part of the island. Here we took the necessary steps to protect our front, and to prepare for another turning movement. At this point there is a mountain ridge from 3,000 to 3,300 feet high, running east and west through the island. The principal points are known as El Peñon and Asomante, where they had rifle pits all along the face of the mountain, sweeping the road that winds up through the valley and crosses the ridge there. That ridge commands the road for several miles by a plunging fire of artillery and musketry. The Spanish troops could have held the point itself against any force, armed as they were with Mauser rifles, making a direct attack; but we were not doing business in that way, and probably should not have attacked them in front even if it had been found to be feasible under cover of darkness. As before, I made arrangements to turn the point and come in behind it, 25 miles to the rear, but my movement was stopped after it had been begun, by the protocol which suspended hostilities.

Q. During the time you were in Porto Rico was your command supplied with everything needed?

A. Absolutely; it was complained at one time that they could not get potatoes or onions, but it was just at the time of the year when spring potatoes and onions would not keep and before the fall onions and potatoes could be had. Those that were sent forward were, in many cases, found to be decaying, but they were issued with great promptness. The soldiers could separate the good from the bad, and as they were not charged on the rations account they were taken freely. I think we had altogether something like eighteen months' rations when we left the island, and I am sure nobody needed to suffer.

Q. Tell us about the health of your command.

A. Before I come to that I want to make just one more remark on the subject of rations. "The best laid plans of mice and men aft gang alee." With all the extraordinary supply of rations sent to Ponce, it turned out that there were only 2,000 pounds of salt, through somebody's oversight, but inasmuch as you could buy any quantity that might be needed in the island till the deficiency was supplied from the States, no inconvenience was suffered.

Q. Now, in relation to the health of your command?

A. As long as the command was in motion it was all right, but as soon as it stopped and got into camp the men began to fall sick and typhoid made its appearance. When I left the island, about 25 per cent of the troops were ailing. I think I reported to the Adjutant-General at Washington, the day before I sailed, 26½ per cent on the sick report. That included everything in my district. I mean Ponce and the southern portion of Porto Rico. There was not a great number of typhoid cases, but pretty near the same proportion had developed at that time as we had in the States.

Q. Did your medical officers have all the medical supplies and things that were required?

A. At times there were some deficiencies, but I would prefer not to give particulars, because the chief surgeon can give you the exact facts and dates, and I would not like to undertake it.

Q. Dr. Woodbury?

A. Yes, sir; chief surgeon on my staff, and also of the army in the field.

Q. If the necessity arose for anything needed and the department did not have it there, did you have the authority or would you assume the authority to obtain it for them?

A. That is a little difficult to answer. I foresaw that we might need money, and I made a requisition for it, but the paymaster replied he could not furnish it under the law. The objects I had in asking for money were twofold: first, that the soldiers and officers could be furnished with funds which would be current in the island; second, that such supplies as might be found in the island could be bought. My commissary was furnished with some money, and within two days after we got to the island fresh dressed meat was supplied to the troops. We captured some supplies that were not fit for our men, but they were sold or exchanged with the bakers for fresh bread. Other captured supplies that we could not use we gave away to the poor people of Ponce, but there was no time in which my command suffered for fresh meat or fresh bread, or anything else, except, as I have said before, potatoes and onions. This was not possible to help, inasmuch as spring-grown onions and potatoes will not keep in that island. They were sent in abundance, but reached there in bad condition; they were sorted, and the soldiers permitted to take away the good ones, while the bad ones were thrown into the harbor.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you bring home your sick?

A. No, sir; we did not; we sent them home on the relief ship.

Q. Not on the ships you came on?

A. No, sir; we were not permitted to do so.

Q. The relief ships were?

A. The *Relief* and some others.

Q. They were provided with facilities, of course?

A. Yes, sir; so far as practicable, but we had difficulty in getting ice; I suggested that the Quartermaster's Department should send down a large quantity, a shipload; whether it was done or not I do not know, but there were two or three small ice factories at Ponce and one at Mayaguez. We took all they could furnish, and I issued orders that they should not sell or furnish ice to anybody except for the sick soldiers.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the men who were brought home sick under charge of a surgeon of the First Engineer Regiment by the name of Seaman?

A. I have not. I know Dr. Seaman, but I know nothing of the circumstances under which he came north, except what I have seen in the newspapers. Dr. Seaman impressed me as being a very good man, certainly very willing and zealous,

and was left as the principal medical officer at Ponce after Major Woodbury came here. Major Snowden, a very competent medical officer, chief surgeon of Ernst's brigade, was left in charge when we came home.

Q. So far as your own troops were concerned, they had plenty of medical supplies and medical attention?

A. Yes, sir; except as before stated, there was at times a scarcity of certain medicines. I would refer you to Major Woodbury for particulars.

By General DODGE:

Q. Now, General, with your experience in the last civil war, and also in this, you have come, as you have stated, directly in contact with civil appointments. I would like to have you state, not only in regard to those of your own staff, but those outside, whom you have come in contact with, whether you have seen anything, or known of any complaint of failure to perform their duties properly?

A. I have certainly seen none; on the contrary, a more competent, well-behaved, and respectable lot of officers I do not think could be found anywhere. They were bright, quick to obey, and showed great alacrity in learning and performing their duty.

Q. You have stated where you camped your own command at Camp Thomas. What is your opinion of Camp Thomas, or Chickamauga Park, and how do you consider it adapted to the encampment of an army of 50,000 or 60,000 men?

A. I think, General, that within a reasonable reach of the center of that park you would find as good a place for an army of 50,000 men as is in this or any other country. I saw nothing objectionable at all. I think it is healthful and sufficiently supplied with good water, plenty of timber, and I regard it generally as an ideal place for a camp. I have stated a great many times that I did not think there was up to the date of my departure from it for foreign service a better camp for infantry than the camp occupied by the First Division of the First Army Corps.

Q. Now, won't you state whether you have just come in command of the camp at Lexington? Give us as concisely as you can the difference in the troops at Camp Thomas and here.

A. There is no essential difference, except here they have taken extraordinary precautions to remove the excreta. There the effort was made, of course, to dispose of the camp offal and fecal matter in the sinks; here it is disposed of in an entirely different manner. It is removed and burned; it might have been done there if we had known enough to do it. But with that exception there is no material difference in the camps.

Q. It is just the difference in treating the sanitary arrangements as to sinks?

A. That is all; yes, sir.

Q. Did your troops at Chickamauga have a full supply of water; all they needed?

A. After the first few days, yes, sir. Of course, it took some time to lay the pipe through the camps, but as the regiments came in the pipe line was laid, and there were not so many taking water from the springs. They never suffered at any time.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. So far as you know, that water, as supplied by the springs, wells, and Chickamauga River, was a good wholesome water?

A. I have not the slightest doubt of it, Doctor. I think as good as any in the country. It was potable, agreeable, and, as far as I could learn, uncontaminated. One time after a rain it was a little milky, which, of course, indicated some connection somewhere with the surface, but that disappeared shortly, and it was a bright, transparent, clear water. I think that General Brooke should have put his intake into Crawfish Spring, but it turned out that it was not done in that

way. I don't know that it would have produced any materially different results. It would have been a little more satisfactory to have a perfectly clear, pure, transparent water come into the camps. There was an abundance of wells, most of which yielded a pure, clear water all the time. A few of them toward evening would get low, and the pumping would be discontinued, and next morning they would run clear again. I took no stock in the idea that the water was not good. It was perfectly good, in my judgment.

Q. In the experience you have had in that camp, have you any suggestions to make that you consider would be beneficial to the service?

A. No, sir; not at present. One thing that I understand has already been suggested is that the medical department should be organized on the regimental basis, and a sufficient number of surgeons, nurses, and ambulance men be supplied to man and run the division and general hospitals.

Q. Do you think the present ration is fit for a climate like Porto Rico?

A. My judgment is that the present ration is healthful when combined with such healthful fruits and vegetables of the country as can be had, but I do not think much of many of the fruits of Porto Rico. There are only a few fruits grown there that I think are perfectly healthy. The oranges, limes, pineapples, bananas are good and wholesome, but the rest are, I think, deleterious. The cocoanuts, mangoes, sapodillas are but poor things. Our men would be better without them. But they are more or less like children, and want to say they have tried them. I don't see how you could improve the present army ration; certainly it has everything anyone ought to want.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Don't you think that if they issued less meat and more rice, beans, and dried apples it would be better?

A. I understand the Subsistence Department is ready to furnish anything of that kind that may be wanted. Dried or evaporated apples would certainly be an improvement.

Q. Many men stated that they did not have a taste for heavy food.

A. Such men probably didn't work very hard, and hence didn't get up the necessary waste of tissue to require solid food. I have no doubt men lying around camp did not care for the heavier parts of the ration. I have no doubt that with good beans, canned meats, and hard bread, alternating with soft bread and vegetables, a soldier has everything he needs for health.

Q. Are the beans well cooked?

A. Yes, sir, generally; but I never saw any cook boiling beans down there. They were generally supplied already prepared in cans, and when warmed up seemed excellent; my cook could not do half so well. These canned beans are an appetizing dish; a pretty good dish, indeed.

Q. Did they issue them in camp?

A. Yes, sir; I never saw the dry beans issued in my camp; they came in the form of "Boston baked beans." I saw the same thing on General Dodge's luncheon table here to-day.

By General DODGE:

Q. We have had considerable testimony before us from the officers in Cuba that these canned goods do not stand the climate.

A. Oh, nonsense; all kinds of canned goods, properly prepared, and hermetically sealed, stand the tropical climate indefinitely. They are all good. I have lived constantly on them myself, and found them uniformly wholesome and nutritious.

Q. They make especial complaints against the canned corned beef and canned roast beef.

A. If it was bad, it was put up badly; nobody can say anything against that proposition.

Q. It was not, you think, on account of the climate?

A. No, sir, not at all; the men had an abundance of canned meat; possibly some of the soldiers might have eaten too much fruit, but my observation was that those who kept closest to the army rations enjoyed the best health. Where they bought mangoes, bananas, cocoanuts, and trashy fruits they were usually sick. Those that traded off their rations were more apt to be sick than the others.

Q. Were you in Porto Rico in the rainy season?

A. Yes, the so-called rainy season.

Q. Did it rain every day?

A. No, sir; it would frequently be five or six days that it did not rain. You have seen here in summer days showers come and go rapidly; there were such spells as we have in July and August; but there are parts of Porto Rico where no rain falls for eight months. The country is divided by a range of mountains east and west, and the trade winds bring the moisture from the sea onto the island; probably a greater amount of moisture is caught on the north than on the south side of those hills, but it is not an oppressive climate by virtue of excessive rain or humidity.

Q. Do you think it is practical to send out troops there in the summer season without a great deal of sickness appearing among them?

A. Certainly, I think so; those that stay there should be put in barracks, such as were left by the Spaniards; they would then enjoy good health, but of course there is a difference between the climate here and down there; certain constitutions would yield to the climatic influences of their new environments. There are curious cases apparently running counter to all precedents and preconceived notions. Just before I came away I discovered that General Ernst's brigade had a large percentage of sick, and hence I sent the chief medical officer up to investigate. He made an inspection, and in one company from Marinette, Wis., he found only four sick. He said, "How are you doing here?" and the captain said, "Very well; four men have got a little diarrhea." The doctor said, "You sleep on cots, do you?" "No, sir; we sleep on the ground." "You don't eat fruits?" "Oh, yes, sir; we eat everything we can get." "You don't drink unboiled water?" "Oh, yes, sir; we never boil it." They apparently violated every rule, and yet they were not sick, and right over in the next camp they boiled and filtered the water, slept on cots, and took every precaution that the ingenuity of a Philadelphia doctor could devise, and a quarter of them were sick. Some said it was homesickness, but the Wisconsin fellows said, "Homesickness don't give a man the diarrhea." So you see all theories are at fault. I think most of the sickness can be accounted for in the change from 40° to 45° north to 18° or 20° north, and from the fact that the soldiers changed their method of living at home to an entirely new method of living in camps. It seems to me that that simple statement accounts for the fact that some men are sick and some are not.

Q. I think from the morning report you showed me that something like 500 or 600 were sick in this command?

A. Eight hundred and more in this whole command.

Q. That is about 400 here (in Lexington)?

A. No, sir; eight hundred and more here.

Q. How do you account for such a proportion here?

A. I think most of the sickness was brought here from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park; certainly that was the case with the typhoid fever, although one of the regiments that came here from the frontier alleged that they got it at Jefferson Barracks. If this is true, it is another one of the mysteries.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CHARLES E. GOLDEN.**

Capt. CHARLES E. GOLDEN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and where you have been on duty since the 15th of April.

A. Charles E. Golden; captain and commissary; at present brigade commissary of the Second Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, formerly Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

Q. At what place was that?

A. Chickamauga.

Q. Were you all the time while here as brigade commissary?

A. Yes, sir; ever since I have been in the service.

Q. Were you depot commissary?

A. No, sir; but acting temporarily so since I have been here.

Q. How long were you at Chickamauga?

A. From the 10th of July to the 23d of August.

Q. State whether or not, during the time you were on duty as commissary there, you were able to supply the troops in your brigade with the rations that the law allows them promptly, and whether or not they were of good quality?

A. I would say that we supplied the troops in sufficient quantity of good quality and regularly every ten days without any delay whatsoever.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Full rations?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Were there ever any complaints?

A. On two occasions I would state that there were bad issues made of bacon, which was condemned on account of its impurity and being in a maggoty condition. I would also state that this was condemned at once, and other bacon was substituted immediately.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in obtaining from the depot or chief commissary at Chickamauga the supplies you needed?

A. Nothing whatever. We got what we wanted and without delay.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in changing your rations as the regulations permit—one portion of the ration for another, or something in substitution?

A. No, sir; we did not.

Q. Was there any demand in this command for this?

A. I believe at one time within my recollection it was requested that I supply them with less fresh meat and more bacon, and this was done after the regular ration had been issued for the next ten days succeeding the day on which the request was made.

Q. Is the custom with you in relation to the issuing of rations, for instance to furloughed men, who arrive at their camp after the ten days has been issued to issue their rations on their return?

A. Well, furloughed men, as you understand, if they leave prior to the period to which they have drawn, that ration is deducted from the next ration. To

explain: If they draw for ten days and leave in four, then there are six days they have not drawn. This remains with the company. It is charged up to them and they get it. For instance, if a man leaves there six days before his period for which he has drawn is due we deduct from the next ration and return those six days.

Q. Now, when they return, what do you do? For instance, a company draws its ration yesterday, and 15 men come in to-day. How do you provide for them?

A. If there is not a sufficient amount to supply them until we draw again we make an extra ration return for the ration.

Q. We have heard here in this camp from a company where furloughed men had returned that they were not able to get rations for them?

A. That is their own fault.

Q. So you issue at any time between the ten days' draw for any number of men they want?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who is to be the judge?

A. The captain of the company; he is responsible. I find, where these men that complain so much about the ration, they do not know how to take care of it. They are largely to blame. I have done my best to instruct them that whatever they lose through negligence is their loss.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You speak of bacon being condemned twice, and getting it exchanged; what do you do with the condemned bacon?

A. It is condemned and upon orders other bacon is substituted for it.

Q. What then is done with the bacon condemned?

A. It is taken off and buried.

Q. Did you in your brigade have a school for the instruction of regimental commissaries?

A. I do not know that we had a school of instruction; I made it my business to go through the camp every few days and look at the kitchens, and see that the utensils were in proper condition, etc.

Q. You instructed the cooks and commissary sergeants at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your observation as to the experience and ability of the cooks of the different companies that you have come in contact with to cook their food properly and take proper care of the rations?

A. In some instances it has been very good; in other instances it has been bad. It is a pretty hard matter to control a place of that kind, for the simple reason that if a cook gets tired of his place and does not perform his duties somebody else is assigned to it.

Q. Is it improving?

A. I think so; in fact I know it is.

Q. So that as a general thing the companies now have fairly good cooks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you notice a difference where there is a good cook?

A. There is not so much complaint now. At first there was quite a good deal of complaint made on account of not having enough, but it came from the fact that they didn't know how to take care of it; it was wasted, burnt, scalded, or something.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF COL. FRANK D. BALDWIN.**

Col. FRANK D. BALDWIN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you please give us your name, rank, and what duties you have been upon since the 15th of April, or since you entered the service?

A. Frank D. Baldwin; lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general of volunteers.

Q. What have been your duties?

A. Inspector-general since the 22d of June. I was assigned as inspector-general of the Third Corps at Camp Thomas, and subsequently to that I was inspector to Camp Thomas of all the troops there, and then was assigned to duty as inspector-general of the First Corps, which I am now.

Q. What was your service and rank in the regular establishment?

A. Major of infantry in the Regular Army.

Q. What regiment?

A. The Fifth, I believe; I have not received the orders.

Q. Then your first duty was at Camp Thomas as inspector-general of the Third Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you not, please, in your own way, tell us in relation to the condition of the troops of that corps as you found them and as you inspected them; as to how they were clothed, armed, and the police arrangements; the sanitary arrangements of the different commands?

A. I found none of the regiments properly clothed. They lacked shoes and trousers and shirts, principally. Some had shirts and some had no blouses, and they had no hats except what they wore from home. The sanitary condition of the camps, generally speaking, was not good. Some of the regiments who had colonels of experience had better camps than the others. I made it a point to visit every regiment in the corps at least once every other day. I pointed out what was lacking, and on my second visit, if it had not been improved, tried to find out the reason why it had not been attended to. The rations were abundant in every particular and of the very best quality. If there was any trouble, it was a lack of experienced cooks and the lack of attention of company officers.

Q. Did you find any difficulty in forcing, or having enforced, the sanitary regulations of the camps?

A. Yes, sir; there was a little difficulty in some regiments, and it took some pretty harsh measures sometimes. I have had to turn out a regiment myself and have the camp cleaned to my satisfaction on one or two occasions.

Q. How long was it that the two divisions of the Third Corps were without proper clothing, arms, and equipments?

A. When I first got there everything was being done to equip the First Corps, and we could get nothing for the Third Corps excepting rations. One regiment specially—the First Mississippi—they were turned out one morning at my request, and nearly half the men were in rags, and a great many without shoes, stockings, hats, and no shirts or rubber blankets.

Q. How long had they been in camp?

A. Then over two weeks. I made a personal appeal to the chief quartermaster myself in regard to it, and finally got them some shirts, pants, and shoes; but it became an absolute necessity to clothe them, for they were in bad shape.

Q. What time was that?

A. It was in the first part of July.

Q. Was it the first part of July that the order went into existence in regard to the First Corps?

A. No, sir; it was in existence when I went there. They were being prepared for foreign service. We all appreciated the conditions, of course.

Q. How long was it before that corps was properly equipped with quartermaster and ordnance stores?

A. Not fully until the latter part of July; that is, when they were considered ready for field service.

Q. That is, the entire corps?

A. Yes, sir; the two divisions of that corps.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How close did you find, in examining the camps, the sinks were to the company kitchens—I mean the company sinks?

A. Within 50 feet.

Q. Did you report upon that condition?

A. Yes, sir; I caused them to be removed at once.

Q. Did you find the same condition existing in the entire regiment?

A. No, sir; orders were issued that they should not be with 300 feet, I believe.

Q. Were the orders complied with?

A. So far as my observation went.

Q. And your observation included every regiment every other day?

A. Yes, sir; on an average.

Q. Did you at any time in your inspection tour find the air in and about the regiments disagreeable because of the fecal matter scattered about?

A. Distinctly so. In some cases it caused me to turn aside.

Q. Was there any reason for that condition of things?

A. Carelessness.

Q. Was it corrected by you?

A. It was, sir.

Q. Was it not observed by you more times than once in a camp of a regiment?

A. To a degree, sir.

Q. Were any steps taken to improve upon the situation?

A. It was reported. I always reported to the corps commander.

Q. What action was taken?

A. I could not say.

Q. Do you, of your own knowledge, know that any action was taken?

A. No, sir.

Q. Considering the fact that the conditions remained very much the same, would you judge that any action was taken?

A. I do not say that it was the same.

Q. But we have testimony, again and again, that the conditions were such that it was very offensive to the nose of any man that rode that way.

A. The facts are that in my division after the 22d of June the camps began to improve, and they were constantly improving, so far as it was possible on that ground, in that country; those camps were never in a good sanitary condition.

Q. Was it not possible to dig the sinks deep enough to keep the sinks clean?

A. I never saw ground there where a sink could be dug 6 feet without blasting.

Q. Is it not possible to go outside a short distance and find ground where the sinks could be dug 8, 10, or 12 feet?

A. It may be; but I never saw where an effort was made that they didn't strike rock.

Q. Were they not constantly changed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could not a system of earth closets be used there?

A. Yes, sir; and I reported officially upon it.

Q. What was done with that report?

A. I reported it to the commanding general.

Q. It was not carried out?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did they have transportation enough to carry that plan into execution?

A. I consider they did.

Q. Yet, notwithstanding that and your report that earth closets ought to be used, no action was taken, to your knowledge?

A. No, sir. They had some theoretical schemes, but did not apply them.

Q. Then you shifted the responsibility to whom?

A. The corps commander.

Q. And that report not having been acted upon, was any further report made to any authority higher than the corps commander?

A. It is not my right to make a report to any higher authority.

Q. When you made a report to the corps commander and recommended certain things, and that report was not acted upon, had you not the right and was it not your duty to carry that report through your corps commander to the commander of the camp, General Brooke or Wade?

A. It would not have been my duty unless with the consent and authority of my corps commander.

Q. Nor to your headquarters in Washington?

A. Only through the corps commander.

Q. He had the power, then, and there was no possibility of your report going higher?

A. Yes, sir; the medical department had the power. I am bound by the regulations to go through my corps commander.

Q. Well, does his pigeon-holing his report end that report so far as that goes?

A. Yes, sir; it does.

Q. Then, if action was not taken, the fault would lie with your corps commander?

A. Yes, sir; if that was the case.

Q. What was the result of your inspection of division hospitals in that Third Corps?

A. I inspected the hospitals of the First and Second divisions.

Q. How often?

A. The First Division once and the Second Division I don't know how many times. It was in such bad condition, I used to ride over there very often.

Q. You found it in very bad condition?

A. Yes, sir; the foundation of that was, it was in a bad location.

Q. As a result of that, what followed?

A. They were on a stone ridge and the sinks could not be dug more than a foot deep, and it was a dirty place; there was swale on the east of it and on the west of it and on the north of it, and a little rain would make it a sticky mire.

Q. If on a ridge, would it likely be covered with that?

A. It was a sort of loam.

Q. Did you report that?

A. Yes, sir; to the chief medical officer.

Q. Who was he?

A. Colonel Hoff.

Q. Did you also report to the commander of the division?

A. Yes, sir; to the corps commander.

Q. What action was taken by those two gentlemen?

A. I could not say.

Q. Is it likely that any action was taken?

A. Nothing that was effective.

Q. Did they have proper supply of tentage?

A. They did not.

Q. What was the reason, so far as you know?

A. The reason was the failure of the quartermaster's department to furnish it.

Q. Do you know it to be so?

A. Yes, sir; officially.

Q. Was it because the quartermaster's department had it and would not deliver it, or because they did not have it?

A. That I could not say.

Q. We have been told by the quartermaster in charge that he had ample tentage for all the men all the time in that camp?

A. I could not answer that question.

Q. Did you ever see sick men lying out in the open?

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Did you report that to the medical department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you report it to the corps commander, also?

A. Yes, sir; I reported nearly every evening all the day's work.

Q. Do you know whether he ever took any action on that, or not?

A. I know he sent to the quartermaster, but I did not follow that up.

Q. Now, the reports from that hospital are the worst that have come to my ears from any hospital in the United States. What is the reason for it?

A. I can tell you one reason. I found on the last inspection I made of the hospital a statement had been made by certain gentlemen calling for investigation, and I was directed to investigate it, and I did. I tried to find out about the supplies—that seemed to be the great cry of the hospital—and I got the original requisitions of the hospital with all the memorandums, and on these requisitions that came back without being filled somebody had filled them in with a pencil, and the reason was not given, but some were not filled in proper form, and also some other reason. I went to the medical department, and I got an abstract of the total issues made to that hospital, and the total issues amounted to just 40 per cent of what they required for from the time they started up to the 15th of September. Of course I am no judge of whether they required more than was necessary or not, but with the constant explanation and answers to my inquiries why so and so was not done, they said they could not get it from a hospital department.

Q. Do you know of any conditions like this: A requisition was sent in for amount of supplies and it was refused on the ground that the hospital already had it in store, and the medical officer in charge said he hadn't it at the time. Did you ever examine the stores of the hospital?

A. No, sir; I looked into the storehouse.

Q. Did it seem to be full or empty?

A. There seemed to be plenty of stuff there. I never made an inventory.

Q. Did you find the hospital itself, its floors, and the ground around it dirty and filthy, and all sorts of trash thrown around?

A. The first few inspections that I made I never found the hospital clean?

Q. Was any representation to this effect made to the medical officer in charge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What action did he take?

A. He used to ride out after I made the report, and I would go out and find things very much improved.

Q. That improvement would last how long?

A. I could not say how long. I made it a point to never go around at the same times.

Q. In a few days did you find the same conditions?

A. I found some of the conditions there. I think they are responsible, but I think the help those hospitals had was of the most inferior class you could find and put into the hospital. A captain gets an order to send 20 men; it is supposed he is going to send the best. He would send 20 men in the morning and by 10 o'clock you would have to send a skirmish line to find where they were.

Q. Didn't he, as a rule, send the meanest men that he had?

A. Yes, sir; as a rule.

Q. Didn't the surgeon have to take the best he could get?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were representations of that kind sent to the commanding officers, do you know?

A. I used to report to the division commander. I found out those conditions.

Q. Did you not have authority to report to the commanding general if things were not attended to by the brigade and division commanders?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make such reports?

A. Invariably.

Q. And no action was taken?

A. As I have said, there was an improvement every day from the time we made inspections.

Q. Was any colonel called to account for sending these men that were so absolutely unfitted for the work?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Was it not the colonel's duty to send men that could be used for this service?

A. Not only the duty, but his sense of justice.

Q. Not only that, but wasn't it the duty of the division, corps, and brigade commanders to bring him up with a round turn?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And so far as you know this was not done?

A. No, sir.

Q. The commanding general was General Wade, as I understand it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the commander of the division?

A. General Compton.

Q. Who was General Wade's medical officer?

A. Colonel Hoff.

Q. And the chief medical officer was who?

A. Dr. Hartsuff.

Q. Dr. Hartsuff was chief medical officer up to what time?

A. I could not give the exact date; along until possibly the middle of August.

Q. Then Dr. Hoff was put in his place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he responsible for all these conditions you speak of? That lies between the senior officers of the line and the senior officers of the medical department?

A. Yes, sir; I think the commanding officer had a certain amount of responsibility.

Q. If the condition of the camps and hospitals had been exceedingly satisfactory, who probably would have been given the credit for it?

A. The chief medical officer.

Q. And the commanding officer of the corps?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose so.

Q. If things were not satisfactory, who was to blame?

A. It don't make any difference what the conditions were, the commanding officer and the chief medical officer are responsible.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know of any orders being issued about the middle of June that the hospital was under the medical officers and not subject to the orders of the commanding generals of the division?

A. I did not get there until the 22d of June, but my impression is that an order of that kind was issued. I know the officers of the troops were given to understand that they must not interfere.

Q. Was that your understanding—that they had no authority over the division hospitals?

A. I hardly think to that extent. I think so far as the policing and sanitary conditions of the hospitals were concerned—that is, they had to furnish the men to keep it in condition, and visit the hospital and give orders regarding it.

Q. What authority had you over the hospitals?

A. None; that was in the hands of the medical department.

Q. Please give us the line of authority.

A. If the surgeon commenced to cut up the commander would take cognizance of it.

Q. Could he have given the surgeon orders to do different, or could he order more medical supplies?

A. No, sir; I don't think so. The approval of medical requisitions went through medical hands.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Would not it be his way to send it through his chief medical officer?

A. I should certainly say so; yes, sir.

Q. If the chief medical officer refused to obey an order what steps would be taken?

A. Well, sir, if he was not perfectly right he would suffer the same penalty I would.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did General Wade ever make a thorough inspection of his corps?

A. He used to be in the saddle nearly every morning.

Q. Did General Compton every inspect his command?

A. I have often seen General Compton on Sunday, but I do not recollect of any other day.

Q. Did either of these men visit the hospitals?

A. I have never been with them, but I have heard them comment on the hospitals after returning from a ride, so I inferred they had been there.

Q. Now, this Mississippi regiment that you secured some clothing for after they had been in camp about ten days, did the men of that regiment suffer great distress?

A. Yes, sir; I can tell you that they suffered. It was wet, nasty, and sticky weather, and the men will suffer without clothing, especially at night; it was damp and wet and very few men had blankets. There were very few rubber ponchos, and those were very necessary at Chickamauga Park.

By General DODGE:

Q. You were there during the time of the sickness, when it commenced to increase, about the 15th of July, up to the 14th of September, when you left?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. After it was discovered that the sickness had commenced to increase, do you

know of any action or consultation or any orders in relation to the movement of that camp?

A. I know the first thing I did when I got there. I found all the troops in the timber, and my experience has been that it is very bad for them, and I commenced at once to urge that they be moved into the open, which was finally done. The first hospital that was changed was that of the Third Division First Corps; that was after General Brooke had left that they moved it, but not out of the timber; they were not bettered at all, but finally they moved that hospital out into the open, and just as soon as they got it into the open the patients began to improve. The Second Division hospital was not moved until the Sternberg Hospital was built and in a condition to receive patients; why, I could not tell. I urged it very often. I did not care where, so they got into the sun.

Q. How about the troops in the ridges; were they moved?

A. Yes, sir; as fast as possible; formal orders were finally issued for them to move, but of course it was a great deal of trouble. Their camps were fixed up and it was hard work to get them to move. They were very slow about it, but we finally got them out into the open—two divisions of the First Corps, two divisions of the Third, the brigade of cavalry, and the light artillery.

Q. What action was then taken with reference to the sinks and the covering of them?

A. Everything was done almost that had been mentioned. General Wiley moved his brigade, and blasted down into the rock 12 feet and built a sink for each one of his companies, and used a great deal of disinfectant, and it became one of the best sanitary brigades in the camp, so far as that went, and in fact in other ways, and all the other troops were directed to pattern after this brigade.

Q. What date did the order come, do you remember, to transfer the troops from the park?

A. I don't recollect now, but I should say on or about the 15th of August—between the 1st and the 15th. They were all out of the park by the 14th of September. It was quite a task to move them. There were thirty regiments of infantry there.

Q. You didn't find a place, you say, where sinks could be dug over 6 feet without finding rock?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the point where the wells were sunk?

A. Yes, sir; pretty well.

Q. Do you know whether the sinking of those wells showed that they all went from 10 to 12 feet before they struck the rock?

A. I never examined that. My observation of the sinks was when I would ride past the regiments and saw them digging, and I never saw the hole 6 feet without coming to rock.

Q. While you were on duty did you notice whether the troops took their tents down and allowed the sun to get to the ground or not?

A. In some of the regiments it was done regularly once a week and others not so often? I know, in fact I have seen them all with the tents down. The regiments of General Frank's division were specially instructed and were down.

Q. You speak of visiting the First Division hospital, but you didn't give us any account of what condition you found it in.

A. The First Division hospital was in fairly good condition; there was some policing that ought to have been done. I saw a man lying on the floor there and the floor was wet, it had rained the night before; they were on mattresses, and it was wet under the mattresses and on the floor; and lots of things—bread, meat, etc.—were thrown around the back of the tent; that was caused by them being down in a hollow, and I directed that they be removed at once, and it was done; but otherwise that hospital was in fairly good condition.

Q. The testimony before the commission, from the quartermaster's and supply officers, is that there was never any time over two days at a time that there were not hospital tents to supply any demand; and the medical officer, who had charge of the medical supply depot, from the time he arrived there until he left, says there were plenty of supplies to meet all the demands upon them of all necessary medicines; but it seems from your testimony and others that those medicines were not procurable at the hospitals. Do you know of your own knowledge whether those applications for tents and medical supplies were made and not supplied?

A. The requisitions of the Third Corps show that the requests were made for supplies, and if they had been supplied, that there would have been an abundance. There was a week at least that men did not have sufficient covering.

Q. You testified, I think, that nearly 40 per cent of the requisitions were not filled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know whether 40 per cent was sufficient or not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But you did receive complaints that it was not?

A. Oh, yes, sir; every time that I went there they didn't have any quinine, or cots, or blankets, or sheets, or pillows, or something.

Q. Did you ever hear the chief surgeon of the corps, when you made your reports to him, say that these supplies could not be obtained?

A. He never suggested so to me.

Q. Did he make any answer to what you said?

A. Nothing more than it would be attended to at once.

Q. What answer did he make to you when you made those complaints of the necessity of having cots, medical supplies, and tents?

A. I remember specially on one occasion I reported to him that the men were without cots. He said it was impossible to secure them; he said that he had bought all he could in Chattanooga, and, if I remember, said he had sent to St. Louis and Louisville.

Q. In your experience as an officer of the Army, how do you consider Chickamauga Park, or the surrounding country, as fitted for an encampment of 50,000 men, for instance its water, and the ground upon which the camp was located, and the necessary facilities for supplying water?

A. I don't know of any sources of water supply except Chickamauga Creek, and on two occasions I have ridden up to the intake when the creek has been in anything but a sanitary condition. It looked full of thin mud, etc., but they claimed at that time it was on account of a break of the dam. I never saw Chickamauga Creek when I would want to take a cup and drink out of it.

Q. You speak of its muddy condition?

A. I did not consider Chickamauga Park a good place for a camp for several reasons. One, that the soil is not of the right character to absorb the drainage, and it is a heavy, murky soil that will retain what it should not retain.

Q. I suppose that every creek that rises in a sedimentary condition of soil will be muddy at times?

A. Yes, sir; but when it is covered with a scum, I don't think it is very good for drinking purposes. Everything would blow into this creek.

Q. But the water that was supplied to the army there, as I understand it, came from above all the camps, and you speak of the water in the creek proper below that?

A. Yes, sir; and on one occasion it was above the dam.

Q. The testimony is that they didn't pump during that time, and you have no knowledge of that, of course?

A. There was too much timber there in the park for a camp altogether.

Q. Did you notice whether a good deal of the ground around there was not occupied at all?

A. It was not occupied until after we moved from the timber. If we had moved them at all, there would not have been any open ground.

Q. Wasn't there plenty of ground there in the southern part of the park that was not occupied?

A. It was all occupied, all the open ground, except Snodgrass Hill. Every available foot of open ground was encamped upon.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You stated in speaking of taking down of the tents—do you know of your own knowledge of any regiments for a month or a month and a half or two months staying there without striking their tents or breaking their camp in any way?

A. No, sir; they either changed camp or struck their tents.

Q. It has been stated that for two and one-half months several regiments there never struck their tents?

A. That is not so. There was not a regiment there that did not either strike their tents or change their camps; and after we got them changed the majority at least twice a month, and some once a week, removed the tent and lifted the floor.

Q. Did your inspection include the troops under General Sanger's command.

A. It did after General Brooke went away.

Q. Now, the sinks of the two or three of those regiments are in plain sight of headquarters' grounds, and so situated that all overflow, which necessarily took place during rain, went down into the spring there and formed a little lake. Do you know of that condition existing?

A. I can't imagine that condition of affairs, and I know where the spring was.

Q. The camps were on one side of the road and the swale on the other, running down several hundred yards and making a large spring, and that spring was used by the men, and the water that accumulated was also used by the men for bathing?

A. There is only one place I recollect where there was a little spring, and that the men were not allowed to use, as somebody said you would have to put a sentinel there to keep them from drinking, though.

Q. There was such a spring?

A. There was a spring on what was called the Vineyard House road, and the Second New Hampshire, Ninth Pennsylvania, and Second South Carolina were encamped there. They were on the north side of the pikes from the sinks—this ran into Chickamauga Creek—not to exceed 500 yards from the road. There was no spring there of any kind at all.

Q. Wasn't it walled up?

A. Well, I know it must have been knocked down, for General Sanger would not allow the men to drink out of a spring like that. He would send down to the road just east of his headquarters to get their water. They would put guards at the springs, and keep them from drinking from these places.

Q. Any overflows must necessarily go down through there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, typhoid existed in those camps particularly, I am told.

A. It was in all of them.

Q. The sewage was exposed to the air and sun and mixed with the dust and dirt, was it not?

A. No, sir.

Q. But every rain caused an overflow of the sinks?

Q. Yes, sir; it might be so.

By General DODGE:

Q. Was there any such effort made to take care of the sinks and excreta that came from them as has been made at this tent?

A. Nothing to the extent it is here; in fact, it was a long time before we could get lumber to make houses for the sinks, and we could not get blasting powder and the men had to furnish it themselves.

Q. Do you know what time you got the first lumber?

A. I won't be positive about the dates, but it was the latter part of July.

Q. Do you know whether a requisition was made for these things?

A. I do not, sir. I know they were made for lime sometimes, and one time I was informed that it was not for the sinks; I was told there was plenty coming one morning, and I rode around and informed the regiments and they sent off wagons to the quartermasters and got the lime, and notified that that must last for a week.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was there any difficulty in getting lime to use?

A. I know we experienced it.

Q. Wasn't it made in northern Georgia?

A. I think it came from Cincinnati.

Q. If it had to be brought from Cincinnati or Boston or Chicago, should there have been any difficulty in getting all that was needed?

A. I should not think so, sir.

Q. Whose fault was it, if anybody's?

A. I should say the quartermaster's.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did the unpleasant odors you speak of arise from the sinks or from the camps?

A. I think one of the worst camps I ever had to tackle was the First Mississippi. The colonel was a nice old gentleman, but he would not observe the regulations himself, and he could not expect the men to. I finally turned the entire regiment out and made them change camp. These odors were very noticeable there.

Q. Did General Wade organize, previous to this, any sanitary inspection?

A. He had two sanitary officers, Colonel Parker, of the Twelfth New Jersey, and Dr. Edie, of the medical department, and I know of my own knowledge they were in the saddle from 8 o'clock in the morning until late at night, and we all worked entirely separate.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. All the reports, then, that were made to the effect that supplies were needed and the sanitary condition was bad, nobody paid any attention to them?

A. That is a little strong, because there was a marked improvement; you could see it every day as you went through; you could see it was getting better.

Q. At the best it was bad, wasn't it?

A. Yes, sir; but, as I said a while ago, we left there in as good a sanitary condition as could be expected.

Q. Would you say that if the camp was in such a condition that they took 3,700 loads of refuse away, that had not been buried, and that 3,141 sinks were left unfilled?

A. I could not imagine such a case.

Q. That is the testimony before us.

A. Once in a while we would find a regiment that would get off without filling them, but Colonel Whipple would send a detail to fill them.

Q. If they filled up every sink except the last one used, there would be 12 for every regiment?

A. Some had sinks for each company and some for every battalion. They would average about 10 sinks to a regiment.

Q. That means, then, that if 3,200 sinks were left unfilled when the camp was abandoned, that there were practically ten times as many sinks there unfilled as there ought to be?

A. Well, you have asked me a question, and I will answer. I don't think any such state of things existed.

By General DODGE:

Q. How often were the sinks moved?

A. On an average of every ten days; sometimes oftener. The ground got so permeated with these sinks that it was unsafe to ride through the woods there. It would apparently be solid, and I have gone in up to my horse's belly.

Q. Did you know of any time when the sinks were not taken care of at all?

A. I would make it a practice to go into the sinks, here and there one, and I found fairly good care was taken of them, and I found in some regiments a colonel had detailed men to go every hour and scatter lime in the sinks.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. BENJAMIN JOHNSON.

Capt. BENJAMIN JOHNSON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you please give us your name, rank, and what duty you have been upon since the 15th of April, or the declaration of war with Spain?

A. Benjamin Johnson; captain, assistant quartermaster. I have been on duty as first assistant chief quartermaster, Fifth Army Corps, until the 2d day of October. I came here as assistant to the depot quartermaster, and remained assistant depot quartermaster until the 25th day of the month, when I relieved him and became depot quartermaster myself.

Q. While you were on duty with the Fifth Corps at what points did you serve?

A. At Santiago from the 17th or 18th of July until about the 22d or 23d of August, and I came from Santiago on the ship with General Shafter to Montauk Point. I remained there on duty until the corps was mustered out of service. The staff officers of the Fifth Corps were being assigned to other places, and I was one of the last.

Q. What duty did I understand you were on with the Fifth Corps?

A. Assistant chief quartermaster.

Q. To Colonel Humphrey?

A. No, sir. At the time I was there he was the ranking officer, but had charge of the water transportation.

Q. Who was quartermaster?

A. Major Roudiez.

Q. Were you on duty at Tampa before that?

A. I left San Francisco and went right through.

Q. You went in on the 17th or 18th of July, just after the surrender?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What transport did you go over on?

A. The *Lampasas*.

Q. What troops did it take over?

A. Some of the engineers; I don't know what, only a battalion. There they joined Miles and went over to Porto Rico. I changed there from the *Lampasas* to the *Comal*.

Q. What was the condition as to crowding?

A. It was not crowded. I think everybody was comfortable. Most of the men seemed to be happy, and spent most of the time in singing and playing cards.

Q. How was the water supply?

A. Good.

Q. Were there medical attendants on board?

A. Yes; three of them.

Q. Was there much sickness?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you got to Santiago, did you go on duty in the town or out at the camp?

A. In the town, sir.

Q. Were you able while there to supply all the troops with all the quartermaster supplies they required?

A. Our quartermaster had nothing to do with the supplies of the troops. There was a depot quartermaster there, and the depot quartermaster took practical charge of the land transportation. From my observation I would say that from the time we landed until we left that they had an abundance of clothing and were very well supplied.

Q. How was the tentage?

A. Well, the most of them there were mostly old dog tents.

Q. Shelter tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't all the troops there go into a walled "A" tent?

A. No, sir; not most of them.

Q. While you were there?

A. While I was there.

Q. Did the shelter tents shelter them and keep them dry?

A. I could not answer that. I don't think anything could keep you dry from any of those storms. I didn't keep dry myself. They would blow through a mackintosh.

Q. How about the transportation—what did you have there?

A. In the city proper we had very few wagons connected with our office. Captain Plummer had charge of the depot an San Juan Hill. We had 12 wagons, I think, that we used for merchandise. They had, however, a great number that could be supplied by telephoning. Captain Plummer did supply them. There seemed to be enough transportation to move any regiment that the general directed to be moved.

Q. How about the pack trains?

A. They were there also at that depot; pack trains which did excellent service.

Q. After the battle were most of the troops encamped near San Juan Hill?

A. No, sir; they were scattered around. They swung clear around to the right of the city.

Q. What time did you leave there?

A. I think about the 22d or 23d of August. We landed at Montauk about the 1st of September.

Q. What were your duties at Montauk?

A. I acted as assistant chief quartermaster, and then there was a depot quartermaster also; Captain Mack was there; and then I still remained at headquarters as quartermaster.

Q. Did the requisitions come through you?

A. Very few of them. Almost all of them went direct to the depot quartermaster.

Q. What vessel did you come over on?

A. The steamer *Mexico*; one that General Shafter captured there.

Q. Who were on the vessel?

A. General Shafter, his staff, and several clerks were on board. It was not a very large steamer.

Q. Were there a sufficient amount of supplies and medical attendants on board?

A. Oh, yes, sir. The chief of the corps and his assistants were on. There was very little sickness on board.

Q. How long did you say you have been on duty here?

A. Since the 5th of October. The morning of the 5th I reported to General Breckinridge.

Q. You have been on duty here as chief quartermaster?

A. No, sir; as assistant depot quartermaster.

Q. How have the requisitions here upon the depot quartermaster been honored?

A. Since I have been here very well. There are a great many little things we could not supply.

Q. For instance, what?

A. I had a request to-day for harness maker's tools. I telegraphed to the Quartermaster-General for authority to supply those.

Q. How about clothing?

A. We have had an abundance of clothing. We have winter underclothing and we have issued extra blankets and winter overcoats. I think most of the regiments have drawn their overcoats.

Q. What is the quality of the clothing?

A. Very good, excellently made and very warm and well lined. They are lined with the dark-blue cloth lining. I have had one on several times, and the commissary, just to try it on, and it is just as comfortable as the officers'.

Q. Have you heard any complaint as to the winter clothing?

A. No, sir. The underclothing is very good.

Q. How about tentage?

A. I think the inspector has been over and condemned some of the tents. I telegraphed the Quartermaster-General to-day, telling him I would need about 3,000 tents in addition to the 700 now here to take the place of those condemned. I think that is more than I want, but I wanted to have enough to supply the demand.

Q. How long ago were those requisitions made?

A. I think about 7.30 this morning.

Q. How about the Sibley stoves?

A. There are a number here now. As fast as they come we issue them. We have telegraphed for more. Before Major Roudiez went away I telegraphed the Quartermaster-General to find out if we could buy wood stoves to take the place of the Sibley; he telegraphed me to ask how long it would take the merchants at Lexington to furnish them. I replied, about a week. I have some 900 of them on hand.

Q. Did you get authority to purchase them?

A. Not any.

Q. Where is Major Roudiez?

A. He has gone down as chief quartermaster to the Third Division, Second Corps, Athens, Ga.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. When you telegraphed for authority to get harness tools, did you get them?

A. The general telegraphed me at once, that same day, that they were on the way. I usually look up my authority and if there is something I think ought to be brought to the attention of the general I just send a requisition to corps headquarters, and if it is favorably indorsed there I take the authority and proceed to purchase.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know of any regiments here now that are wearing unlined blouses?

A. I do not know of any personally.

By General DODGE:

Q. You say you have been able to meet the requisitions for clothing?

A. Yes, sir, in the majority of cases. Of course there are odd sizes. I have a great deal of clothing in the depot now, and I have a great quantity on the way here. It is issued just as fast as we are able to get it. They draw the full strength, but we are changing every day.

Q. In what; why?

A. Sizes. If they have a No. 3 they will perhaps want a No. 2, I help them out as much as I can.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you see anything of the detention hospital at Montauk?

A. I rode over there two or three times for the general.

Q. What condition did it seem to be in?

A. Of course I am not a judge of such things, but I think it was fine.

Q. Did you go over to the general hospital as well?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What condition did you find it in?

A. I think it was the best hospital I have ever seen.

Q. Did you have charge of the transportation from Montauk to New York?

A. No, sir; the depot quartermaster had it.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF COL. T. W. JONES.

Col. T. W. JONES then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please state your full name, rank in the Regular Army and in the Volunteer Army, and what your services have been in the war with Spain.

A. T. W. Jones; captain of the Tenth United States Cavalry and colonel of the Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry. I went to Santiago with the first expedition under General Shafter. I served with his army until the day of the surrender.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. To Washington, reporting to the Adjutant-General, to take this volunteer regiment.

Q. Where were you on duty up to the time you left for the Santiago campaign?

A. I went on duty at Lakeland several weeks previous to embarkation for Santiago. We left there and went right on the boat.

Q. You were in command of a company, were you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was your company supplied with quartermaster's, ordnance, and commissary supplies?

A. Well, we were supplied with everything for field service.

Q. What transport did you go on?

A. We went aboard the *Leona*.

Q. What accommodation did you have, and how did you fare?

A. The accommodations were all that could be expected on a Government transport. They were good. I was transferred to another transport, but I have forgotten the name of it. It was the one the engineers went on. The night we sailed for Santiago my troop with one other troop was transferred to the transport on which the Tenth Infantry and engineers were. There the accommodations were equally good. We all became tired of ship fare, of course—that is, the officers—but the men had their usual rations and fared as well as possible.

Q. Where did you land?

A. At Daiquiri.

Q. You were one of the first forces that landed?

A. Yes, sir; the morning of the first day of the landing.

Q. Go on, and state all about it.

A. After landing we moved out a little ways from the landing and went into camp, and changed camp from day to day, advancing toward Santiago; and, up to the 1st of July, when we went into the fight which terminated on the 3d, we went into the ditches. We dug them and went into them until the surrender.

Q. Who was the commander of your regiment?

A. Col. T. A. Baldwin.

Q. How were your troops supplied with commissary supplies?

A. It was supplied with hard bread, bacon, and coffee in sufficient quantity to prevent suffering, but we were not supplied with all the articles composing the regular ration.

Q. Were you at any time without rations?

A. At no time except the first day until about 9 or 10 o'clock at night.

Q. What caused that?

A. Being in the fight. As soon as possible rations consisting of hard bread, bacon, coffee, and sugar were sent to us on the line.

Q. Did you lose any men of your company in the fight?

A. We had 7 men and 2 officers wounded, and 1 officer and 1 man killed.

Q. What was the name of the officer killed?

A. Shipp.

Q. Do you know how your wounded were taken care of?

A. Not all of them. I know several of them were taken charge of, immediately after being hurt, by the surgeon and his assistants.

Q. Who were your surgeon and assistant surgeons on duty?

A. Dr. M. M. Brewer was captain and surgeon in charge.

Q. Of the Regular Army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your wounded, then, were promptly attended to?

A. Yes, sir; some of them immediately.

Q. Did you see them after they were sent to the hospital?

A. Only those who returned to the troop for duty before I left.

Q. Did some of them return to duty before you left?

A. Yes, sir; two of them.

Q. Did they speak of their treatment in the hospital while they were confined there?

A. Yes, sir; they spoke of it as good, but spoke of the conditions of the hospital and most of the men as very disagreeable.

Q. When you left Santiago, what transport did you return on?

A. I can not think of the name.

Q. What troops returned with you?

A. No troops; just wounded officers and soldiers.

Q. It was not the *Seneca*?

A. No, sir.

Q. What were the conditions upon the transport?

A. It was very poorly supplied with provisions; otherwise they were good.

Q. Were there plenty of medical officers aboard?

A. One; but he was sufficient for the conditions. There were five or six wounded officers, and six or eight wounded men. The transport carried the remains of ex-Secretary Fish's son.

Q. There were very few wounded on board?

A. Yes, sir; very few.

Q. When were you mustered into the volunteer service?

A. On the 13th of July.

Q. Where have you been encamped since then?

A. Augusta, Ga., up to the 18th of last month, and at Camp Hamilton since then.

Q. How has your regiment been supplied with the necessary quartermaster's and ordnance supplies?

A. It has been moderately well supplied. There has been delay in getting certain quartermaster's supplies at the C. C. and G. E., but that has been the result of changing rather than the fault of anyone present. The men were rather bad off at one time, but the requisitions were promptly filled, and it was the conditions rather than the fault of any one man. Outside of that the requisitions have been reasonably promptly filled from all the departments, and particularly prompt in the ordnance department.

Q. How has your regiment been supplied with commissary supplies, and what has been the quality?

A. With full allowance and first-rate quality.

Q. Is your regiment now fully supplied with everything and ready to take the field?

A. Everything except tentage. The tentage is not the usual tentage and is of a very inferior quality.

Q. Have you made requisition for new tentage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether that was attended to?

A. I only know that I did not get an answer to my requisition or letter, and so I had a personal interview with the quartermaster. He said very important contracts were let and it would be filled as soon as possible.

Q. In your service in this war, have you any complaints or any suggestions to make as to delays or inattention on the part of any officer in the different departments, so far as supplying your command is concerned, either in the Regular Army or Volunteer service, and if so, what?

A. I do not think I have any reasonable complaint to make.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You were encamped at Lakeland for some time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of a camping place was it?

A. Excellent, in my opinion.

Q. Was it marshy?

A. No, sir; it was sandy.

Q. Could troops be properly cared for at Lakeland?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they properly cared for?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In coming home on the transport did your medical officers have all the medical supplies they needed, and did they pay proper attention to the sick?

A. I think he did, to the best of my knowledge, and he gave excellent attention to those needing it.

Q. Have your regimental surgeons complained of any want of medical supplies since you have had command of the regiment?

A. No, sir.

Q. So far as you know, whatever was asked for was given?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Lakeland a swamp?

A. No, sir.

Q. Any more than any of the rest of that country?

A. No, sir; it was a level country with no indications of a swamp. It was on the margin of a lake, but the ground was not swampy.

Q. Was the First Cavalry there?

A. Yes, sir; near there.

Q. "It is a vile place, and we had sour bread and bad meat, and water not fit to drink." Is that the condition of things?

A. It is not the condition of things in my troop, and not in any other troop in the regiment.

Q. Did you hear anything of the other regiments?

A. I heard complaints, but I do not know whether they were well founded.

Q. Such as what?

A. Particularly in regard to the bread and meat.

Q. A private in Troop D said the water was condemned as unfit to drink. Was it good or not?

A. Good. We had wells and were well supplied.

Q. Do you know whether any of it was condemned?

A. I do not.

Q. So far as your knowledge goes, both as respects your own regiment and the other regiments, was there anything, either in the care of the men or manner in which the supplies were sent, that would lead you to say that those had not been properly managed in a camp of that kind?

A. Not anything except a few little irritating delays, from the inexperience of new staff officers.

Q. In the quartermaster's department?

A. In the quartermaster's and commissary's, both.

Q. Was your medical department well administered?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as you know, were all the various camps supplied with what they needed.

A. I know of nothing of any of the camps except my own. Anything that I would say about them would be merely hearsay, because I did not go to them.

Q. Did you hear of any serious troubles in other camps than your own?

A. I heard stories of the filthy condition and unhealthy condition, but I know nothing of it personally.

Q. Were they regular troops?

A. No, sir.

Q. So far as you know, the camp of the regular cavalry was kept clean?

A. They were.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. J. M. MARSHALL.**

Lieut. Col. J. M. MARSHALL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and your service in the war with Spain.

A. J. M. Marshall; lieutenant-colonel, depot quartermaster, United States Army; chief quartermaster of the First Corps from the middle of September to the end of October. I reported to General Breckinridge on his arrival.

Q. Please give us your other duties.

A. I was sick and on leave from the 30th of April to the middle of September, when I reported here at Lexington.

Q. Then, you have been simply on duty here?

A. Yes, sir; a trifle over six weeks.

Q. While you have been in Lexington, has the Quartermaster's Department been able to supply the requisitions that have been made upon it for the necessary camp and garrison equipage, etc.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There are a great many complaints here from all the regiments about getting proper clothing and tentage; some of them even to-day are without it. How do you account for that?

A. The requisitions have been acted upon promptly, and they have been filled with reasonable promptness. Very shortly after my arrival I directed the depot quartermaster to make at once provisions for getting every man in the command an overcoat and blanket, anticipating that those would be required. He told me he had already done so and they were on the way. When they arrived—I think it was before any call was made for them—there were not quite enough, and others had to be ordered.

In the case of the Tenth Immunes, Colonel Jones's regiment, we had some pretty cold weather before they were fitted out and I telegraphed to Washington for them and asked them to be sent by express, and they arrived in a very few days, and the men, I presume, were cold before they got here. That was the fault of the officers in not making timely requisitions, and as far as my knowledge goes no unreasonable delay occurred in regard to tentage, and that was bought in St. Louis in the spring of 1890 for the flood sufferers, and I happened to be the officer who brought tentage there, and to know that it was very inferior canvas and not up to standard at all. Colonel Jones has asked for the Sibley style tents and the conical wall tents, and those requisitions have been sent forward to Washington, and we have not heard from them definitely. I saw in the papers that bids had been opened in Philadelphia and New York, and I presume that the tents will be supplied, although I have no real knowledge of it.

Q. The colonel of the First Territorial Regiment testified last night that he was here a month without blankets and unable to get them. They came here without anything of that kind.

A. I never heard such a report, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Do you mean to say he did not have any requisitions in?

A. Yes, sir; there is nothing in my office in regard to that at all.

By General DODGE:

Q. He also said he had great difficulty in getting the necessary information, and had not gotten all of them yet.

A. Well, I do not suppose that regiment has been there a month.

Q. It was over a month in Arizona, and it was impossible to obtain anything there.

A. I don't suppose it was. Those posts were all stripped.

Q. There has been great complaint in every camp, and we have been hearing of the inability of the Quartermaster's Department to supply the present force at this camp, especially with clothing and stoves.

A. I have no doubt it is difficult to get on the moment what is required. Now, you probably know, as I do, that these volunteer officers do not foresee their wants very well, and they do not ask in advance what they are going to need, and I think the policy of the Quartermaster's Department has been not to pile up in temporary camps large quantities of supplies, but shortly after I came here the Quartermaster-General came out on a trip with the Secretary of War, and he told me as far as all necessities of the camp were concerned that I would be perfectly justified in going ahead and using my own judgment, and as long as it was good I would be sustained, and I have taken the responsibility of ordering, from time to time, the purchases by mail and tried to make these men comfortable, as they came up many hundred times and have always been sustained by the general, and I believe that the investigation of the cases, although undoubtedly there were causes for complaint in many instances, you will find that these men were pretty well provided for. Now, the instance of this Tenth Immune Regiment—

Q. He said that was due to circumstances.

A. The regiments were without overcoats when they ought to have had them. I think they have blankets enough, but in those instances the overcoats did not come in at all until after they wanted them. The major came up and pitched into my clerk and said the quartermaster was not worth a damn. "Now," I says, "I happen to know the fault is not with the Quartermaster's Department, but with the officers of the Tenth Immune Regiment, I will telegraph, however, and have them sent out promptly." That officer came back later and said those overcoats had not arrived, so I telegraphed to have them hurried up, that the men were suffering, but before I got back to camp I met the men with new overcoats on. I only mention this as showing how ready they were to throw the onus on someone else.

Q. How about the stoves, Colonel?

A. I can not give you the number, but I telegraphed for a large number of stoves. I directed the depot quartermaster to supply them so as to give a Sibley stove to about every three tents. That was the order. The intention was to have a small square shack with one stove in the center.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. He says he has not gotten a single one.

A. Within six weeks he has not looked after it.

By General DODGE:

Q. He always complained of wanting lumber.

A. He has gotten lumber every time he has asked for it. From out that particular camp we have an acting brigade quartermaster, and he is supposed to look after that camp; it is so far away from the depot quartermaster. If he has not gotten what he wants, I am very much surprised.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. It was the Territorial Regiment that the colonel was talking about?

A. Well, everybody else had gotten plank in that time.

Q. What brigade is he in?

A. Third Brigade, Third Division; that has never came before me. There is nothing in my office to show that he has not gotten what he asked for, and I think he has.

Q. You stated these things could have been issued to them if proper requisitions were made?

A. Yes, sir; winter underclothing in quite large quantities and blankets and overcoats. I have not paid special attention to the trousers and blouses, but the winter overcoats and blankets I know they have had in large quantities there.

Q. How about the stoves?

A. One lot of 500 came and more have been telegraphed for, and I am sure they have arrived by this time. They came in large quantities—the Sibley stove.

Q. Have you the charge of supplying stoves in Huntsville as well as here?

A. No, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Have you the authority from the Quartermaster-General that, in any emergency, upon your own judgment, you can make any purchases you may deem proper?

A. I have no authority for that, but I have been doing it and assuming the responsibility of ordering the depot quartermaster to make purchases and getting authority from the quartermaster later.

Q. You have had no trouble?

A. No, sir; they have been confirmed so far.

Q. So, if any emergency arose where it was necessary for the comfort of the troops or public safety, you feel you have the authority to purchase anything for immediate use?

A. Yes, sir; and I am perfectly confident that I would be sustained.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make that would improve the service in the way of food—that would be of value to the commission?

A. My suggestions would necessarily all go to the Quartermaster-General as they come up, and I do not recollect of anything in particular now. I will inquire into that Territorial Regiment's complaint about blankets.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN C. BATES.

Maj. Gen. JOHN C. BATES then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, your rank in the Regular Army that you held at the commencement of the war, and the rank in command that you have had from then until now.

A. John C. Bates, colonel Second United States Infantry, commanding the brigade at Chickamauga from about the 24th of April until about the 6th or 7th of May, when I was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, and relieved from the command. I remained ten days at Chattanooga without orders, and was then given command of the division of volunteer troops by General Brooke about the 15th of May. I was ordered to Mobile to report to General Coppinger. He gave me command of a division composed partly of regular troops and partly of volunteers. I was later directed to take the regular troops from Mobile to Tampa.

The water transportation was furnished sufficient only to take one squadron of cavalry, mounted, and two regiments of infantry. I embarked with them on the 3d of June and proceeded to Tampa and reported to General Shafter. The other regular troops of my command went by rail to Tampa, and reached there about the same time. I sailed with the expedition under General Shafter in command of a brigade consisting of the Third and Twentieth regiments of the regular infantry, and took part in the Santiago campaign.

Q. Please go on and give the part you took up to the end of the campaign.

A. A part of my brigade was disembarked on the 22d of June, I think, and a part of the Third Infantry was not disembarked until a day or two later. Under the orders, I was to support Lawton's division, he having advanced. We marched first from Daiquiri to Siboney. We remained at Siboney until the 30th of June. We were then ordered toward the front to a point near General Shafter's headquarters, where I reported to him in person. We left Siboney on the 30th, and reported to General Shafter a little after daylight the next morning. In the forenoon I was directed to reinforce Lawton's command, and shortly after noon I put my brigade in the fight at El Caney. As soon as the resistance ceased, I promptly withdrew my brigade and moved in the direction of the firing near Santiago. Finding that there was not sufficient time left for me to take part in the engagement, I halted the brigade on a stream, that they might make coffee and get something to eat, and proceeded in person to report to General Shafter. He ordered me to go back on the road on which I had begun at El Caney and move to the extreme left on the line of San Juan Hill. The brigade reached that position about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 2d.

Q. Did you go into position on the extreme left?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go in trenches?

A. Yes, sir. I extended the left and found the left of Kent's division somewhat confused, and I prolonged the line and later swung at a right wheel so as to prolong the line, which was not so much confused. I also had then the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, which reported to me.

Q. Was the left not commanded by the bay?

A. No, sir; we were several miles from there.

Q. In your movement to Santiago what were the accommodations and comfort of your troops?

A. I had five troops. I went on the *Matteawan* with the Twentieth Infantry and two troops of the Second Cavalry, with all their horses and the mules pertaining to these two commands—in all, 800 men and 360 odd animals. The vessel was crowded, but there was no real discomfort. There was nothing to hurt the men's health. I took pains with them and gave them exercise every day by running them around at double time twice a day, so that each man double-timed about 2 miles; and the Third Infantry was on the *Stillwater*, and was not so crowded. In fact, all the troops were comfortable, and but for our being so long on the way it would not have been at all severe; but it was hard on the animals.

Q. From the time you took command at Chickamauga up to the time you started for Santiago, please state how your troops were furnished with quartermaster supplies, including everything the troops would need in the field.

A. When we first went to Chickamauga the troops had sufficient supplies, but the Regular Army was increased so that we got over 700 men to each infantry regiment, and estimates were made to supply the troops at a maximum strength, and those estimates were, as a rule, not correct. We were told to make estimates for only what we had at present. As a result, there was delay. We could not get the proper clothing for them for some time. It seemed to me an unnecessary shortage.

Q. What was the date of that?

A. We reached there, I think, the 24th of April, and the regular troops left there during the first ten days of May. This was the condition during the time I remained at Chickamauga, which was until about the middle of May, when the volunteer troops came in. I think that shortage was somewhat exaggerated. The cavalry had not their revolvers, carbines, or horses. Light batteries came there entirely without equipment. These were not in my command, but I knew it personally. It seemed to me that we of the line should bear some of the responsibility. We did not insist upon getting these things.

Q. Do you know whether the Government had them at that time to furnish?

A. I know they were in the country. Sacks, blankets, and trousers they could certainly get. I have had entire confidence that we could have got plenty of arms for the troops—the Kräg-Jorgensen. I believe that to be a fact, but they simply would not entertain our requisitions for them. I do not know that positively, but I believe that to be the case. There were sufficient arms on hand to furnish those required. We had to take arms away from the regular men to drill the recruits. In so far as the Commissary Department goes, there was very little just complaint. I never saw any actual suffering from hunger.

Q. How was it at Mobile?

A. Just about the same as at Chickamauga. I went to both General Brooke and General Coppinger and asked them to order these and get them. I kept after the staff department. I had a man over there and General Coppinger to telegraph himself to the Chief of Ordnance. It was immediately replied to, and, as I left at once, I could not say as to the result.

Q. What was the reply?

A. That these things would be hurried up. They were without cooking utensils and could not get the meat-ration cans and knives and forks. These commands came in without any of those things.

Q. When did you obtain the proper supplies for your force?

A. Well, I think the very day before I left Mobile I got pretty well supplied. After we commenced loading up a number of these supplies were turned over to us.

Q. Then you were from the 22d of May to the 2d of June before you really obtained the necessary supplies to put your force in the field?

A. Yes, sir; but it must be understood that these are the supplies for the recruits, not the men who have been there all the time, because they were supplied. Instead of anticipating, we had to wait.

Q. How was your force supplied, at Santiago, with commissary stores?

A. As I say, we had bread and meat in my command always. In a very few cases they were short of sugar. I think we always had coffee and a good deal of the time we didn't get vegetables, but that is to be expected. The most serious thing I saw was in issuing very large cans when our men had to take them on their backs. They were too heavy for the men to carry. That was the only place I had seen those very large cans. They might use them in garrison very well.

Q. How was your command supplied in the trenches up to the time of the surrender?

A. My own command was fully supplied with suitable rations at all times

Q. So you have no complaint of delay in relation to your command?

A. You mean commissary stores?

Q. I mean both commissary and quartermaster's.

A. Well, the medical stores were not fully supplied.

Q. What time did you leave with your command from Santiago? On what transport did you come, and where did you land?

A. We sailed from Santiago with the First Illinois, the last of my division, on the 25th of August, and went to Montauk Point and landed on the 30th of August.

Q. What was the name of the transport?

A. The *City of Berlin*, an excellent transport; well equipped. It was well managed. We had a very capable officer and quartermaster in charge of it, and the vessel was owned by the United States. It is an old but very good one.

Q. Can you give the name of the quartermaster?

A. Captain Coulling. He was from Richmond, Va. He was very attentive and seemed to be a very efficient officer.

Q. What was the condition of your command when you arrived at Montauk?

A. There were very many sick and very few entirely well.

Q. What accommodations did you find there on your arrival?

A. The accommodations were very good, except that we did not have all the tents floored, and there was a shortage of bedsacks. We were unable to procure these. In fact, there was a shortage of bedsacks up to almost the very close. I was in command at Montauk for a time, and the Quartermaster's Department telegraphed them and told them they had got enough, but during the whole time there was almost an insufficiency of them.

Q. Did your regiments go into the detention camp?

A. All of them.

Q. How were they supplied with commissary stores?

A. No stores. We are not troubled with that.

Q. Did they have proper supplies for men in their condition?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. At that time they were supplied by other sources. In fact, I think there were too many delicacies. The whole country was aroused. We excluded the people who were selling them around there, because the men had rather more than they ought to eat, contributed through the channels of the people of the country.

Q. How long were you at Montauk?

A. From the 30th of August to the 17th of September.

Q. You, of course, were there when the general complaint was made as to that camp. What is your opinion of Montauk as suitable for that army, or any army, for that season of the year?

A. I think it was getting a little bit late for the troops, for hardly any men were entirely well, and it was getting a little raw. I was in constant apprehension of storms that would tear our tents down. No trees seemed to grow on that end of the island. It seemed to be exceedingly well located ground. The water, I understand, was thoroughly tested, and there seemed to be an excellent supply.

Q. Can you give the commission any facts in relation to this complaint to show the cause of it? Was it the negligence of the Government or the officers there, or what?

A. I think it occurred more before I came up, and it was due largely, I think, to the want of appreciation of the actual condition of the Army. The judgment was based more upon the sick rate sent up, not taking into consideration the fact that the Army were nearly all convalescent, without being sick, and were liable to relapse. I don't think that had been taken into sufficient account, and probably accounts for the lack of sufficient preparation for the sick. I do not think sufficient preparation was made for the first troops that reached there. They were embarrassed somewhat by troops coming in before they were ready for them.

Q. Did you see any actual suffering caused by the neglect of any officer of the staff department?

A. Myself, no, sir; but in my own command it was reported to me that the men had to lie on the ground simply on a blanket. They had not been able to get bedsacks or straw fast enough. They were barely able to get around, and yet stayed off sick report.

Q. General, where have you been on duty since leaving Montauk Point?

A. I have not been on duty; I have been on waiting orders at St. Louis.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Was the entire First Illinois on the *Berlin* with you?

A. There were two companies. We went to Porto Rico, and there were 50 men that came up on another transport in charge of the officers of the hospitals. There were some that had been detailed at Siboney, and therefore had been with the yellow fever, and came up with the troops from there. There were nearly 300 of the First Illinois that were down at Siboney, and they were unable to get them back, although they made many applications.

Q. Were the majority of those with you sick?

A. Yes, sir; just about the same as the regular troops.

Q. They were ordered to Chicago?

A. I think they didn't leave for ten, twelve, or fourteen hours afterwards.

Q. Do you know anything about them?

A. No, sir; I advised with Colonel Turner about it. They had secured at first a hospital train and they seemed disposed to ship what was called the well men in day coaches, and I told Colonel Turner that he ought not to submit to it at all; that he ought to have sleeping-car accommodations for them all. I think some delay occurred until proper transportation was furnished.

Q. During that time I understood some of the cities had some of them sent to them?

A. That was done very generally; not only with that regiment. They took them to private hospitals. They would come up and say they would like to get 30 men, for instance. A number of applications came to him while I was in command, and they were put on the same general status as if in the general hospital, as far as furloughs were concerned. We gave them sick furloughs as soon as they were able to travel. The people would communicate with us and we would send them as soon as they were able to travel, so it was given out that the First Illinois would be treated in the same way.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. At the time you left Montauk, how long a period had elapsed since the authorities knew that practically all the troops at Santiago were to be brought north to Montauk?

A. That I do not know. As early as the 21st of July General Miles recommended that they be brought north.

Q. Certainly, as early as the 1st of August it was generally known that all the troops were coming north?

A. Yes, sir; I don't remember the date.

Q. Practically a month had elapsed between the time the fact was made known that the camp was to be established and their arrival?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had there not been enough time in that interval to prepare?

A. I don't know but that I am giving a wrong impression—if you could get at the date of the so-called "round robin"—I had the impression it was along in August.

Q. General Shafter left the 25th of August?

A. Yes, sir; the same as I did.

Q. The troops had been moving for a week before that?

A. Yes, sir; more than that; two weeks before that.

Q. Assuming that on the 1st of August it was thoroughly understood that the camp was to be established, why was it not prepared to receive the troops?

A. Well now, I can't fix those dates at all, for just up to the time of that "round robin" that was sent out I don't think the War Department had any intention of bringing them home.

Q. Well, a week before Shafter started?

A. Oh, yes, sir; ten days.

Q. Twenty-one days before you arrived?

A. Yes, sir; the 10th, I should say.

Q. Was not that a sufficient time in which the Quartermaster's Department could have prepared a proper camp for the reception of the men that were known to be invalids?

A. Yes, sir; except that that would be qualified by the large number of sick men we had.

Q. Many of the tents were not floored and many of the men had not bedsacks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see the detention camp hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it properly prepared for the reception of patients?

A. Yes, sir; I thought it was.

Q. Did they have a sufficient tentage?

A. No, sir; they were all crowded. That same remark covered all the hospitals.

Q. Was the detention camp in proper order, so far as you saw?

A. I thought remarkably good.

Q. Did you see the general hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was that?

A. It was good, so far as I know. I have no medical knowledge.

Q. A considerable period of time had elapsed between the time that the men got down to the station to take the train and the leaving of the train. Now, you don't know whether that detention should have existed?

A. Well, that little road had a great deal to do, and I think that they probably did nearly as well as they could.

Q. There was telegraphic communication between the detention camp and the detention camp hospital and this station, was there not?

A. Yes, sir. There was some attention given to that, I know, by General Wheeler and General Shafter, and I paid a good deal of attention to that. But it was running a new department you might say; an immense number of men going on furlough and getting transportation and commutation, and necessarily some delay occurred, which we were working at and every one seemed to be trying to straighten it out.

Q. Would it not have been perfectly easy to have had tentage at the camp so that these men, especially the hospital patients, should not lie in the sun unprotected for hours, as we have had testimony to prove?

A. Yes, sir; that was done a little later. The hospital, commissary, and quartermaster's offices were placed right together, so that the men would not have to wander around.

Q. Could not this have been done before, so that these matters could have been attended to at the hospital wards?

A. Yes, sir. I didn't do it, because when I came there I found things working smoothly without it.

Q. Wouldn't that thing naturally occur when a man found that a sick man was not able to stand and unable to lie down even, but left waiting for trains for hours?

A. I think so.

Q. Under those circumstances he should have seen to these matters ahead?

A. Any one having charge there from the commanding general down to the surgeon in charge.

Q. The surgeon in chief would be the first one naturally to whom it would come, and that surgeon in chief was Colonel Forwood. Wasn't it absolutely necessary

that men should be sent from camp entirely by that little railway that they had?

A. I understood that an exclusive privilege was given there for that road.

Q. Do you know who made that contract?

A. No, sir; I do not. I was unable to find out. But they came to me and said positively this must be done. I had issued orders for another steamer line.

Q. How were the sick treated on the transports, like the one you came north on?

A. There was an abundance of surgeons, and although the sick bay was not the very best they were made comfortable.

Q. Was there an abundance of food on board for the sick otherwise than the ordinary travel ration?

A. Yes, sir; that was attended to before we left Santiago.

Q. So far as you know, there was an abundance of medicine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, going back, what was the character of the medical service, so far as you yourself observed?

A. You mean personally?

Q. Yes, sir. Did the men having medical charge take proper care of the sick and wounded?

A. So far as my knowledge goes, they did very well, indeed. There was not enough of them, I know, in my own command, but they did excellently.

Q. Did you know anything about the supplies they had?

A. They were woefully short.

Q. Do you know why that was?

A. They could not get them.

Q. Do you know whether there was an abundance of supplies at Siboney, Daiquiri, or any other point?

A. I don't think there was, and I am sure we would have gotten some of them if they had been there.

Q. Do you know whether a considerable amount was sent out when the expedition sailed from Tampa?

A. I don't know anything about it.

Q. How was the medical supply of your command; did you have any occasion to use medicines in going from Tampa to Santiago?

A. We had enough for our own command, but not much, and that cut down very much what we had. It was stated that the patients would go into the division hospital which had been organized, and we would fall into the benefits?

Q. You never had to leave any supplies?

A. Oh, yes, sir; I had a division hospital there, and it was a question of ambulances.

Q. Did you take your ambulances?

A. I succeeded in taking one for each regiment and one for the surgeon.

Q. Were those ever landed?

A. Yes, sir; I had no control of them, but I was informed creditably that they were the only ones.

Q. Did that rest with the Quartermaster's Department or the Medical Department?

A. I don't know. I saw them often in charge of the medical officers. The litter and ambulance corps I thought all came under the medical officers.

Q. Were your ambulances the only ones there prior to the capture of the city?

A. I think so. On the 24th of June, the day of the Rough Riders' fight, I think they were the only ones there then, but I had no control of any transportation.

Q. Then going over, as I understand it, the medical supplies were such as you would naturally be expected to have?

A. They were only such as a man could carry on his person. We started out

at once without horses, and the medical officers could only carry a little along with them.

Q. That was after you landed. Was there any extra supplies on board that you know?

A. Oh, yes, sir; simply needed to go there.

Q. Now, when you were at Tampa?

A. I was not at Tampa.

Q. How was it at Mobile?

A. They seemed to be very well supplied as far as I know, and we organized a division hospital that seemed to be quite elaborate.

Q. You had no sickness prior to going to Tampa to disembark?

A. No, sir; one regiment had the measles.

Q. At what time did you leave Chickamauga—Camp Thomas?

A. It was near the middle of May.

Q. Had the volunteer forces come in in any considerable numbers at that time?

A. I think the division I organized was the Third.

By General DODGE:

Q. Of the First Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you, up to the time of leaving Camp Thomas, hear of any complaint from the medical officers as to its unfitness as a camp site?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hear any complaint about the water supply being enough for use?

A. That it was enough I didn't hear, but it was not convenient to the camps. I understood it was piped in later.

Q. You depended upon what source?

A. Part of the time we went to Chickamauga stream.

Q. High up?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there any regiments camped above that?

A. That I am not sure. I was only there a very few days and I think there were none above me at that time.

Q. Having been the commanding officer at Camp Wikoff, why, in your judgment, was not better provision made for the sick? You explain it by saying they did not expect so many and when they came in there they were almost unprepared, and still had been two weeks preparing a general hospital. Now, when you reached there, do you know whether it was possible to get lumber in sufficient quantity as rapidly as was needed?

A. I see no reason why they should not, because the market was convenient and only 20 miles from New London.

Q. And yet your hospital tents were not floored at that time?

A. I think the hospital tents were.

Q. Your company tents were not?

A. No, sir.

Q. And yet they were practically hospital tents?

A. No; the men were not reported sick, but yet they were not well.

Q. As a matter of fact, was not the whole of Camp Wikoff a hospital camp?

A. Practically, yes, sir.

Q. Therefore preparations had to be made for just that number of sick men?

A. I don't think it was recognized by the War Department, for just before we left there was to be a parade in New York. I telegraphed to General Miles and advised against it.

Q. Who was your chief medical officer?

A. It was Major Kilbourne.

Q. After you were commander of the camp?

A. Yes, sir. Kilbourne was the chief officer of Shafter's command. Colonel Forwood was in charge of the general hospital.

Q. I have never been able to find out what his position was.

A. I don't control Forwood at all.

Q. Did anybody report to you, before you came there, about the nurses?

A. That had been straightened out before I got there. I was only there from about the 8th or 9th until the 17th, and the camp had been running some time. Many of these things were smoothed out.

Q. In your general observation of all that has occurred in this war, what were the defects of the Medical Department, from the view of an outsider, so to speak, and what remedies can be adopted for them?

A. Well, I took exception to some things from the start. The medical officers were not ordered with the troops when we first assembled at my post. There were two very efficient medical officers who were especially desirous of going to get the experience they would get in the service. Neither of them had been ordered, and they only obtained authority by telegraphing directly to the Surgeon-General, after trying the chief surgeon of the department, and he ordered them to go with the regiment.

Q. Was the post practically deserted?

A. Two men of each company were left under an officer at Fort Keogh, Mont.

Q. Were you able to get contract surgeons to take care of them?

A. Kilton said he had no authority to do it; that was the business of the Surgeon-General.

Q. As commander of your regiment did you not have control of the surgeon or assistant surgeon of your regiment, so you could order them the same as an officer?

A. No, sir; they ordered me what to do. I made a recommendation. It was promptly disapproved as to the disposition of the enlisted force of the medical corps.

Q. It was disapproved by the Medical Department?

A. They said it had been ordered otherwise. They left officers there and gave us only the stewards or privates. The Surgeon-General is over them, of course. In some cases, without waiting at all, the commanding general had just ordered them off. I understand General Brooke understood that he had ordered them without asking them, and as his troops were going, he ordered what he considered the necessary medical attendance. In the absence of authority I would certainly have done what I considered necessary. If the War Department wanted to order them back they could, but it has been the custom for a number of years back not to send medical officers with troops traveling, and they did the same in this case, which I do not think was an analogous case at all. There was but one medical officer allowed to go into the field, which I think was wrong. With the regular regiments I don't think there were scarcely any medical officers at all. In the Second Cavalry the officers did succeed in getting one. We were fortunate in the Twentieth Infantry in getting a pretty efficient surgeon. His name was Abbey, of New Orleans. He was a man who had served in the Confederate service during the civil war, and had had great experience in yellow fever and malarial diseases, and who won the entire respect of the regiment. He was most too old for the war.

Q. What other things would you suggest?

A. We should have had hospital stewards, all of them being left behind at Chickamauga. They were very scarce indeed. We should have had one with each regiment. We left three at Fort Keogh. They were anxious to come and the

medical officers were anxious to have them, but they were not allowed to come, and they were much needed in the field.

Q. Is there anything else?

A. Some additional transportation should have been furnished in all cases for a limited supply of medicines to be taken out to the front. I know Dr. Banister, who went down with the Second Infantry—he was not in my command. He loaded his two private horses and walked himself, as he had no other transportation for the medicine.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Who was the surgeon that took charge of your division hospital in Cuba?

A. It has gone from me just this moment.

Q. Was it Wood?

A. No, sir; he was in charge of Kent's division hospital.

Q. He said he had an ambulance, that is all?

A. As I stated, ambulances came in later until there was quite a number.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What do you think of the propriety of having female nurses to accompany the army on its march?

A. Well, I do not see that they should not accompany an army to wherever there was a general division hospital, but I do not think they would be proper for regimental hospitals.

Q. But so far as the base hospitals are concerned, you think there would be no impropriety in their being used?

A. I don't know of any reason why they could not have proper protection and do proper service.

Q. Could they have been used in your fight, and afterwards?

A. I think so. They seemed to be very much better nurses; for one reason, they were all trained and the men were not.

Q. As an officer of long experience of service, do you not think that a man that has been in an organization for a long time is more likely to be effective in time of war?

A. Well, I don't know. We had to improvise a division hospital.

Q. And get everything as you could?

A. Make up everything. I only had two regiments of regulars which were added to those regiments of volunteers, some as early as the 2d of July and others along until just before we commenced leaving.

Q. A large portion of the business of the hospital corps men has been supposed to be to carry men off the field. Is it possible that with modern fighting arms that men can be carried from the field—that the field can be reached while the fight is in progress?

A. Yes, sir, I think so, because with these nurses men are able to travel quite a distance; for instance, I asked a friend of mine who was wounded in the groin and he said he had done well, and marched a mile to have it dressed.

Q. If the fighting is done, as it is likely to be, with modern arms—with arms of considerable size and in the open front—is it possible, think you, while the fighting is going on, that any stretcher-bearers or doctors or anybody else can leave near or behind that fighting line?

A. Unless there are some depressions.

Q. Isn't it the impression in military service that the wounded have got to stay where they are wounded until the fight is stopped?

A. No, I don't know that matters have changed very much in that respect, with these arms and with others.

Q. Isn't the large area which these grounds cover making the danger more than double that of the old Springfield musket?

A. Not double; the distance is larger, the range of the gun is greater—1,300 or 2,000 yards.

By General DODGE:

Q. What volunteer troops were added to your command at Santiago?

A. The Ninth Massachusetts, First Illinois, First District of Columbia, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan, and the Eighth Ohio.

Q. There is great complaint made as to the treatment of the Ninth Massachusetts and of these Michigan and Ohio troops. Did they receive any different treatment than the other portions of your corps? Did they have all the advantages and all the attention all the other portions had?

A. The Ninth Massachusetts all the time were the nearest troops to the division hospital. They therefore got somewhat better attention than most of the troops in my division; otherwise just the same.

Q. After this full division was formed did you have plenty of tentage, medical supplies, and subsistence stores, after the fall of Santiago, for these troops?

A. No; we didn't. The Ninth Massachusetts and the Third Infantry had the misfortune not to get their baggage at all. By some mistake they were sent off north, and their baggage did not come down there. They were short all the time, and the tentage was not down in that army until the troops commenced to leave.

Q. How was it with the others?

A. The others had sufficient tentage. The Third Infantry didn't get their baggage until they arrived at Montauk.

Q. How about other portions of your command; when did they receive their tentage?

A. Within a few days after this time.

Q. How about subsistence?

A. We always got subsistence.

Q. Could you get delicacies that the sick soldiers needed?

A. Oh, no. We got some. I had an especially energetic division surgeon, and the division commissary worked to get these things up from the Red Cross, as well as the medical department, and we did get some for the division hospital. I thought we had as good a hospital as any of them, but we could not get the medicines as we needed them.

Q. You could not get the medicines after the fall of Santiago?

A. Oh, no.

Q. Did you get sufficient before you left?

A. Yes, sir; just before we left.

Q. Now, it is the testimony before the commission that within three or four days after the surrender the Commissary Department had plenty of all supplies that you would want to feed the sick. Now, do you know whether your commissary was able to obtain without difficulty all these things?

A. Well, toward the end we got them, but earlier we could not get them.

Q. I am speaking after the base of supplies was established at Santiago?

A. These things gradually grew better, but at first we could not get any oatmeal or things of that kind, but we were on the lookout all the time, and he promised me to get them as fast as he could. He watched for the Commissary and Medical departments and also the Red Cross.

Q. Do you think, taking everything into consideration—for instance, the fact that the order for the Santiago expedition was given on the 30th of May and the troops sailed in the next ten or twelve days—do you think the proper preparations were made for the supply of the force that went to Santiago and the proper efforts made to supply the troops? I speak of the circumstances of the campaign.

A. No; I don't think there was sufficient excuse for not having more medicines there.

Q. Well, outside of the medicines, speaking as to the quartermaster's and commissary supplies?

A. Yes, sir; I think we were well supplied. There were some things that could have been more sufficient—for instance, if they had provided for the transportation better; that is, we had no means of shoeing horses and mules. They were not properly cared for in that respect.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in landing your forces after you arrived?

A. Well, it was dangerous, and I was surprised that we got off with the loss of one or two men, but we landed right in the surf, and others at a very small dock there. It was surprising that the men did not have more legs broken.

Q. That was at Daiquiri?

A. Yes, sir; but it was very much the same at Siboney.

Q. Now, General, with your own previous experience, and that in the last campaign also, have you any suggestion to make as to any improvement in the service—wherein the service is weak in any of its points and can be improved?

A. No, I don't know that I have.

Q. Do you think if the present regulations of the War Department were properly administered they would be sufficient?

A. I have no suggestions I would care to make.

Q. Have you any suggestions to make in relation to the change in rations for a southern climate?

A. No, I think I have not; that matter has been so carefully gone over by the Department. In regard to the emergency ration, what is to become of that I don't know. Excellent officers worked for a long time on that subject.

Q. Do you understand the present ration was fixed by them?

A. No, sir; I don't think the present ration is affected by it at all. That is what is called an emergency ration. I have always thought that some soups ought to be carried, or something in a desiccated form. I don't know that I care to go into it at all.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. E. A. MEARNS.

Maj. E. A. MEARNS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and date of commission.

A. Edgar Alexander Mearns; major and brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers; captain, assistant surgeon, United States Army.

Q. How long have you been in the service, Doctor?

A. Since the 3d of December, 1883.

Q. You are now stationed where?

A. In charge of the Keeps General Hospital, Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky.

Q. How long have you been in charge of that hospital?

A. Since August.

Q. What time in August, please?

A. My first order was verbal; virtually since the 1st of September.

Q. Were you on duty prior to the 1st of September and since the 1st of April?

A. Prior to the 1st of April until June 18 I was at Fort Clark, Tex., as pass surgeon. From the 18th of June until the troops moved here, as brigade surgeon of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, and I came here with the troops.

Q. Do you remember about the time you reached Camp Thomas?

A. I reported for duty on the 18th of June.

Q. As I understand it, you were in charge of the division hospital there?

A. No, sir; I had nothing to do with it; I was brigade surgeon.

Q. What were your duties as brigade surgeon?

A. The duties were not very clearly defined. The circular from the Surgeon-General, in which he defined the duties of the corps, division, and brigade surgeons, refers especially to the duties in the field in the time of engagements and subjects of that kind. I had charge of the sanitary conditions of three regiments, and also of the regimental hospitals; they were broken up just about the time I arrived, at least the attempt was made, but the division hospital was inadequate, and it was impossible to break them up. The sick had to be cared for and the division hospital was unable to receive them all, and the regimental hospitals, all three of them in our brigade, were maintained.

Q. Has the brigade surgeon the duty of inspecting the camps; first, what regiments were they?

A. The Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Twenty-first Kansas.

Q. What condition did you find these camps in?

A. In both first-class and bad condition.

Q. Explain to us what was in error in the camps?

A. The camps were usually fairly clean; the sinks were not usually looked after; they were open and not dug to a sufficient depth and not covered sufficiently, and flies bred in the sinks; and the water supply was infected and bad. Orders had been issued repeatedly to have the water boiled, but no receptacles were issued and the order was not carried out; and even if it had been the men would not drink it if any other could be had.

Q. First, with respect to the sinks, how close were they to the kitchen?

A. If you will allow me to refer to my book—this is a report I made to the chief surgeon, Major Griffith: Latrines had been dug 100 to 300 yards back of the company streets, according to the character of the ground, some of which was rocky and some swampy. Each man is required to cover his dejection with loose earth. This worked very well except in rainy weather, when it could not be done without loose earth or lime; and they swarmed with flies. I recommended the burning of old newspapers, in the sinks, to destroy the maggots.

Q. Then, as I understand you, these sinks were 100 yards off?

A. Some were nearer; according to the locality.

Q. What was the shortest distance that you have observed?

A. I think some were within 60 feet.

Q. Was it altogether due to the character of the ground in which they could have been dug?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why were they not put in open ground?

A. Well, the sinks had to be in the neighborhood of the camps, and to remove the sinks to the open ground you must move the camps. I made those recommendations, but they were not acted upon. It was not possible. If we put the sinks on the opposite side of the road it would increase the distance, and our camps fronted on the road.

Q. How far would it have been across the road; do you think 300 yards?

A. Something within 500 yards.

Q. Now, with respect to sinks, did you make any recommendation concerning them or the moving of the camps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were they?

A. Requiring the sinks to be dug deeper [reads recommendation from book];

several of the company sinks were in a bad location but could not be dug deeper, and word was sent to the company commanders of these companies, A, L, and K, and the sinks, as a rule, received more careful attention. On the date of July 10 I had the honor to report my detailed station, as follows: "In the Eighth Massachusetts the camp and all the sinks were well policed; all water was boiled, the drinking of unboiled water being a guardhouse offense. The morning report showed 13 men sick in the Twelfth New York, the immediate camp fairly well policed and cleaned, but the latrines foul and for the most part uncared for, particularly due to the soil of the camp; 45 men on the sick report. The Twenty-first Kansas's supply of water is boiled for drinking and the camp well policed; the hospital in good condition; 41 patients on sick report."

Q. The Twelfth New York was in a bad sanitary condition, as you report?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It had 45 men on sick report?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The next regiment boils all its water, is in excellent sanitary condition, and has 41 on the sick report?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What inference are we to draw from that on the part of the regiment with 41 sick; that makes the sickness almost as great as the regiment that was in poor condition?

A. Sometimes the neglect of one regiment acts as an injury to another regiment adjacent to them.

Q. That is true, but was not the Eighth Massachusetts adjacent? The Kansas regiment has almost as much as the New York regiment—in the middle. Now, having made a recommendation that a change should be effected, and no attention being paid to it, what was your duty, and province as to it?

A. On one occasion I made an inspection of the regiments of the brigade, and went to the brigade commander and requested him to come with me personally and see the condition of affairs in his brigade. He immediately got on his horse and went to the colonels of the regiments and had them go with him around through the regiments, and I remember that the colonel of the Twelfth New York seemed to be surprised. There was no water to drink, and no attempt was being made to boil the water, and on the way back to the camp the general asked me what was the best course to pursue. I told him I thought it would be a good thing to get all the company officers and the field officers and make them come through the camp and go through the Eighth Massachusetts, where things were done as well as possible, and then through their own—

Q. Who was your brigade commander?

A. General Waties, of Texas.

Q. It being so difficult to dig these sinks deep on account of the rocks, would it not have been well to have had the earth closets substituted in place of these?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why was that not done as soon as they found out the condition of the sinks, and absolutely kept cleaner?

A. I remember making some recommendation of that kind. I don't remember any specific occasion. I made it, probably, to my division commander.

Q. Did you make a written communication to anybody?

A. I don't remember; possibly I did.

Q. Did you make a report to your corps surgeon, Dr. Hoff?

A. No, sir; Dr. Hartsuff then.

Q. Did you make a written recommendation to Dr. Hartsuff?

A. No, sir; it would go to the brigade surgeon first, and then to the division surgeon.

Q. If you had made an official communication to the chief surgeon of the division, and asked that that communication be sent up to the chief surgeon of the command, would your chief surgeon of the division try to do anything else than send it up?

A. Virtually that was done in the order of a requisition for materials.

Q. Well, in reference to this matter of the sinks, you had ideas?

A. My ideas were to thoroughly disinfect the sinks.

Q. Rather than to substitute the earth closets?

A. I don't know if they are of much account.

Q. You say filling the sinks only served to bring the fecal matter to the surface?

A. That was after a rainy period.

Q. The more earth you put on it the more it would flow out; is that it?

A. Yes, sir; the only thing was to put a disinfectant on the water to keep the flies off.

Q. Was that done with any regularity?

A. Yes, sir; it was not always, but usually.

Q. Do you think in 10 per cent of the cases?

A. No, sir; not at first, but latterly it was.

Q. The earth closet possibly then was not required, taking into consideration now as regards the provision for the care of the sick in these regiments, although the regimental hospitals were ordered broken up, were they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many medical officers were left in connection with the regiment?

A. One hospital steward, 1 private, and 3 nurses.

Q. What patients were left under treatment?

A. These hospitals were flushed. They were not expected to exist.

Q. But they did all the same. What is the maximum number you know of in any regimental hospital at one time?

A. I suppose there were 60 in the hospitals of our brigade.

Q. In a single hospital?

A. Yes, sir. However, that is not accurate.

Q. Did you observe as a result of your inspection, whether the regimental surgeon or assistant surgeon in charge of the hospital was disposed to send his men to the hospital or retain them as long as he could?

A. At first he was disposed to retain them. In the latter part of the time it was not unusual to return them to the hospital. Sometimes when ten were reported as sick only two could be taken.

Q. Did you have any control of the division hospital?

A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. We have had one of the colonels of one of the regiments you mentioned who said that he kept his men in the regimental hospital as long as he could. Do you know of any instance in which he kept a man in the regimental hospital until he was practically moribund?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any case in which your judgment led you to believe that it would have been better if they had been sent to the division hospital before they were sent?

A. No, sir; I don't think of any instance.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the detailing of men to the hospital corps?

A. None whatever. It took me six weeks to get a man for myself. I had an orderly.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the inspection of the men detailed for the hospital service?

A. None whatever.

Q. Did any medical officer above the regimental officers have anything to do with it?

A. I don't even know how it was done.

Q. I suppose it was done with the regulars in the same manner as with the volunteers. The detail was ordered from each regiment?

A. Such things were done, I know.

Q. Now, is there any medical officer there, from Dr. Hartsuff down, that had any control?

A. Whatever was done that way was done by the chief surgeon of the division.

Q. Did he have anything to do with the selection?

A. I don't know about it?

Q. Were you in the division hospital enough to see whether these men were competent to discharge their duties or not?

A. I thought they were very incompetent from casually going through the hospital. I would go through, but not in an official capacity.

Q. There were nine regiments in a division?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore, in a division hospital there ought to be 18 surgeons?

A. No, sir; many of the officers were detached for the ambulance corps.

Q. What was the duty of the ambulance corps?

A. To drill the men in handling the ambulances and bringing same for the hospitals.

Q. Could not that instruction have been given by any ordinary second lieutenant of any regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, as I understand it, there would have been no less service if these assistant surgeons had been put to work at medical work and relieved from the care of animals?

A. Yes, sir; I saw them being virtually used as orderlies, riding up and down in the care of these animals.

Q. In the division hospitals the medical corps were overworked?

A. Yes, sir, I should say they were.

Q. Therefore there was a point where you could have got more help for those overworked men?

A. Yes, sir. I doubt, however, whether that would have been enough.

Q. What is the chief duty of a medical officer in the Army—to make out requisitions and fill out reports and make out papers, or what?

A. It is both; one is as necessary as the other.

Q. You can't do both?

A. The surgeon does not make out papers. The hospital stewards do that.

Q. Necessarily paper after paper comes to him that takes up his time, and what is required in the Army is to—what is the chief duty of a medical officer?

A. A man who does not understand the care of his papers is a poor medical officer; at the same time, a man who does not take care of his patients is worse.

Q. The surgeon in charge of every division hospital I have heard of has had to sacrifice the major part of his time to purely executive work.

A. That is necessarily so in all large business departments.

Q. Therefore it is necessary to have a medical education to make out papers, sign furloughs, and a thousand and one other duties of that kind. Any man of good education is thoroughly competent to do that work, isn't he?

A. Hardly, I should say.

Q. Does it require any medical knowledge to sign a furlough?

A. Yes, sir; I think he has to review the case.

Q. The board is required to report that to him.

A. I think the line officer and the executive officer could do that sort of work.

Q. Now, the division officer has charge of the sickness. How about the medicines furnished those little hospitals in the regiments?

A. For one week I was doing the work of the chief medical purveyor, during his temporary illness. The first matter that drew my attention was the lack of supplies for my brigade, which was to be fitted so that they could get to Cuba, and I traced this to the three regimental surgeons. In view of the probability of three regiments of this brigade being put virtually into the field, it was desired to know the amount of tentage and medical supplies, based on the medical supply table, now on hand; also, what attention had been given to obtain the necessary supplies. The forces were for the most part futile, because they did not know how to make out requisitions. They did not know how, and nobody told them. Then I made out a requisition for my brigade for everything that would be needed there. That was July 9. The communications are addressed to the division surgeon: "Having been informed by the chief surgeon of the First Army Corps that the necessary complement of medical supplies and field equipment were not on hand, and also having been informed by the same authority that the brigade surgeons would be sent, I would herewith make requisitions for the necessary supplies and equipment for the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps. I have been largely governed by the surgeons of regiments of this brigade. The requisition is based on the stores here and reports from the army now in Cuba. It is expected the regiments of this brigade are to be detached with the present medical equipment. It would be disastrous to this brigade to take the field."

Q. Let me ask what were the deficiencies? Were you without medical supplies?

A. We were without operating tables and medical cases, except a few for temporary use from the division hospital.

Q. You had no occasion to use operating tables and no use for medical cases?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could you not have been prepared in six hours time from any purveying depot?

A. I failed to find in the early weeks any materials that I could get hold of. I didn't care to possess them, but I wanted to find out where I could get them.

Q. When you relieved Major Comegys, was not in that depot everything you wanted?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was wanted?

A. Field desks, for instance. I made every effort in every way I knew to get certain supplies for my office, and after several requests had been sent up without producing any effect—it was the 24th of July before I got the field desk and a circular case for my headquarters.

Q. Right there—you say these field desks were not on hand?

A. They were not in existence—had not been manufactured.

Q. If you had 40 to each regiment, or one to each regiment, and had been ordered to Cuba, do you suppose you would have been able to have taken these desks?

A. It seems not; the supplies were not landed.

Q. You could use a cracker box for a desk?

A. I could not get a piece of paper unless I bought it.

Q. As for the table, you have seen the time when the ground was an operating table, but you would not recommend going into the field without them?

A. Well, you can amputate a shoulder joint or a hip joint, as far as that is concerned, but you can not get them.

Q. Now, I understand you got all that you could from the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir; except what they bought out of their own pockets.

Q. Was there the slightest necessity of buying things at Chickamauga?

A. I think the regular surgeons would not have bought anything themselves.

Q. Was there the slightest necessity for going beyond the supply depot at Chattanooga or Chickamauga to obtain all the medicines necessary to take care of the sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was that?

A. When I first got there.

Q. What medicines were especially wanted?

A. Strychnine; there was not a bit in our division. We didn't have any for several days. I said we didn't and would telegraph to the Surgeon-General for authority to buy it, and the surgeon wrote out a telegram and he got that authority and we did buy it.

Q. As I understand from Dr. Comegys, he had at all times the necessary supplies, and he had a right to send to Cincinnati, St. Louis, or anywhere an order by telegraph. Now, isn't it possible for a division with considerable sickness in it to get along without a single grain of strychnine?

A. I would not want to.

Q. I have done so for many months. Did you have plenty of quinine?

A. I think so.

Q. Did you have plenty of milk and ice?

A. Milk and ice were not used in the brigade very much. I saw them being brought in and taken to the division hospital.

Q. Could not it be secured from the Medical Department or somewhere whenever necessary?

A. I could not tell you. It could now.

Q. The chief number of cases were malaria, were they not?

A. No, sir; they were generally diarrhea.

Q. Due to the change of water, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir; and change of climate.

Q. Don't you suppose if you had kept them on a milk diet and kept them still they would have got well?

A. Yes, sir; but you could not feed 50,000 men on a milk diet.

Q. Did the whole army have it?

A. No, sir; perhaps not; but most of them.

Q. Didn't you have arsenic and plenty of arsenious acid and plenty of Fowler's solution? Did you not know about the water, or did you govern it on hearsay?

A. The water on the grounds—they had driven wells. The troops remained there for several months in the heated season. There were whole regiments of cavalry and artillery—fifty or sixty thousand men—and all their excretions were received in the ground, and that was impervious when it was wet by the rain, and I am satisfied that there could have been no water on that ground that would have been safe to use after typhoid became prevalent.

Q. If they were driven for 80 feet, with a rock top, and if they had a water-tight joint between the casing and the bottom put up, how is that going to be contaminated?

A. The surface is impervious and the rock is porous.

Q. Is that through the surface rock?

A. I don't know enough of the geology of the country to be able to state.

Q. Was an examination made of this well water that you condemned as bad?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any examination by any competent person that said the water was not perfectly good for the use of the troops?

A. No, sir.

Q. You know Dr. Smart's position in the world?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear of any competent analyst having analyzed that water and declared it not good and wholesome?

A. No, sir.

Q. Therefore, the condemnation of water supply, which meant to a man the trouble of going a long distance to get other water, all this was due to pure inference, not based on any examination whatever?

A. I made an examination of the river water there.

Q. What did you find in it?

A. Mud.

Q. Does that do any harm?

A. It does when you find the people living along the river are infected by typhoid.

Q. Do you know where the intake was?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it just above?

A. No, sir; I never made any investigation of that.

Q. Then that could not have made any difference, as the supply was all taken from this one point. You have lived on the Mississippi River and you know the character of that water?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the Ohio River?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any mud in the water taken from the Mississippi and Ohio rivers?

A. No, sir; I have drank water that was muddy.

Q. Isn't the mud an offense to the eye rather than to the intestines?

A. Well, it depends upon the character of the mud.

Q. Oh, yes, sir; but it does, at the most, only cause a temporary disturbance of the bowels, which the bowels finally get accustomed to.

A. It was pretty severe in that camp.

Q. I am not talking about either place now.

A. That depends upon the medical constituents. I suppose it is the lime water.

Q. Do you know how much?

A. No, sir; you could settle it in a mackintosh and find lime in it.

Q. All it can do is to act as a slight irritant?

A. That is all.

Q. That of course is not desirable, but don't amount to much. Is it not a fact that the intestinal track is practically undisturbed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If, however, there are agents in it that do keep up irritation, isn't it likely that the bacillus is more likely to be taken up by this irritation?

A. Yes, sir; it is probable.

Q. Now, you condemn this water because everybody said it was good for nothing?

A. No, sir; simply because we had typhoid fever. I didn't care what the chemical constitution of the water was. If we had typhoid fever in the camp I wanted the water boiled.

Q. Do you know positively that the water in any one of the main supplies that is there—the driven wells or natural springs and Chickamauga River—do you know of any bacilli being found in any of those?

A. No, sir.

Q. Therefore, you do not know whether the water supply had anything to do with the development of typhoid in that camp?

A. Only by inference.

Q. Why didn't some of you gentlemen make a bacteriological examination?

A. Because I could not get even a sheet of paper or a desk, to say nothing about those things.

Q. Why didn't you take some out and take it to Nashville or Atlanta?

A. Well, I was told that the water was examined and found good.

Q. And yet, by inference, you say it is bad. You believe it is bad now, don't you?

A. Yes, sir. Doctor Craig says he has never been able to discover the typhoid bacillus in that water.

Q. There were three regiments that lay alongside of each other, and these camps were on the right, were they not, with the road in front?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, all the drainage from that whole hillside ran into a swale containing a superficial lake or pond?

A. Yes, sir; after a rain.

Q. And the well or spring was not very far from this pond, and it was a very pleasant drinking water, and it looked very well, and the men would resort to this water?

A. Oh, yes, sir; they would drink anything.

Q. Have you had typhoid fever in those camps?

A. We had it brought with us.

Q. And if that water overflowed from this pond into a spring; would not that be liable to spread typhoid?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, why do you declare it is due to the pipe line when there is plenty of infection in your own eyes?

A. I did not mean to convey the idea that it was all from the pipe line, because the pipe line was very rarely used.

Q. Well, you pronounced the water bad, and especially the Chickamauga water. The water from the springs proved to be good drinking water?

A. We never analyzed it, and I never allowed any to be drunk without boiling it.

Q. You made the order, but you don't know whether they carried it out?

A. I think they would drink anything that is wet.

Q. It was a dead law, I suppose?

A. No, sir; it was carried out very well in the Eighth Massachusetts and afterwards in the Twelfth New York.

Q. Isn't it a fact that there were other conditions in the Eighth Massachusetts?

A. Well, they were cleaner in every respect.

Q. And everybody in the regiment, from the colonel down, was looking after the health of the regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If those regiments that had a sick list of 45 and 41 had been equally well cared for by the commanding officers, is there any reason why they should not have been equally as well?

A. I think in an immense camp like that, when one regiment is all right, they might suffer from the misdeeds of others. Now, in the Twelfth New York their sinks were shallow, and they were uncared for. They received letters through the military channels from week to week, calling their attention to their sinks, and when it rained the sinks would overflow. When the Massachusetts regiment was moved they had a driven well, and shortly before they left there they used that water to some extent; and since we came to this camp we have lost more men in the Eighth Massachusetts than in any other regiment.

Q. Have you any actual authority for the statement that you make that they got that water and drank it, and that it affected them badly?

A. There is no proof; it is only a logical supposition.

Q. Did your position as brigade surgeon give you authority over anybody?

A. Yes, sir; over the regimental surgeons.

Q. What authority did you have over those men?

A. To require them to keep their records in proper form, which I found exceedingly difficult to carry out, and I had authority to require them to carry out the sanitary relations which had been commanded by the commanding officer of the brigade.

Q. Did they carry them out?

A. A large proportion of them were sick out of the 1,300 men, and to keep the records and attend the sick calls was more than one man could attend to. I think they made every effort to carry out those regulations.

Q. Did they carry them out?

A. They could not carry them out, and they were unable to do what I required of them.

Q. Suppose it had so happened that you and all the other army men had been freed of the paper business?

A. I don't think that any of the three regiments worry themselves about the paper business. They left it to the hospital stewards. I often had to have men detailed from regiments to do that work.

Q. Even if the regiment is 1,300 strong and he has 100 sick, he has enough to do from daylight one morning to daylight the next morning to attend to that 100 sick and attend to the sick call and look after the conditions of the sinks. Now, don't you think it is beyond the possibility for one man to take care of 100 men? He can't do it, I know.

A. Not in my opinion. He lets the camp go then.

Q. It is your business to look after the camp you say. In the first place, when 100 are reduced down, it didn't amount to 10 sick in bed, did it?

A. Oh, yes, sir; more than that.

Q. Well, 20?

A. Yes, sir; sometimes 50 or 60. It was a regular increase from beginning to end.

Q. As soon as a man was sick he was ordered to the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir; but the division hospital was not prepared to receive them.

Q. Whose fault was that, Dr. Griffith's?

A. No, sir. I think he did the best he could.

Q. Week after week went by and the division hospital was never prepared?

A. It was an inadequate conception; the materials were not there.

Q. Well, then, the fault lies with the quartermaster; everybody says he has not, and he says he has.

A. I doubt whether the beds were there for the sick.

Q. It strikes me if a man was up at daylight and worked until dark he would accomplish a great deal.

A. Everyone of these surgeons who was not sick himself was working all day long.

Q. When they broke down why didn't they call upon the United States for more surgeons? There were those who were anxious and looking for invitations.

A. I don't know how that is.

Q. The division surgeon really occupied a position of very little or no responsibility and almost no power?

A. You mean the brigade surgeon; that is not so. I read you a letter about the supplies. That resulted in nothing; nobody knows what became of that.

Q. Did any brigade surgeon ever carry a report straight up through the authorities until it reached the Surgeon-General?

A. No; that would virtually be a criticism of the department.

Q. It certainly would and it deserved it, the Lord knows, and it will be a great deal more than if you had used the telegraph to telegraph General Sternberg what you could do. Don't you suppose General Sternberg would have done what he could; do you think he would have put you under arrest?

A. I often wished General Sternberg could know what was necessary. He sent two men down once—one man by the name of Reed—and I recommended that the troops be removed from the park immediately, and I think it is unfair to consider that phase of the situation because the medical officer of the United States Army is bound to higher authorities. He is not allowed to send telegrams.

Q. The result is that you fellows in the Regular Army have been trained so much that you have been encased in triple brass, and simply because you don't see the right thing the whole United States Medical Department has suffered and is suffering to-day because of thirty-five years' blind obedience to regulations. The Doctor has one of the prettiest field hospitals I ever saw.

A. I called attention in the most stringent manner to the accounting work of my brigade and, when allowed to, gave these matters in a report.

Q. Did you transmit a copy of that report of yours to the Surgeon-General?

A. No, sir; though I sent it to the chief surgeon of the division. I was called upon by the commanding general of the division for a report on some subject, and I inclosed a copy of this report with a copy of the requisition.

By General DODGE:

Q. Is there any other statement you would like to make, Doctor?

A. Well, I think the conditions there were necessarily incidental to the embarkation of a large enterprise without previous experience; that the same thing has occurred in the past and will probably occur in the future. I think we profited by our mistakes. I don't think anybody is especially to blame.

Q. Do you have any difficulty now in obtaining supplies?

A. None whatever; I get all I need of supplies of every character.

Q. You think the reestablishment of the regimental hospital is beneficial?

A. Yes, sir; unless allowed to grow into too large an institution.

Q. The ambition of the regimental surgeons is to do their own work?

A. They did protest against the division hospital.

Q. What would you think of a medical department organized where all the medical officers would be under the command of the head of the department, but appointed after sufficient examination and a sufficient number of men to supply the whole Army? Would not that result in securing better men?

A. In the Regular Army there are no regimental surgeons. I think a good corps of acting assisting surgeons is essential.

Q. Let them have the regimental surgeons with the rank of major, if you please, 10,000 if necessary, all under the control of the head of the department?

A. Everything in the whole department should be managed like a large business house. They should have enough to know what is needed. We had a requisition lately that came in from a regiment for four rolling chairs, if I remember right, and it was a four-tent hospital—one is used for a dispensary and one for an office—and they wanted four rolling chairs. I would not know off hand how many pounds of salts I might need for a certain period. They ought not to say you should not have 2 pounds or 100 pounds; you should have what you need. That is the only way we have of successfully running our hospitals. There has been no waste, and nearly all material is left over to go to the next hospital.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF COL. W. A. PEW, JR.**

Col. W. A. PEW, Jr., then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you please give us your full name, rank, and regiment?

A. William A. Pew, jr.; Colonel Eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

Q. Please state where your command has been located.

A. South Framingham, Mass.; Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, and Lexington, Ky.

Q. What date were you mustered into the service?

A. May 19, I think. We arrived at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., I think, August 23.

Q. Please state how your regiment, when arrived at Camp Thomas, was equipped with quartermaster's supplies, camp and garrison equipage, and how armed.

A. We were armed with the Springfield 45. We had sufficient quartermaster's supplies, with the exception of transportation.

Q. Had those supplies been furnished by the Government or State?

A. By the State of Massachusetts. We had had them some two or three years.

Q. Please state how you were supplied at Camp Thomas with medical supplies, commissary, quartermaster's, and ordnance supplies during that time.

A. Well, we were so well supplied that we did not need any ordnance stores when we arrived there. Later on, when we needed it, we got all we wanted.

Q. The commissary stores, quality and quantity, was all that you were entitled to under the regulations?

A. Once or twice we had some difficulty with the quality. We did not ask at first for any quartermaster's or ordnance supplies. We were well fitted with the exception of wagons. It was perhaps a little slow at first, but we soon had a sufficiency, but for some reason that I do not know of, the wagons were not forthcoming at once. We did not draw them the next day or the day after, and suffered a good deal for water during that time. For medicines, we had none at all, and for some reason could not draw any. We telegraphed to Massachusetts, and after a very short time got the money and bought our own medicines.

Q. How long was it after you arrived at Camp Thomas before you obtained transportation?

A. I could not say; only a few days.

Q. Then you did not suffer any great inconvenience?

A. Nothing that I should complain of, sir.

Q. How is it in relation to the supplies since you came to this camp?

A. Perfectly satisfactory.

Q. You have received all of the supplies that you needed for your regiment there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they of good quality?

A. I think so.

Q. How is your tentage?

A. Ample and good.

Q. What kind of a location did you have at Camp Thomas?

A. Poor.

Q. In what particular?

A. In the first place, the soil was very clayey; it was difficult to dig in it; difficult to construct sinks; when they were constructed it was very difficult to get material to cover them over. Instead of the material covering the fecal matter it would have to be thrown in in lumps. The last six companies were encamped in very low ground. When it rained the ground was very wet, and a great deal of water would run into the sinks, and the men lived in a great deal of dampness.

Q. Did you occupy the same ground all the time?

A. We shifted tents some, but we were practically on the same ground; that is, the men changed the ground they slept on; it would be moved a few feet.

Q. Were you in the woods or in the open?

A. In the woods.

Q. Did you make any application at all to move your camp to another part of the park?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result of that application?

A. I can not say what the result of that application was.

Q. Did you move?

A. We moved a part of the regiment into the opening before we left.

Q. How long after this application was made?

A. I asked a number of times to move the camp, but there seemed to be no plain better than the ground we were on. I got them moved a number of times to ground in the vicinity, but the surgeon of the regiment thought the ground we were on was better than that which we could have moved to. Finally they moved into the opening. At first it was thought we must be in the woods and leave a space for drilling.

Q. How much sickness did you have in your regiment?

A. I can not give you the number; practically none up to the middle of August. When we were struck we were struck all at once; about the time we began to move.

Q. If I remember rightly, the sickness began to increase about the middle of July?

A. Our regiment was differently situated. We had the lowest sick report up to the 10th or 15th of August. I do not know how it compared with the others up to that time, but we had very little sickness; something like 30.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How was your regiment supplied with medicines?

A. Not at all, sir; excepting as we supplied them ourselves.

Q. Did you bring any supplies from the States?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you keep those supplies?

A. Yes, sir; we kept what we had.

Q. You received no order to turn them over to anybody else?

A. I think not, sir.

Q. How soon was your division hospital organized?

A. As near as I can remember, in about a couple of weeks it was begun, but it was a long time before we were ready to receive patients. My surgeon followed that very carefully, and he can tell you more about that. The division hospital was established and we were ordered to turn our patients in there, and they were not ready to receive them. Our regimental hospital was supposed to be abolished, but we kept it up.

Q. How many beds?

A. We only had about thirty men, but we had accommodations for them all.

Q. Were there men sleeping on the ground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they endeavor to get boughs or anything to protect them?

A. Finally we constructed floors.

Q. When was that?

A. A short time before we left. The men built various contrivances to get up from the ground. They began that early.

Q. Where were your sinks placed?

A. In the rear of the kitchen; about 30, 40, or 50 yards.

Q. As much as 30 yards in all cases?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. You were in General Sanger's command?

A. We were on the Alexandria Bridge road, opposite the only house on the road. That was used as brigade headquarters. The house has disappeared. We were in sight of that when we were changed to the open field.

Q. And a thin strip of woods near the road and a heavy body of woods on the south side?

A. Yes, sir; we were just west of the division hospital.

Q. You were on the side of the road then opposite the little strip of timber and between it and the open ground?

A. We were clear of that timber; we were right opposite the house.

Q. You were on the side of the trees?

A. I was on the side with the trees.

Q. I think I know the locality. How soon after you reached Chickamauga were you called upon to supply men to the Hospital Corps?

A. It is very hard to remember, but I should say within a month. We transferred 24 the first time to the hospital ambulance corps, and some 20-odd at another time.

Q. Those at first, were they hospital corps men?

A. We did not bring out any hospital corps men. We had litter bearers, and that name became attached to them afterwards.

Q. I thought you Massachusetts men had a certain number of hospital corps men?

A. They were not for the Hospital Corps, but for field services only. They knew something about first aid.

Q. None of your men belonged to that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Of course you instructed your company commanders to supply such a number of men as were required?

A. That matter came along in different ways. We have sent a great many details at times. At one time we were called upon for volunteers. The company commanders requested me to go through and pick out such men as were qualified.

Q. Did your surgeon pick out men at all?

A. I do not know, sir.

Q. Is it probable that he did or not?

A. I can not say.

Q. Have you any idea of the character of the men that were detailed for this purpose—taken out and transferred bodily to the Hospital Corps?

A. Only in a general way; we gave them the best we could. A large number had been trained by one of the surgeons. I think the majority of those found there were finally in the corps.

Q. In the beginning the selections were made, as I understand you, by the captains of companies?

A. That was done at one time. I think at that time we had existing our hospital corps. It was known that we had men trained, and those were called many times by name.

Q. Was the transfer ordered by the division commander?

A. By the corps commander.

Q. But when you had occasion to send men out that had no particular training, what was the character of the men selected by the company commander?

A. I presume as good men as they had.

Q. There is a complaint that the hospital corps men were utterly inefficient—the most worthless that could be picked out. Therefore I asked you whether your surgeon had examined these men to determine whether they had the qualifications for the work, or whether they were the men that the company wanted to get rid of?

A. They finally took the best men we had, and in addition to that they took more men. They had all of the good men that we had and very likely some of the bad. They ought to. They have taken so many I imagine they might have taken good and bad. Out of so many some ought to be bad.

Q. Are not your own men, your State, and all quite ready to complain of the neglect of nurses, etc.?

A. I do not know.

Q. If they ought to have taken the best men and the worst were sent, think you your State authorities have any right to complain?

A. I think you misunderstood me. I said they took so many men to nurse that out of so many some ought to have been poor.

By General DODGE:

Q. You mean poor nurses or poor men?

A. Men unfit for nurses, out of so many. The men were not trained for nurses.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If anyone of your command was in the hospital and some other regiment was called upon to nurse, you would want the most competent men in that regiment to do it?

A. There would be no difference of opinion in that regard.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You said you made a requisition for medicines and could not get them?

A. I said the surgeon attempted to get medicines.

Q. Did he make a requisition or inquire?

A. That matter, as far as regular requisitions are concerned, I do not know whether he can say to any requisition that was refused or not, but our experience was we would go and hand in our requisition to the quartermasters and they would give it back with the understanding that the things were not there, and generally we did not put in the requisition. How far that took place I do not know. He endeavored to get medicines and drugs and did not succeed in getting them. He was trying to get them for the hospital.

By General DODGE:

Q. You speak of the quartermasters handing back requisitions. Were those drawn back for a day or two?

A. Yes, sir. It is all hearsay on my part, but he would simply be told that they did not have them. Lime, for instance; we tried to get that?

Q. You tried to get lime?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How early?

A. We bought lime, finally, at Chattanooga. We tried a number of times to get it and finally bought it, I should say, about the 4th of July.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You were supplied with lime in Chattanooga without difficulty?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All you wanted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why could not the quartermasters have bought it in Chattanooga, all they wanted?

A. I do not know, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. I think you testified that, so far as the camp and garrison equipage was concerned, you were supplied properly?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And of what quality?

A. Very good.

Q. Have you any complaint to make as to the way the Government furnished you with quartermaster's, commissary, ordnance, and medical supplies?

A. No, sir; I have no complaint. Of course, at Chickamauga, when the regimental hospital was abolished, and they were not ready to receive them in the division hospital, I was very much exercised to see where I could get supplies to run the hospital, and I finally got them.

Q. You sent to your own State for them?

A. I got the money and bought them.

Q. How long a time, after your regimental hospital was abolished until the division hospital was organized?

A. I believe the tent was put up immediately; when they got into working order I do not know. I remember a number of times men were sent there and were not received and came back, and we had to take care of them. We took care of men in our regiment up to August and into August.

Q. We will not put it exactly as a complaint; we will put it rather that the Government neglected to supply the teams.

A. I can not say that they neglected. I wanted supplies, and the regimental hospital was abolished.

Q. I refer to the quartermaster's and ordnance departments?

A. We had all that we were entitled to. The quartermaster's and ordnance departments we had very little to do with.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF COL. R. W. LEONARD.

Col. R. W. LEONARD then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and command.

A. Robert Woodard Leonard; colonel of Twelfth New York Volunteers.

Q. Where were you mustered in?

A. Peekskill, N. Y.

Q. Please state where you have been in camp from the time you were mustered in until the present time.

A. Three days after we were mustered in we left Peekskill for Chickamauga. My recollection is we arrived there on the 19th of May. We went into camp on the Alexandria Bridge road, just above where the Brotherton road strikes it. The ground that was allotted to us was in the woods on shell soil. The woods were full of stones, and we had great difficulty in digging sinks. We would dig

6 or 8 inches and strike rock and have to go to another place and dig, and one or two sinks were blasted to make them deep enough.

Q. When did you leave there?

A. About two months ago, I think; about the latter part of August.

Q. About the 1st of September, was it?

A. The latter part of August, I think. We changed our camp about two weeks before we left Chickamauga and went to the Brook field and dug deep sinks there. We had very nice camps there.

Q. What division were you in?

A. First Corps, Third Division, Second Brigade.

Q. When you left camp at Peekskill, how was your regiment supplied with quartermaster's and ordnance stores?

A. We were supplied by ordnance stores from the State of New York.

Q. Of what character?

A. We were armed with the Springfield .45.

Q. How about the quartermaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage?

A. We got all of these from the State.

Q. Were you well equipped?

A. We had enough tents and we had enough clothing, such as it was, but it was not of very good quality, and we were obliged to replace it with requisitions of Government clothing.

Q. How long after you arrived at Camp Thomas was it before you were fully supplied with your camp and garrison equipage and such clothing as you needed?

A. Well, we always had the tents, but the clothing is hard to say about. The quartermaster, Colonel Lee, would have all the quartermasters in the corps—I do not mean to say all, but the quartermasters generally would come up there and spend the day, and when they did they might want 500 pairs of trousers, and would get 100, and in a few days more would come. Everything would come in driblets.

Q. Of course they needed a little every day, but how long before you were supplied to take the field?

A. We were always ready, as far as clothing was concerned.

Q. And camp and garrison equipage the same?

A. Yes, sir; we had clothing, such as it was. If it was a question of taking the field, we were well enough clothed.

Q. What was the character of the clothing supplied by the Government?

A. The last was not as good as the first, and the shoes were poor.

Q. How have you been supplied with shoes here?

A. Not very good.

Q. What seems to be the matter?

A. The soles are not solid leather.

Q. They are filled, are they?

A. Yes, sir; but it is only fair to say that sometimes requisitions for shoes would be filled with good shoes, and at another time they would be very poor.

Q. What were your services in the civil war?

A. Major of One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers.

Q. How has your regiment been supplied from the commissary, fully or not, and what was the character of those supplies?

A. Absolutely the best. The commissary issues so much that we sell some of it. The quartermaster sold 500 loaves of bread, and with it he bought oatmeal and molasses and one thing and another that are not issued.

Q. Then, so far as your commissary supplies are concerned, you had ample and of good quality?

A. We were supplied in the most lavish manner with commissary supplies. There is not a company in my regiment but what has over \$100 now—from \$100

to \$150—in the company funds to buy small articles of luxury—for instance, sugar. The Government does not give a man as much sugar as he can eat. We also sell the surplus bacon. The men will not eat bacon, and we compromise and get something else for it.

Q. How has been the issue of meat?

A. First rate; I hear them kick sometimes. They say they get more bone than comes to their share; but soldiers, I think, must kick a little.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What has been, in general, the health of your command?

A. We were there at Chickamauga about six weeks before we had any sick men, but we had disorders not exactly incident to the service that they got in Chattanooga, and then the men began to feel sick and go up to the hospital.

Q. How many had you at one time in the division hospital?

A. We have had as many as 100.

Q. The strength of which is what?

A. One thousand three hundred and twenty-eight.

Q. Did you have any hospital supplies of your own?

A. All we had were our own.

Q. Did you get anything from the Government?

A. No, sir; all of our hospital supplies we bought ourselves.

Q. Who was your surgeon?

A. George T. Ward, of New York. He is quite a well-known man there, and is quite a young man, and is quite prominent in medical service. He is a lecturer in Cornell University. They have a branch there in New York and he is one of their lecturers.

Q. Is he here now?

A. No, sir; he went home about the 1st of October.

Q. Who was his assistant?

A. Drs. Chalmers and Demuth.

Q. Are they here?

A. Yes, sir. The doctor told me he could not get the supplies, and I told him to go ahead and buy them and we will pay for them. We spent about \$500. We got nothing for the regimental hospital; we had to send our men to the division hospital.

Q. Did your surgeon send men to the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir; he hung on to them as long as he could.

Q. This is the reason he wanted medical supplies?

A. Well, I suppose so, but there are little cases coming up every day; a man would have the diarrhea and some trifling thing and he would want some medicine.

Q. Did he make requisitions for the medicines?

A. Yes, sir; so he told me.

Q. Why did he not obey the orders to send the sick to the hospital?

A. The men did not like to go; I do not know why he did not; perhaps he liked to take care of them himself.

Q. Did you call his attention to the order?

A. No; he called mine to it.

Q. Why did he not obey the order?

A. He did send them. The question was whether the men were sick enough to go to the division hospital.

Q. Do you know of any time when he sent men to the division hospital and that men died there—within how short a time?

A. A month.

Q. They lived at least a month after he sent them there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose he had died within forty-eight hours after he was sent there, would it have been your duty as colonel of the regiment to call him to account for it if he had kept him in the regimental hospital until that time?

A. Certainly it would.

Q. If you had limited medical supplies, or none, and there were plenty in the division hospital, and your surgeon kept men in quarters or the regimental hospital because he did not want to send them to the division hospital, where does the fault lie?

A. But we had medical supplies.

Q. Yes; you said you spent \$500. Why did you not send them to the hospital?

A. They were not sick enough for that. We might as well not have doctors, but have the sick all go up to the hospital. They were excused from duty.

Q. You had orders to send up men for the Hospital Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you fill those orders?

A. We had three or four hospital stewards; they had nine experienced men; and one hospital steward went up to the hospital and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid sent us down trained nurses and Mrs. White sent us down another.

Q. To the division hospital?

A. No, sir; I declined to have them enlisted—they both offered to enlist—because they would have been detailed at once.

Q. What did you want to have?

A. They were a gift, and so I kept them.

Q. Did you not get an order for so many men; who made it out?

A. The adjutant.

Q. Did he select them or was it controlled by the company commanders?

A. Controlled by the company commanders.

Q. Did your surgeon have anything to do with it?

A. Men who are willing to go, volunteers as a rule, went up; finally we had to detail men.

Q. What character of men did you detail?

A. Good men.

Q. In what respect?

A. Of course, plumbers, bricklayers, and anything else in the world except nurses, but nice reliable men who did not like to go up there, but would go up and do their duty.

Q. Those would make good soldiers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did not you send those that would not make good soldiers?

A. I did not want to send such men. Dr. Griffith, surgeon of this hospital, will tell you that if it had not been for the details from the Twelfth New York they could not have gotten along.

Q. Colonel, do you remember anything about the circumstances of a man by the name of Franke in your regiment being killed?

A. He was in the Ninth New York.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to meet a surgeon of the Ninth New York by the name of Hubbard?

A. I might have, but I do not remember him.

By General DODGE:

Q. Colonel, how was the sickness in this regiment for about six months you have been in the service? How does that compare with the first six months of the regiment you were major of in the civil war?

A. Well, my regiment went down with the Nineteenth Corps.

Q. Were you with it from the time you enlisted?

A. Yes, sir; we went down with General Banks and he had a sick army; they all had chills and fever at Port Hudson. We went on duty twenty-four hours and off twenty-four hours, and the men who did not have the shakes went into the trenches.

Q. Where were you encamped at New Orleans?

A. I can not name the place. There is not a place in Louisiana that we have not encamped.

Q. How long were you in the service—three months?

A. We were in Virginia, and from there we went to Hampton Roads, and from there to New Orleans.

Q. I want to find out how many sick you had.

A. They did not commence to get sick until the summer. We got there the 14th of December, I think, and after that came back from the first expedition, and then the men got sick. When we went to Alexandria we crossed the river at Port Sarah. At Port Hudson all began to get chills and fever. The One hundred and tenth New York had 1,051 that were never in action, and they had 750 men in the hospital, and lost 200 men of disease, and then they had half left to mount guard around the camp.

Q. How many of your men went into the hospital?

A. About one-third.

Q. How many died of disease in that first six months?

A. I do not know. A man wounded was an object of interest, but the sick nobody seemed to think much about.

Q. About how much of a sick list have you had here?

A. I suppose that half of the men have been in the hands of the doctor for one thing or another.

Q. How many have been in the hospital?

A. We have had as many as 100 at a time, but half of the men have never been sick with anything.

Q. How many of your men have died?

A. Sixteen.

Q. In the time you have served since you left New York have you suffered from any neglect from any of the departments?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you suffered from delay?

A. I have been nettled at times, but we have always had enough to eat; and if a soldier has enough to eat the rest is not worth mentioning.

Q. Have you had all the quartermaster's stores you required?

A. I do not like the way the quartermaster's stores were issued. They were issued by piecemeal. They were out at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning and they got back in the afternoon, and so we have not gotten anything.

Q. How long did that last?

A. We never could get anything. We made a requisition for 10 drums and they sent the requisition back approved for 10 drum slings. That was about the way of it.

Q. How about the tents?

A. We brought tents from New York. The inspector condemned some and others were issued. We had an abundance of tents and an abundance of cooking utensils—more than we could use.

Q. You had trouble with the clothing, then?

A. Yes, sir; and with the shoes. I bought \$558 worth of shoes for the men, which I do not suppose anybody will ever recompense us for. I had to supply them; I paid \$2 apiece for them.

Q. The quartermasters claim to have supplied all.

A. Well, I do not care; we had the money.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. And who was your division commander?

A. General Sanger.

Q. At Chickamauga?

A. General Sanger, preceded by General Hains, preceded by General Bates.

Q. Who was your corps commander?

A. General Brooke. Two of our surgeons were taken off to Porto Rico.

By General DODGE:

Q. When were they taken to Porto Rico?

A. When General Brooke went, along about the 18th or 19th of July.

Q. Are they there yet?

A. No, sir; one reason and another and they came home.

Q. And that one is here?

A. Yes; he was here up to July, and he knows something about it.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF COL. W. K. CAFFIE.

Col. W. K. CAFFIE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, command, and where your regiment has been located since it was mustered into the United States service.

A. W. K. Caffie; colonel Second Missouri.

Q. Brigade and division?

A. Third Brigade, Second Division now, First Army Corps. The regiment was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., then went to Chickamauga, and then to Lexington, Ky.

Q. When you went to Camp Thomas how was your regiment equipped with quartermaster's and ordnance supplies?

A. We had about 1,000 men when we went there and the old State equipment, say, for perhaps 400 men. We had arms which we brought from the State for something over 600 men. We had the old State tentage, some of which was purchased in St. Louis to do the troops there temporarily. We had the old State blankets—the blankets which were bought in St. Louis—also. That was the extent of our equipment.

Q. How long was it before you had your regiment fully equipped in camp and garrison equipage, cooking utensils, and everything necessary to make you comfortable?

A. We didn't receive all we required until a few days before we left Camp Thomas.

Q. What were you lacking? Was it the essentials?

A. The last essentials we received at Camp Thomas were water boilers. One of the first orders we received at Camp Thomas was to boil our water.

Q. And it was one of the last articles you received?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long was it before you were well supplied with clothing and tentage and cooking utensils before you left Camp Thomas?

A. Well, I can't recollect the time exactly. We began receiving some clothing,

I think, about two weeks after we reached there. When we did commence to get it it came with a reasonable degree of rapidity. We had some trouble with the shoes. They were of bad quality. The heels broke down. They were covered with leather, but inside was paper pulp; but that was the exception.

Q. How long since you received your full quota of arms and equipments?

A. Well, it was a month after we reached there before we received our arms and other ordnance supplies. It was five or six weeks before we received all; that is, our haversacks, canteens, and such things.

Q. You think it was the 1st of July before you were sufficiently equipped to take the field?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Now, how have you been supplied from the Commissary Department, and the quality of the supplies?

A. As a rule the quality has been good and the quantity ample. The only trouble we had was with some fresh meat. Owing to the long distance from the point of issue, in some very hot weather, our meat was tainted. It was condemned.

Q. Did you succeed in getting anything for it?

A. No, sir; we never succeeded. We tried it. We had boards of survey appointed, and after a while the papers were returned for correction several times; but we never succeeded in getting it replaced. There was one time we had the entire issue of fresh beef buried and at other times only a portion.

Q. The commissary at Chickamauga testified before us that he had orders to exchange any meat which was not satisfactory, and Armour & Co. stood ready to take any meat that was rejected or tainted. But as I understand you, you were so far off that it was tainted between the time it left the depot and reached the camp?

A. Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

Q. Did you make a complaint of it?

A. Yes, sir; through the brigade commissary.

Q. And he didn't inform you of that order?

A. No, sir. We had no regulation commissary of our brigade until a short time before we left. We imagined we had some trouble at first, and I think we did, about the quality of the rations issued; but the officers all got scales, and after that we had no trouble. We were unable to get scales, although we made requisition, and so we bought them ourselves.

Q. What kind of company cooks did you have?

A. In most of the companies we had cooks detailed who had been cooks employed in restaurants.

Q. Those companies fared comparatively well?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of a camp, or how was your camp located at Camp Thomas, and what was the sanitary condition of it there?

A. We were located in the woods, in that part of the field a couple of hundred yards from the banks of the Chickamauga. It was very uneven ground, very rocky, and only two companies at any time ever succeeded in digging sinks as deep as 4 feet, when you would strike solid rock.

Q. Did you make representation of that fact to your brigade commander?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result?

A. There was none.

Q. Who was your brigade commander?

A. Colonel Dougherty, of the Ninth Pennsylvania.

Q. Do you know whether any such representation reached your division commander? Did you make any such statement in writing?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was verbal?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any complaint to the inspector of your division?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his answer?

A. That they would look into it.

Q. Was that the last you heard of it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any personal application to your brigade commander?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his answer?

A. That he was unable to get the camp moved.

Q. Wasn't there plenty of ground in sight of you suitable for a camp?

A. Not immediately.

Q. Well, near you?

A. Yes, sir; well, of course, I don't know how much ground was unoccupied or unreserved. There was plenty of open ground, but I understood it was reserved for drill purposes.

Q. The map we have shows one-third of the camp was never used for any purpose?

A. Well, I was never around much except our own grounds.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you have your own supply of medical officers?

A. No, sir; not at first. I only had an assistant surgeon at first.

Q. Where was your surgeon and other assistant?

A. They were not appointed until some time after we were mustered in.

Q. Of course, that was made by the governor of the State?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether that was made after examination or not?

A. It was by examination.

Q. Of the board?

A. Yes, sir; appointed by the governor.

Q. Did you have any hospital arrangements?

A. Yes, sir; we were more fortunate than some. We had supplies. We had old tents, cots, blankets, and sheets, which I understand we obtained through the efforts of Dr. Griffith.

Q. You had medical supplies?

A. Yes, sir; we had two medical chests.

Q. That gave your surgeons facilities for taking care of the men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How soon did you receive the order to send all sick to the detention hospital?

A. Well, I can't tell you.

Q. Was it a comparatively short time after you reached there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You practically had your regiment organized, or was it only in the process of organization?

A. It was organized.

Q. How long did your surgeon keep the sick in camp, either in quarters or in the regimental hospital?

A. Well, it was our policy to retain all our men in our hospital, and then when we got in any more we sent them to the division hospital.

Q. What was the order which you received in regard to sending the men to the detention hospital?

A. I can not recollect that, sir.

Q. What was the general terms of it?

A. The terms were that all men were to be sent to the division hospital as soon as sick so as to be confined to their bed.

Q. Yet, as I understand you, it was your policy not to send your men to the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that obeying orders, on the part of yourself or your surgeon?

A. I presume I am as much responsible for that as anybody?

Q. Was any report made of that fact to your division surgeon?

A. Not a written report, but verbal.

Q. Was any action taken upon that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was your chief surgeon?

A. Dr. Griffith.

Q. He allowed you to keep them as long as possible instead of sending them to the division hospital?

A. I heard nothing from it.

Q. Did you have medical supplies in full for the care of your men?

A. Up to a certain period I did.

Q. When was that period?

A. Well, really, as soon as our stores were exhausted that we brought from the State.

Q. Did your surgeon try to get additional supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he was refused?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that due to the fact that you had no medical supplies, or that orders were issued to send patients to the division hospital?

A. I do not know.

Q. The fact remains that you were without supplies and kept the men in the camp?

A. No, sir; not after supplies failed.

Q. Did your surgeon send patients to the division hospital?

A. He did up to the time when they were unable to receive them.

Q. How many times were your men refused admission to the division hospital on account of being crowded?

A. More than once.

Q. A half dozen times?

A. I presume as much as that.

Q. You sent them up in the ambulance and they were refused?

A. No; we knew before that, and therefore we did not send them up.

Q. So far as reported to you by your men, did you, yourself, observe what care was taken of your men in the division hospital?

A. I made it a practice to visit the division hospital daily while I had men there. I found men of my own regiment in tents which were crowded so closely that in order to pass between cots it was necessary to walk sidewise—tents in such an old and leaky condition that the men had to be covered with ponchos.

Q. What hospital was that?

A. The Third Division.

Q. Who was in charge?

A. Dr. Griffith.

Q. Your own medical officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what excuse he gave?

A. He could not get them.

- Q. Did you observe any other want of care in that hospital?
- A. My own opinion is that, all things considered, it was the best conducted near there, and that they were doing all they could with the means at hand.
- Q. Did you see any negligence on the part of officers?
- A. I think the medical officers did all they could.
- Q. How long did this condition last?
- A. Well, it lasted up to within, I should say, approximately, three weeks of the time we left there.
- Q. A period of six or eight or more weeks?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where is Dr. Griffith now?
- A. He is acting surgeon of the corps.
- Q. Do you know anything about the nursing in the hospital?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What?
- A. They were all enlisted men, detailed from the regiment.
- Q. Were they competent or otherwise?
- A. As a rule, I should consider them only fairly competent.
- Q. How many men were detailed from your regiment?
- A. We had from 30 to 40 men.
- Q. I would like to know really whether there were 30 or 40, because it makes some difference.
- A. That I can't say.
- Q. Were any of these men so-called hospital corps men?
- A. No, sir. I had some in the National Guard, but they were not mustered in.
- Q. When you received orders to transfer the detail of 30 or 40 men to the hospital corps, was it made by yourself or the company commander?
- A. It was largely made by my direction. We were anticipating this call that would be made upon us. My recollection is now that we were informed we would be called upon for some 32 men. That was about the time we were notified they would require more men, especially for that purpose.
- Q. How many were enlisted especially for that purpose?
- A. About 20.
- Q. Were they men of experience in any way?
- A. Men either studying medicine or drug clerks.
- Q. And that left some 20 more without experience?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were those men examined or inspected by your surgeon?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. What was the character of the men detailed for this purpose from your regiment?
- A. So far as I know, in every instance they were men of good character.
- Q. In what respect?
- A. Men well behaved, and of a reasonable amount of education, and men whom I thought would make good nurses, as we had some consideration for the sick.
- Q. Had any of them had any experience nursing?
- A. Not to my knowledge.
- Q. Do you know whether any of your commanding officers took action to get rid of incompetent men?
- A. No, sir; none are known to my knowledge.
- Q. Was any such case reported to you?
- A. None.
- Q. You found the nursing in the existing hospital defective, as I understand you?
- A. Yes, sir; in a good many instances it was.

Q. Now, if the hospital corps had to be filled up and the nursing force had to be made up as indicated, is it at all strange that they should be incompetent?

A. I think not.

Q. Is it according to regulations that in that way the hospital corps should be made and, that one especially, filled up?

A. I believe so.

Q. Therefore the incompetent ones were a necessary organization at first, were they?

A. That is my opinion.

Q. Did you, in passing through this hospital, or any other hospital, see such men as would lead you to think that they would make poor soldiers and their commanders had taken occasion to detail them?

A. I paid no attention to that; I simply went to see my own sick men, and I would not like to pass an opinion upon men of that sort that I could not see.

Q. Didn't you have an opinion of the men?

A. I had an opinion that a good many were incompetent; but why sent there I could not say.

Q. You could judge somewhat of a man by his appearance?

A. I think so.

Q. Did you see men who, in your opinion, did not seem to be good for anything else except nursing?

A. It would not be fair, because that is a phase of the question I did not give any attention to.

Q. How would the men compare with the men composing your companies?

A. So far as general appearance is concerned, I don't see that they differed very much; I did not pay much attention to that.

Q. Don't you know that the constant complaint has been, by medical officers, that details were called for and they didn't propose to lose any of their good soldiers?

A. I have heard such.

Q. Is it not a common thing?

A. That may be.

Q. Therefore the officers sent the most trifling men they had and left the good fighting men?

A. Perhaps so.

Q. Is it fair to complain of the nursing force which is provided for you gentlemen in accordance with the regulations?

A. I don't know. Those who sent that sort of men there and complained had no business to do it.

Q. Which means probably 85 per cent of all the company officers and all the command?

A. I am not prepared to say what they did in other commands.

Q. You sent men best fitted for the work called upon to do, you say?

A. So far as lay in my power; yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Since you have been in the service have you any complaint to make as to delays or neglect in furnishing you anything from the different departments? If so, what were they or wherein was the neglect or delay, besides what you have stated?

A. Well, one of the first orders received at the camp was that all the drinking water should be boiled. We were issued one barrel to each company. Where I was located the drinking water was hauled from the Blue Springs, some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from our camp. It was a physical impossibility to haul enough in one barrel for our company, so we bought, out of our own private funds, enough barrels to

draw the water in, but we didn't receive anything to boil the water in. We received a peremptory order from General Sanger one day, who rode through the camp, and the quartermaster in charge issued us 15 more barrels, and said that was enough for us.

Q. Were there any of these pumps in these 80 to 100 feet wells in your command?

A. No, sir.

Q. Any near to you?

A. Probably 200 yards.

Q. Didn't you consider that good drinking water?

A. We never used any of it. We heard those wells were condemned and we preferred to go to the Blue Springs.

Q. Who represented that to you?

A. It came through the medical department.

Q. Did they take the handles out of the pumps?

A. I believe they did. There was one well, about opposite to us, where the First North Carolina was located, and we had the Ninth Pennsylvania between us and that camp.

Q. You received notice from the medical authorities that the water was not fit to drink?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Well, what medical authority?

A. My own surgeon, who was informed by the division surgeon; also by the brigade orders of the day. I presume he received it from brigade headquarters.

By General DODGE:

Q. You have no knowledge as to an examination of that water, whether it was potable water or not?

A. No, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Dr. Craig said two wells were condemned by him and he found other pump handles taken out by the regiments because the regimental surgeon had condemned them?

A. We did not use any of that pump water at all, to my knowledge. None of that water was ever brought in. The men might have gone up there, but not to my knowledge.

By General DODGE:

Q. Is that all the complaint you have as to the negligence or the failure to furnish you with supplies in proper time, taking into consideration all the circumstances under which they were furnished?

A. We had one other trouble. After the division hospital became full and we were obliged to take care of the men in our regimental hospitals, we had requisitions for medical supplies refused, with this indorsement, that the "supplies asked for are only issued to men sick in hospitals. Your men are sick in quarters." Under orders we did not carry any men sick in quarters, but when the division hospital became so congested we did not succeed in getting some of the supplies we needed.

Q. By whom was that indorsement made, Colonel?

A. My understanding is the surgeon in chief.

Q. The corps surgeon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Has he those papers?

A. Unfortunately we did not keep those requisitions that were turned down.

Q. How large a proportion of your men are supplied with lined blouses?

A. I think the majority are.

Q. Have they received their winter underclothing yet?

A. The whole regiment is now supplied with winter underclothing.

Q. Do you expect to get lined blouses?

A. We have a requisition in for them and I understand they are expected, but not here.

Q. What is your opinion, Colonel, in regard to doing away with the regimental hospital and substituting a division hospital?

A. You mean at Chickamauga?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Well, I think it was a very great mistake.

Q. Has the regimental hospital been inaugurated again?

A. Yes, sir; we are allowed to have 12 cots.

Q. You are allowed that number?

A. Yes, sir. I don't know what would happen to us now if we had more than 12 sick. I do not think I am going to use my 12, or any of them.

Q. Was this opposition to the general hospital general among the officers?

A. I don't know of a single instance in which the regimental officers did not object.

Q. Are not men who are sick likely to be better taken care of in large hospitals, with the proper number of medical officers and trained nurses, than in regimental hospitals?

A. I think that is true.

Q. Is it not much more economical in every respect to take care of 500 men in 1 hospital than 500 in 10 hospitals?

A. I do not doubt that.

Q. The only reason I have heard is that the regimental surgeons are more interested and take care of the men better.

A. There would be no occasion at all for division hospitals if we had the same arrangements at Chickamauga as we have had here.

Q. Do you not think that if we had had the interest of the division hospital at heart and had sent the men into the division hospital where they had better administration, your men would have suffered infinitely less than with the whole medical staff fighting the division hospitals and doing all they could to cripple them?

A. Not under the conditions existing at Chickamauga; no, sir.

Q. Do you think these conditions would have existed if they had not had the opposition of the board and the regimental officers?

A. We do not think the regimental surgeons could have affected the attention at all. The men were prejudiced from going to the hospital by what they heard from men who had gone there.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF COL. THOMAS J. SMITH.

Col. THOMAS J. SMITH then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. Thomas J. Smith; colonel of Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Q. What brigade, division, and corps?

A. First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

Q. Please state where you were mustered into the United States service and what camps you have occupied since.

A. I was mustered in at Lexington, Ky.

Q. When?

A. On the 28th of May.

Q. What camps have you occupied?

A. We left Lexington on the 1st of June and arrived at Chickamauga on the 2d of June, and we remained there until the 27th of July; then we moved to Newport News, Va., and remained there until the 17th of August, and then came to Lexington, Ky.

Q. How has your command been supplied with quartermaster's supplies, arms, and equipments?

A. Well, it was some days after we arrived at Camp Thomas.

Q. How was it when you arrived at Camp Thomas?

A. We had no equipments, except some few old rifles that we carried with us.

Q. How was your clothing?

A. We had a few uniforms—that is, those members who belonged to the State guards; we had no uniforms, you might say.

Q. How long after you arrived there before you were fully equipped?

A. We were not fully equipped until about the time we left.

Q. How long before you were uniformed?

A. We began to draw uniforms in about fifteen days; they came gradually.

Q. How long before you obtained arms?

A. About the 15th of July.

Q. Were you a month without arms?

A. We had about 150 rifles that we carried from the State.

Q. What kind of arms were issued to you, and what condition were they in?

A. The Springfield rifle; in good condition.

Q. And you say you were not fully equipped with the rest of the garrison equipment until the 17th of July?

A. Yes, sir; we left for Newport News on the 27th of July.

Q. While you were at Camp Thomas how were you supplied with commissary supplies and what was the quality?

A. Pretty good.

Q. Did you make requisitions promptly?

A. Yes, sir; I think so, by our quartermaster.

Q. What answer was made?

A. They didn't have them on hand always; they were short sometimes, and divided them so far as they could, I suppose. That is the opinion I had.

Q. When you were sent to Newport News, was it with a view of going to Porto Rico or Cuba?

A. Yes, sir; that was the understanding; that we were going to Porto Rico.

Q. In the transportation from Camp Thomas to Newport News, what kind of accommodations did you have?

A. Good accommodations; tourist cars for the men and Pullman cars for the officers.

Q. How was it on your return?

A. Day coaches for the men and Pullmans for the officers.

Q. So the transportation was good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were the quartermaster's and commissary supplies since you came here?

A. First class.

- Q. What was the quality of the quartermaster's supplies?
 A. Fair; I don't know as so very good, but fair.
- Q. What has been the condition of the regiment for sickness?
 A. Not quite so much after we came from Chickamauga.
- Q. What was the character of it?
 A. Typhoid fever, malarial fever, mumps, and measles.
- Q. What per cent has been sick in hospital?
 A. I could not tell you the per cent.
- Q. About how many?
 A. I expect first and last it has been 25 per cent.
- Q. What kind of a camp did you have?
 A. The first was not a very good one. We followed the One hundred and fifty-first Indiana and occupied their camp; it was dusty. After that we moved along and had a fine camp.
- Q. What do you think of Chickamauga for camping a large army?
 A. I thought it was a very fine camp at first; it seemed to me so.
- Q. What kind of a water supply did you have there?
 A. When we first got there we got the principal amount of water we used from Crawfish Springs. We hauled it in barrels. We used some nearby wells at times. It was rather scarce there.
- Q. Did you use the pipe-line water?
 A. Yes, sir; the pipe line for cooking and bathing purposes.
- Q. Were any of these wells driven near your camp?
 A. One was near my last camp; about 100 feet deep. I did not like that well; it was not clear and nice. We got to using it; it was only finished a short time before we left there.

By Dr. CONNER:

- Q. How many deaths in your regiment since you went out?
 A. Sixteen.
- Q. Out of a normal strength of how many?
 A. One thousand three hundred and eight.
- Q. And that included your stay at Chickamauga, at Newport News, and here?
 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You had most of your sickness at Newport News?
 A. Yes, sir; it developed there more than anywhere else.
- Q. Did you think you carried it from Chickamauga?
 A. We thought perhaps we carried it from Chickamauga, but we don't know.
- Q. What other troops were there?
 A. The Fifth Illinois and the One hundred and fifty-first Indiana.
- Q. Where did you get your water supply from there?
 A. From Newport News itself.
- Q. Did you have occasion to see whether you could or could not get medical supplies for your men anywhere?
 A. I understood from my surgeon that he didn't get the quantity of medical supplies that he desired, but in the meantime we had a supply sent us from Anderson County by some one, I don't know who, and we managed to get on.
- Q. Did you organize at any time a regimental hospital?
 A. We had a regimental hospital until we found they were too sick to keep there. I don't know about that; it was all left to the doctor.
- Q. What was the shortest time that you suppose that any man was in the division hospital before he died?
 A. Well, I think—that is a mere recollection, because I have not refreshed my memory on that subject—I think they must have been there about two or three weeks before they died.

Q. Did you have any hospital corps?

A. Three men.

Q. You didn't have any hospital corps that you detailed to the division hospital?

A. We detailed men to go there twice.

Q. Did you have some of the men detailed?

A. I think a few.

Q. Who selected these men?

A. The company commanders.

Q. Did you know about the character of the men?

A. No, sir. We told them we wanted good men for nurses.

Q. Did you hear anything from your men about how these men carried themselves in the division hospital?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you hear any complaints of want in the hospital?

A. Once in a while. That was more rumor than anything else. You know about how those things come.

Q. How many medical officers did you have?

A. I had three.

Q. What details were made from them?

A. The major was put in charge of the ambulance corps, I think.

Q. Leaving your first assistant with you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was he kept pretty busy looking after the sick?

A. Quite busy; yes, sir.

Q. Was he able to make the necessary inspection of the camps, sinks, etc.?

A. I don't know whether he was or not. He was quite a busy man.

Q. Do you think that one man can take care of 1,300 men?

A. No, sir; I don't think one man can, hardly.

By General DODGE:

Q. Since you have been in the service, have you anything to say as to the furnishing of the ordnance or quartermaster's supplies of all kinds?

A. Well, we didn't get them as soon as we thought we ought to; we were very anxious; we wanted our clothing and our rifles. That is perfectly natural, but from what I could see they were doing everything they could to supply us. I went there myself, and sent my quartermaster every day.

Q. Then you were satisfied with the efforts that were made to supply you?

A. Yes, sir; I was.

Q. What about your men, were they well satisfied with the way the Government was treating them?

A. Once in a while there was a complaint, but when you run it down you would find the commissary was not doing his duty, or somebody else; that has been my experience. I found I had company commanders who were doing well, and others did not, and they drew the same amount of rations; and I was satisfied that that was where the trouble was.

Q. You are evidently satisfied.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You have no complaints to make?

A. No, sir; no more than I have made here.

Q. Have you any complaint or suggestion to make? If so, we would be glad to hear it.

A. No, sir; I don't know that I could make any suggestion to this body. I have no suggestions to make. Our regiment is doing nicely, as I think it shows for itself.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF COL. D. D. MITCHELL.**

Col. D. D. MITCHELL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, and regiment, and date of muster into service.

A. D. D. Mitchell; captain of the Fifteenth Infantry; mustered into the volunteer service on the 8th of July as lieutenant-colonel of the First Territorial Regiment.

Q. What time did you enter the regular service?

A. On the 17th of March, 1876.

Q. Are you a graduate of West Point?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you serve in the last war?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where have you encamped since you were mustered into the service?

A. Prescott, Ariz., and Camp Hamilton, Ky.

Q. What time did you reach Camp Hamilton?

A. The 1st of August.

Q. How is your regiment furnished with quartermaster's supplies, and arms, equipments, and ordnance supplies—how was it when you reached this place?

A. Not furnished at all, sir.

Q. You had no uniforms or anything?

A. I made every effort in the world, and failed signally.

Q. How long after you reached here before you received your arms?

A. We received our arms two weeks or ten days after we arrived here, and the quartermaster's stores have not been supplied yet, sir.

Q. What are you lacking in the quartermaster's supplies now?

A. Well, we are lacking blouses and underwear, of different sizes; we have had sizes that we could not use at all; we need larger sizes; the men of our regiment are large.

Q. Have you received overcoats?

A. Yes, sir; just recently.

Q. How long before you received your blankets?

A. Not until about ten days ago, sir.

Q. What did you do?

A. We had to go without them; the men were suffering intensely; it was constantly raining, and they came from a warm climate to begin with.

Q. You had no blankets when you came?

A. We had one blanket each, sir.

Q. No stoves?

A. We have made requisition for them repeatedly.

Q. You could not obtain any supplies at your camp?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where was your regiment raised?

A. Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory. One battalion from Arizona, one from New Mexico, three companies from Indian Territory, and one company from Oklahoma.

Q. What did they say to your quartermaster?

A. We were told we could get these supplies, and we told what we had done and again made requisition. I made a requisition for 433 stoves, and I have heard now, after twenty-four hours, that our stoves would be here at noon, but we have not received a stove except the field stoves for the officers, probably a dozen.

Q. How have you been supplied from the Commissary Department with rations, and what has been the quality?

A. Very good, sir, and plenty of it; we have no complaint to make at all of the commissary. I have heard of none at least.

Q. Now you have your clothing, as I understand you, and your arms?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And your tentage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that very good?

A. Yes, sir, very good.

Q. But you have been quite a time in obtaining it?

A. Yes, sir, we have. We needed some lumber very badly, and have been endeavoring to secure it for a number of days, and have not succeeded in getting it. We wanted it for cook houses, etc. I have sent over my quartermaster every day, but he could not get it.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Have you had all the medical supplies you needed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had any sickness?

A. Yes, sir, considerable.

Q. Sent them to the division hospital, did you?

A. Yes, sir, until recently. We now have a regimental hospital, where we are fixed very nicely.

Q. How many sick have you?

A. Seventy-four, I think, to-day—65 in the division hospital and 9 in our camp.

Q. Have your medical officers found themselves overworked since they have been in your camp?

A. I think not; we have 3.

Q. Are the inspections of the camp made by them?

A. Yes, sir; from once to three times a day, sir.

LEXINGTON, KY., *October 31, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. R. W. BANKS.

Lieut. Col. R. W. BANKS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, and regiment.

A. Robert W. Banks; lieutenant-colonel Third Mississippi Volunteer Infantry; mustered into the service August 4, I think, at Jackson, Miss.

Q. Where have you been in camp since you were mustered into the service?

A. At Jackson and Camp Hamilton.

Q. What time did you reach Camp Hamilton?

A. I think about the 14th or 15th of September. I think I left Jackson on the 12th of September.

Q. How was your regiment supplied with quartermaster's stores and ordnance stores, arms, and equipment when you arrived here at Camp Hamilton?

A. We had canvas enough to allow 6 men to a tent; we had guns. That embraced about everything. We also had some clothing we had drawn at Jackson.

Q. Were you fully equipped with clothing?

A. One suit of clothing, I think, before we reached here. We had no wagons.

Q. How have you been supplied with quartermaster's supplies since you arrived here?

A. Very well, sir.

Q. Is your regiment fully supplied now and ready to take the field?

A. Yes, sir, and we have increased our canvas and have enough now to allow 3 men to a tent. Some of them leak a little; we have had them condemned.

Q. You have no trouble to get such supplies as you need?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have been furnished with reasonable degree of promptness?

A. Yes, sir. The greatest trouble I have had here, I think, is due more to inexperience of my own officers than anything else; in other words, I have no complaints to make. Since I have been here I received nothing but kindness and courtesy from those who are above me, and the brigade and division quartermasters both have been very kind and have sometimes put themselves to no little amount of trouble to get things for me. I have but six companies; we have no adjutant and we have no quartermaster, and I have detailed one of the lieutenants to take charge of those places. The most of the trouble I have had is due to the fact that I have had no permanent quartermaster or adjutant; unfortunately—and I say this without intending to disparage any of the officers—there is not a lieutenant in the regiment that would make a satisfactory adjutant—not if he did his best every minute and every hour of the day. Understand, this is not from a lack of intelligence; but you gentlemen understand that it is not every graduate of West Point that would make a good adjutant or quartermaster.

Q. Don't you think they will be more competent when they have more experience?

A. Yes, sir; but another thing, I have not a lieutenant in the regiment that I think has the peculiar qualifications that I think a quartermaster ought to have. One thing that militates against it, they enlisted as officers of the line, and they are on the alert awhile to get back to the company's work. They are fixtures there, and it is with great reluctance that they do the work of a quartermaster or adjutant.

By General WILSON:

Q. I can get you one to-morrow.

A. I had an adjutant and quartermaster, but they have not been mustered in. I have sent telegram after telegram to the governor and to General Corbin. I think there is a misunderstanding. I think that, without knowing it to be the case, Governor McLauren was in Washington the latter part of August, and asked for authority to appoint a quartermaster, adjutant, and chaplain, and General Corbin, thinking it was a full regiment, authorized him to make the appointments. The governor returned to Mississippi and commissioned the men for the places, but they have not been mustered in, and they are corresponding about it now. I think General Corbin was unmindful of the fact that there were only six companies.

Q. How have you been supplied, Colonel, with commissary supplies, and what has been the quality?

A. We have had nothing to complain of, except some two weeks ago—I don't remember the date—we were without fresh beef for some four or five days, and

there was some complaint; but, upon investigating it, I find there is a discrepancy of statement between the brigade commissary and the acting quartermaster. I think after that I am constrained to say this, I think the fault is in my own regiment, and in saying that I am assuming my own measure of responsibility.

Q. Have you any complaint to make as to the manner in which you have been supplied with quartermaster's or commissary supplies, or anything?

A. No, sir; I have no complaint to make. We need filters; we are using some that don't amount to anything; we are using them because required to, but I don't think they do any good; I think the water would be good enough without filtering.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Colonel, how many men have you got?

A. Six hundred.

Q. How many of your men are recruited from Illinois?

A. Probably about half of them.

Q. If you had recruited a few officers from Illinois, you would have had some for adjutants and quartermasters?

A. We didn't try to recruit anything else. We had plenty of material for officers in Mississippi.

By General DODGE:

Q. Has there been much sickness in your regiment?

A. Yes, sir; there is a good deal now; more than we have ever had before, and we have got a very good record. We have never lost but one man in the regiment, and he died about ten days ago of heart disease at the division hospital, where he was detailed as a nurse. He went to bed all right and was found dead the next morning. I heard to-day, however, that one of the men was about to die with pneumonia. I have been trying for some time to move my camp; we have not got a good camp. It is a wind-swept hill, and when it rains it is as muddy as along the Mississippi after an overflow. The sickness we are now having is a large increase, and I called on my surgeon the other day to know what, in his opinion, was the cause of the increase. He said it was due to the camp. The men get their feet wet and it is impossible to dry them, and they take the mud into the tents. General Sanger proposed the other day to remove us. I tried to get the place that is now occupied by the Territorial Regiment, but they got ahead of me. I said to him that the only complaint I had to make of the present site of the camp was the mud, and I didn't see that the change he proposed would benefit us. We have no sickness except colds and muscular rheumatism.

Q. You lost one man with disease in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir; he went in there with the details made.

Q. From your regiment, for the hospital forces?

A. Yes, sir. I want to say another thing. One of our surgeons, I think the most valuable man in the regiment, was commissioned just before we left and has been acting as major, but he telegraphed some time ago and found he was only entitled to the rank of lieutenant, and he resigned. He is a very competent man, and I started out to say this: When we were at Jackson he organized a hospital corps and had them drilled, and those of his men that he had in his corps there have been acting as hospital stewards at the division hospitals.

Q. How many men did you send to the hospital?

A. I think about the second or third day after I got here I had an order to send 20 men, and we have sent a great many more men than patients.

Q. You didn't send them all with heart disease, did you?

A. No, sir; and another thing, I don't know but he was an Illinois fellow and not a Mississippian.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How is it; do the Illinois boys make good soldiers?

A. Yes, sir. General Sanger came around about the time we were out of rations. I don't know how he found it out—perhaps some of the men complained to him—but he sent a courier up to tell me to ride down at once. He saluted me and shook hands with me and says, "Colonel, do you know that your men are without fresh meat?" I says, "Yes, sir; I only found it out yesterday afternoon." He says, "How does it happen?" I says, "I don't know; if I knew I would tell you. One of the men from Chicago had charge of this part of the work." General Sanger says, "The first thing you know you will have a mutiny in camp;" and I said, "I will deal with that." Then he blowed around and called the surgeon out and asked him about the sanitation, and so on, and about the rations, and how it happened. I then said, "General, I would like to interrupt you to ask that man a question." He said, "Certainly." I ought to say to you that the Third Mississippi is right in the middle of a damn bad fix. I have done my best to remedy it, and I have not been able to do it, and I don't see any chance to do so. I said some other things on that line, and I don't know whether I ought to use my language or not; or if I have violated any of the proprieties, it is because, by God, I want to be emphatic. He said it was all right, and then told me to send up the inspector, and I told him I would do all I could to aid him in fixing the responsibility. I told him, however, that, without knowing it, I thought it was the company officers. He told me to have my company officers assembled at headquarters at once. I told him, "Very good, sir." He says, "How do you have your company officers assembled? Do you sound the call, or send around to each one?" I said, "I send the orderly around." He said, "Why don't you sound the call?" I said, "For the same reason I told you the other day; I have no bugles." He said, "Why not?" I said, "Because I have not been able to get them; I have an invoice now, and probably they will be issued to-morrow." I will say this in justice to General Sanger: Whenever he has ridden around my camp and found anything was needed he has called his quartermaster up and instructed him to get it, and get it at once, and so far as I am able to judge he has shown a very good spirit, and has never said anything disagreeable to me. He has treated me with quite as much consideration as I have deserved. If General Wilson will just make good his promise of a while ago I think we will get along very well.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. JOHN J. BACHMAN.

Maj. JOHN J. BACHMAN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not.

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. John J. Bachman; major, One hundred and sixtieth Indiana. My colonel is home sick.

Q. What time were you mustered in?

A. May 12, 1898.

Q. Where were you in camp?

A. At Camp Mount; then at Chickamauga, Newport News, and here.

Q. What brigade and division are you in?

A. At Chickamauga we were in the First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps.

Q. When you arrived at Chickamauga how was your regiment supplied with quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, arms, etc.?

A. We were not very well equipped; we had no arms. At Indianapolis our regiment and the One hundred and fifty-ninth turned our arms over to the first two regiments—the One hundred and fifty-seventh and One hundred and fifty-eighth. We did not draw our arms until after we arrived at Chickamauga Park.

Q. How soon after you arrived there?

A. I think we arrived there on the 16th. I would say two or three weeks; I would not be sure. I didn't pay any attention, as I did not have much to do with them. We were mustered in on the 12th, and I think we arrived there on the 16th, and along some time on the 16th, I think, we drew our guns.

Q. How were you supplied with camp and garrison equipage?

A. Of course we drew a great deal of those down at Chickamauga Park.

Q. Were you supplied in a reasonably short time, or were you delayed?

A. I don't think so, under the disadvantages they had to contend with and the inexperience.

Q. How were you supplied with commissary supplies while you were at Chickamauga?

A. Very well.

Q. This was one of the brigades that was started for Porto Rico?

A. Yes, sir; we took the place of the Fifth Illinois, one of General Grant's regiments.

Q. What kind of transportation did you receive to Newport News and return?

A. Very good. We had sleepers. There was a little trouble about the rations on our way over to Newport News. Down at Lexington it was the best of all, we have learned by experience.

Q. Your rations got divided, or what?

A. Yes, sir; I don't know exactly the particulars of it, but it seems that the Fifth Illinois were loaded on the cars—they were in Grant's brigade—and they were ordered to unload and we were ordered to take their place; and in turning over those rations there was some little hitch, and one or two sections got off before their rations were issued to them.

Q. How have you been supplied with commissary and ordnance stores since coming to Lexington?

A. Very well, indeed. I do not think there is any complaint at all

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How long were you at Chickamauga?

A. Ten weeks.

Q. During that time, what was the condition of your camp as respects cleanliness?

A. Very good. We had an excellent camp.

Q. What distance were the company kitchens from the sinks?

A. Quite a distance.

Q. Did you have any sickness at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir; we had hardly any to speak of. We encamped on the Alexandria Bridge road; I judge about three-fourths of a mile west. We were not on any public highway, and the vendors bothered us but very little. On July 25, about the time we left, we had 1,242 men and 48 officers.

Q. How many medical officers?

A. At the start three.

Q. You lost how many?

A. Two went away—the major and his assistant.

Q. Did your assistant surgeon keep up his regimental hospital there?

A. I think he did, very satisfactorily.

Q. Did you know anything about his medical stores?

A. I think at the start they had a little trouble, but I think afterwards they got enough.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, how much trouble he had?

A. No, sir.

Q. He never made a report to you?

A. No, sir; you see I was not in command.

By General DODGE:

Q. During the time your regiment has been in the service, have you had any complaints as to quartermaster's or commissary stores?

A. Nothing; I don't think of anything material that has come to our knowledge. I think our regiment has fared exceedingly well, so far as I know.

Q. How was your sickness after returning to Lexington?

A. This has been our worst sickness.

Q. What has been the nature of it?

A. A great deal of malarial fever, some typhoid, and a great deal of yellow jaundice.

Q. How is its tendency now?

A. It is on the decrease; it is going right down. We had 941 men and 34 officers, November 1. We have had a few discharges, and we have had some deaths.

Q. How many deaths in the regiment?

A. Eight.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You have had more sickness here than down there?

A. Yes, sir.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. JAMES D. GLENNAN.

Maj. JAMES D. GLENNAN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, and date of commission, and services since the 1st of April.

A. J. D. Glennan; major and brigade surgeon of volunteers; June 1; captain and assistant surgeon in the regular service.

Q. At what place have you been serving since the 15th of April?

A. I was stationed at Fort Myer, Va., and came to Chickamauga with the Sixth Cavalry, and then went to Tampa, and came back about the middle of June to Chickamauga.

Q. While at Chickamauga, what was the condition of the camp?

A. It was in very good condition.

Q. Were the men healthy?

A. I was not there very long with them. We were only there two or three weeks.

Q. Were they healthy then?

A. Yes, sir; perfectly.

Q. Where were you encamped at Tampa?

A. Across from the railroad, about half a mile from the hotel.

Q. What was the condition of the camp site?

A. It was such as exists there. They have the water supply piped out.

Q. Is it, in your opinion, a proper site for a camp?

A. I do not see any objection.

Q. Did you remain in that place all the time you were in Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; for about a month, all the time we were there.

Q. Did you have any sickness there?

A. We had no sickness when I was there.

Q. Practically nothing to report up to the time you left there?

A. Nothing.

Q. What duties were you assigned to?

A. Brigade surgeon, First Brigade, Third Division, First Corps.

Q. What are the duties of a brigade surgeon?

A. Well, he has charge of the sanitary matters in his brigade and the instruction of regimental surgeons in their duties.

Q. What authority has a brigade surgeon, and from whom?

A. In the way of military authority he has none, I suppose. The recommendations were handled by the commanding general of his brigade.

Q. Has he any direct control over the regimental surgeons?

A. Only in the way of purely medical matters. I would not have a direct control.

Q. What medical matters?

A. Well, it is his business to inspect their requirements and hospitals, and give instructions about such matters, and to give regular orders that would have to go through regular channels.

Q. That would go through his brigade commander?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As respects the inspecting duty, did you have much occasion to do that?

A. All the time.

Q. What were the conditions that you found existing, speaking generally, in regard to the health, policing of the camp, situation of sinks, and the thousand and one things that would come under your care?

A. I found that they had a larger percentage of sickness than I had been used to in the regiment. I found they had typhoid fever, and the sick were not well taken care of at that time. The soil was bad; that is, there was limestone right under the clay, and they could not dig deeply. It held water, and it then ran in streams, and doubtless affected the water supply,

Q. Did you have any way of determining if that deeper rock has any fissures in it?

A. Yes, sir; by looking at it you see the fissures. You can see in some places where there were sink holes.

Q. Does that condition apply to the upper 50 feet, or does it get below that?

A. I do not know. I can not say about that.

Q. Do you know of sink holes there that have held water for a term of several years?

A. I do not know.

Q. Is it likely that water would remain there several years if there were fissures in the rock?

A. I do not think so.

Q. When you found there was more sickness than you thought there should be, and the sick were badly cared for, what did you do?

A. The first thing was to go about and make inspections and make verbal recommendations to the regimental surgeon, recommending boiling the water, and finally put in writing about the 25th of June.

Q. How was that report addressed?

A. To the adjutant of my brigade.

Q. Did you make any recommendations in that as to what should be done?

A. Yes, sir; very positively.

Q. And the recommendations were carried out?

A. They were ordered, but never carried out.

Q. What were the recommendations?

A. To boil the drinking water and keep the sinks covered from flies.

Q. Do you suppose it is possible to boil all the water in the command?

A. Men object when moving. It is practicable when in camp. I recommended the use of tin wash boilers, as one of the easiest things to secure.

Q. How many of these wash boilers would be required, if kept in use constantly ten or twelve hours, to supply water for 1,300 men?

A. I do not know as I could say positively. I think two or three wash boilers would be enough for a company.

Q. Then, say, 25 or 30 to a regiment would be enough on an average?

A. If they had a central plant they could probably do it with less.

Q. Were any requisitions made for any such number?

A. Requisition was made for three boilers and barrels to a company.

Q. Well, you can not boil water in barrels, you know.

A. They were for storage.

Q. For what number of boilers?

A. I can not say. He sent to the regiment and made his estimate of what was needed. I also recommended lime for disinfectant.

Q. Was that carried out?

A. It could not be obtained at that time.

Q. Why not?

A. I think the quartermasters said they didn't furnish lime.

Q. Is it the duty of the Medical Department to furnish it, if not the quartermasters?

A. I took it to the chief surgeon of the corps and he didn't approve the requisition, and he sent it back to the surgeon's division.

Q. Who was the chief surgeon of the corps at that time?

A. Major Huidekoper.

Q. Between the Medical Department and the Chief Quartermaster's Department you fell to the floor?

A. Yes, sir; they seemed to.

Q. Would there have been any difficulty in finding it there?

A. It could have been bought.

Q. Where could it have been bought in sufficient quantities?

A. I think it could have been gotten in the country; it was a limestone country.

Q. You say your requisition was turned down; did you make other requisitions afterwards?

A. Yes, sir; before we got some.

Q. How long before you left did you get this limestone?

A. I think we had it three or four weeks before we left; perhaps a month.

Q. In any quantity?

A. At first not enough; at the end we had plenty; we got quicklime and not chloride.

Q. You found sickness in the camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the regimental hospitals being kept up?

A. Well, they were in a way; they had patients in some of them, but others didn't.

Q. How large a proportion of the regiments, from your observation, were occupying their hospitals?

A. They had small hospitals in two regiments, the third one didn't; they sometimes kept a few patients over night.

Q. How long were the patients kept in the other two regiments you speak of? How long was any individual patient kept there?

A. It is hard to say. I think one regiment kept them there two or three weeks.

Q. And the order was they were to be sent up after being observed—how many days?

A. They were only verbal orders, I think; they were not expected to be kept there twenty-four hours.

Q. And in this regiment they were keeping them two or three weeks?

A. Well, they kept fever cases.

Q. What was the matter with the division hospital?

A. It was not large enough.

Q. What was the reason it was not large enough?

A. I have no direct personal knowledge.

Q. Do you know of the sentiment of regimental officers against the division hospital?

A. I think it was to keep their men in their regiment.

Q. What was your opinion of the division hospitals?

A. I went there a few times.

Q. What was the condition of them?

A. The only thing I could see there, it was crowded, and should have had twice as much tentage.

Q. Did you see any men on the floor?

A. I did not see any.

Q. Any outside without shelter?

A. I did not see any.

Q. Was the place as clean as it might have been?

A. I did not know of any instance of it not being so.

Q. Was it as clean as would have suited you if you had been in charge?

A. I think it as clean as a hospital crowded that way could have been.

Q. As clean as you would have had it; the same number of patients, placed in the same way?

A. Well, I do not remember anything that was not clean about it that struck my attention particularly, except crowding.

Q. Please answer that question, if it was as clean as you would have had it if you had been in charge?

A. I think it was; I did not inspect it.

Q. Did the application for medical supplies come to you, or come through you to the division hospital?

A. The plan was that the regimental surgeons had to draw their supplies from the division hospital.

Q. So it didn't concern you in the least. Did you make any formal report as to the regulations of the camps of the regiments you were inspecting?

A. I reported frequently about their sinks. I have been there sometimes and recommended the removal of their camps.

Q. Did you consider the condition of the sinks as detrimental to the health of the camps?

A. I considered the position they were in as detrimental.

Q. And you reported accordingly to your division officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether any order went up in the regular order?

- A. I do not know that I made the report.
- Q. Did you find that it was a fact that there was no attention paid to the reports? Did you report that fact to the intervening powers?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Is it your privilege to report to the Surgeon-General?
- A. That is not the military method of procedure.
- Q. I know it is not; but after you could not get any report?
- A. The carrying out of orders is a military matter.
- Q. I asked whether you have a right to report direct to the Surgeon-General in matters that you may discover?
- A. I have not; I might not be through military channels
- Q. What then?
- A. I could if they refused to send it, I think.
- Q. Might you not then have reported it to the higher authorities at once and sent it up through the regular channels?
- A. I think so.
- Q. Finding you could not get any attention paid to it through the higher officers, was it not your duty to go to the higher authorities?
- A. I did not have to pay attention to it; the division commander backed up every statement I made and gave the orders.
- Q. But do you consider that paying attention to your suggestions, that a military commander issues an order? That is not obeying, and everybody knows it is not obeying.
- A. It was partly obeyed; they had a special inspection going about and gradually working up this condition.
- Q. While you were gradually perfecting this condition of affairs, what was happening; were your men sickening by the hundred?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. If your recommendations had been regarded in the beginning, think you there would have been so much sickness?
- A. There should not have been.
- Q. Therefore, if the surplus amount of sickness rests upon somebody or other, was your responsibility ended after you did that?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. I know. At a later date, then, if the responsibility is off of your shoulders, whose does it rest upon—your brigade commander?
- A. I think not.
- Q. Your division commander?
- A. I do not like to fix the responsibility.
- Q. I want to try to find out where the responsibility rests—on the corps, division, or brigade commander, the Secretary of War, or the President of the United States, or where it rests.
- A. I can only tell what I did.
- Q. No, I did not ask you that; I asked you, as a long-time soldier, where that responsibility rests for not doing that which was necessary to keep down the sickness which increased with great rapidity.
- A. It is probably a divided responsibility among a good many people.
- Q. What people?
- A. I think the people who did not supply the boilers for boiling the water.
- Q. The quartermaster?
- A. The brigade quartermaster made the request, I think.
- Q. It was not his fault, then, and the responsibility for that rests upon whom?
- A. I think the chief quartermaster; I do not know.
- Q. Who was chief quartermaster—Colonel Lee?
- A. Yes; he was chief quartermaster.

Q. If he had the power to carry it out and did not, then it rests upon him?

A. I do not know his authority or ability to carry it out.

Q. Now, what was another responsibility; you state the responsibility was divided? You have answered with regard to the responsibility of the chief quartermaster, where is the rest?

A. I spoke about the boiling water.

Q. Supposing you take some of the responsibility and put some on the quartermaster, does not responsibility rest upon the brigade commander?

A. I think not.

Q. How is it about the corps commander?

A. I do not know about the corps commander.

Q. Now, you are unable to get your recommendations carried out; you reported that fact to the division surgeon, as I understand it; did he send it to the corps commander?

A. That would be the proper course. I do not know whether he did or not.

Q. It should have gone through him to the corps surgeon, and then from the surgeon to General Brooke, and if it was not attended to, it should have gone to Washington?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you say this water was not good for drinking?

A. I think not.

Q. What are the reasons?

A. The character of the country; that limestone country.

Q. Tell us, in as few words as possible, why it was not fit for drinking?

A. First, it is apparently hard water and gave everybody digestive trouble—people who had never had it before—and then I think it carried typhoid germs. Then the character of the ground is most favorable to the pollution of the water in the whole neighborhood, so the only thing was to remove that cause.

Q. Now, are there any other reasons than those you have spoken of?

A. No; not the water we were using.

Q. Now, in the first place, it was hard water. Is it usual or not for people in a limestone country to have more or less intestinal trouble?

A. They do not usually have it.

Q. Did you test this water?

A. I did not.

Q. Do you know whether Clark's test or any other was tried?

A. I don't know. One of the surgeons sent on some to Washington, and it was hard water; we found that out.

Q. Then this limestone furnishes a ready approach for the germs of disease?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether any bacteriological examination was made?

A. No, sir.

Q. Would you be surprised to know, if I were to tell you, that there were no germs?

A. I would not change my opinion of the quality of the water.

Q. Would you consider that an infected water?

A. I think the presence of one colon bacillus—they find it in water used as table water; but typhoid fever will grow in it.

Q. Now, if that was found only in a well with a superficial brake, and was not found in any other well that was examined, would you consider that the other wells were contaminated?

A. I think I would; nearly all of them. There were lots of bacilli there; enough to infect any amount of water.

Q. What other sources of infection were there?

A. By the flies.

Q. Are you sure that explains all? Supposing there hadn't been an ounce of Chickamauga River water used, is it possible that typhoid fever might have prevailed to any extent?

A. I think it could spread through the flies there. They brought the first cases with them, probably.

Q. What would be the effect of draining the sinks into comparatively low ground, and the men drinking from the surface water in the immediate neighborhood of that low ground? Would it be apt to get into their systems or not?

A. I should think so.

Q. Did it occur to you that men drank from superficial wells or streams, none of them dug to any considerable depth?

A. Outside?

Q. No, sir; inside.

A. We had no superficial wells in our part of the camps.

Q. You were in Sanger's division?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Right in front of the brigade encampment on the hillside, where the Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and First Kansas—right in front of that was low ground, in which there is a superficial well, and from this well or pond the men from those camps were seen to drink water. Do you know of anything of that sort?

A. No, sir; our brigade was right near Sanger's headquarters.

Q. Do you know where this well is?

A. I know, in a general way; but the infection was too general for that, I think.

Q. Don't understand me as saying that is the only cause in the camp; but isn't that a type of the water supply that was largely used?

A. Yes, sir; that would be worse than most of them.

Q. That spring was used, wasn't it?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose so; but it never was used in our brigade. I am speaking of that.

Q. Did you know whether the men had to go a great distance to get the so-called lemonade and things of that sort?

A. There were, usually, wagons around selling lemonade.

Q. Was lemonade used principally?

A. It was used considerably.

Q. Do you know what it was made of?

A. That around our part of the camp was made by water from our part of the camp; that made in the booth was from Blue Springs.

Q. Does a muddy discoloration of water indicate that it is not fit for drinking purposes?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. Under what circumstances does mud in the water render it unfit for drinking?

A. Well, if the mud was from alkali soil or from decayed vegetable matter it would be unfit for drinking.

Q. But, aside from that, the drainage from an ordinary country, such as we have through three or four or a half dozen States here, is the presence of mud in the water liable to be a very serious objection to its use?

A. If the mud is surface drainage it must be.

Q. Well, mud necessarily comes from the surface?

A. Muddy water is not a good drinking water.

Q. Did you ever see any streams in the neighborhood of Lexington that after rains were not muddy?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are not those streams perfectly good for drinking?

A. Not safe at that time.

Q. Well, the whole country would be depopulated if that were so. Did you make any examination of that water?

A. No.

Q. You based your assertions upon your impressions simply?

A. From my examination of the country, and the fact that there was that epidemic was a sufficient reason.

Q. Would the chemical examination show the constituents, or what kind of salts were in it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A bacteriological examination would show what?

A. They have never found the typhoid bacillus yet, as I know.

Q. It has been found?

A. Yes, sir; but that is not by that method yet.

Q. If both examinations were made and the uniform result was that there were not any germs in it, would you still insist that that water should be boiled?

A. I would want it boiled.

Q. Would you prefer deep wells?

A. Yes, sir; if they could cut off the surface water.

Q. A number of those were closed up and the handles had been taken off?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As I understand, your objection to the water is an important matter, as I look at it. This water is unfit for use, first, because typhoid exists; second, because it increases by drainage; and third, because the water is not clear?

A. I didn't say anything about the water not being clear. We know that is the reason that the typhoid spread above everything else.

Q. Where did you get your milk?

A. We didn't have any milk. We got it just for coffee.

Q. Did you examine it?

A. We would examine it superficially.

Q. So you don't know whether there was any typhoid bacilli in it or not?

A. No, sir.

Q. So you don't know whether in a healthful condition or not?

A. I don't.

Q. Please tell me what the value of a brigade surgeon is?

A. Well, it depends upon what authority you give him.

Q. I have been trying to find out what authority he has.

A. I don't have very much.

Q. Then his use is correspondingly little?

A. Well, we attended to the sanitary requirements and looked after the regimental surgeons and saw that they worked up to them; they never knew anything about them.

Q. Now, I suppose the training of this man in paper work—was much of that occupying your attention?

A. Not very much. Some had no record of men sick, or anything.

Q. As a result of your services, what do you think of the amount of paper work that is required of medical officers?

A. There may be some cases in which it can be improved; I don't think there is too much; I don't think there is enough in some cases.

Q. Would not the department be benefited by devoting more time to medicine and less to papers?

A. I don't think so; I don't think there is too much paper work.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Doctor, if your three regiments had maintained perfect health while all the surrounding regiments suffered with typhoid who would get the credit for it?

A. It would be due to the officers of the regiments.

Q. And the brigade surgeon would not be entitled to it?

A. If it was due to any plan he had had carried out he would come in for his share of it.

Q. If you didn't have a brigade surgeon who would look after them; the inspector?

A. They didn't have inspectors.

Q. They were independent of you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The officers did the inspecting of the camps?

A. Yes, sir; the brigade surgeon did; and they had a division line inspector.

Q. The condition of the camps gradually improved?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the typhoid increased rapidly?

A. It didn't increase beyond the period of incubation of typhoid.

Q. The evidence before the commission is to the effect that boiled water is unpleasant; they don't like to bring it so far, and so they drank the water there. All the analyses showed it to be good?

A. They didn't know about the analyses.

Q. Doctor, wouldn't that naturally send the men to the nearest place around the camp to drink out of the pools and streams, because a man naturally drinks out of the first place he comes to?

A. Yes, sir; naturally so.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. WILLIAM COGGSWELL.

Maj. WILLIAM COGGSWELL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. William Coggswell; major, surgeon Eighth Massachusetts; commissioned May 4, 1898.

Q. Since the date of your commission where have you been stationed?

A. First at South Framingham, our State camp, until the 15th or 16th of May, when we started for Chickamauga Park. We reached there on the 21st of May, and were there until the 1st of August, I think, or thereabouts, when I went back to the State on leave until the 1st of September. I was gone three weeks and then returned to Lexington, and after a few days with my own regiment I was detailed as brigade surgeon, which I am at present.

Q. Were you serving with your command at Chickamauga?

A. With my command for the most of the time. I was detailed with an ambulance company for about ten days.

Q. Outside of that you were with your command?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the medical condition of your command during the time you were at Chickamauga?

A. I do not know what you mean.

Q. As to the health and strength and all that sort of thing.

A. When we first reached there the health of the command during the first two weeks was extremely critical. They had lost at the end of the second week between 25 and 30 pounds per man. Both officers and men were extremely weak. I counted 30 men who dropped while their names were being called. Soon after that, or about that time, they gradually began to pick up slowly until the middle or latter part of June, and during July they had regained somewhat in weight, strength, and vitality, and the sickness had gone down. I think four or five were in the division hospital at that time. That lasted for perhaps three weeks. After that time the typhoid broke into the regiment in some way, and it increased very rapidly until the 1st of September. There were from 10 to 12 fever cases a day, which were being rapidly sent to the division hospital. When I reached Lexington, the 1st of the month, I found a large number of fever cases in the regiment, and I think in the first three days I was on duty for two days and three nights without taking off my clothes. The first three days there were 100 cases I took by the clinical thermometer. There was some trouble in getting ambulances, but by working both day and night I was able to rid the regiment of a large part of the fever which was brought from Chickamauga. Since that time cases of fever have developed which have been diagnosed until in the Eighth Massachusetts—which I have kept more closely track of until within the last ten days—no cases of fever have been sent to the division hospital.

Q. To what do you attribute the sickness of the first two or three weeks at Chickamauga?

A. I would say here that to have given a good deal more thought to these things I would have been pleased. I took down these notes while waiting outside: From May 5 to May 11 we were on the ordinary camp rations, which we were accustomed to have at South Framingham. On May 11 we started on army rations, until May 15, I think, we had two supplies of fresh meat, both officers and men. We desired to get into army life as soon as possible. The temperature was below zero some of the time and we had a snowstorm. When we started out, we were four or five days reaching Chattanooga. Besides that, I think we were eighteen hours making the trip down, and our traveling rations consisted of hard-tack and Armour's corned beef and baked beans, and I think that was all. The quartermaster would telegraph ahead for coffee; sometimes we connected with the coffee and sometimes we didn't. We stayed eighteen hours at Chattanooga, and then it took us four hours to reach camp. We bivouacked, and the men got some kind of rations, and then we marched to our places that were assigned to us about 3 miles from Lytle station. It was dry and dusty, and the men were still on the hard-tack and, I think, also bacon. We didn't have fresh beef until the 28th or 29th. That made about two or three weeks without meat for the enlisted men. There was a good deal of excitement, of course, and we started right out without much drill. We had come from a climate of 32° down to a climate of 90°, and then in the evening the temperature would drop 20° rapidly. From 5 to 7.30 we drilled and did other work which Colonel Pew went into. On this kind of food their vitality diminished rapidly. In addition to this the water had to be carried for a long distance, and there was a great deal of lime in it, which affected the men, giving them a good deal of diarrhea. There was diarrhea and there was the heat for those coming from a cold climate and from the lack of proper food and the sudden change and the severe drill. The men drank wherever and whatever they wanted, the laws of hygiene were not known to them, and, in addition, the food was not, at that time, what was needed, in my opinion.

Q. After the men had become accustomed to the new life they improved pretty rapidly?

A. One day I had 500 sick calls, with an average anywhere from 300 to 500; not

necessarily all sick men, but they would come and report some diarrhea or something. We had one month of pretty good health.

Q. About what time did you discover typhoid coming on you?

A. I am uncertain as to the date. It was, I think, the middle of July or the latter part.

Q. Did it spread rapidly through your command, or comparatively slowly for a time?

A. Well, when I went away typhoid had spread pretty rapidly.

Q. It had been suspected before?

A. From the very beginning I expected it at any time, as all regiments are not immuned to it.

Q. To what did you attribute that outbreak?

A. Some cases, it seemed to me, were from the water and food; and in the food I include milk, but more in regard to the water from the surface drainage. The many drinks—lemonade, etc.—from some of the hucksters around there. They went down to some of these little streams and got their water. Of course, when I saw it I would warn the men; but lemonade was sold in large quantities, and then the drinking receptacle, if it was washed out at all, it was washed out with surface water, as were the receptacles in which milk was brought. Some of the filthiest places there sold milk; you could smell them when within several feet of them; probably they were washed out with this surface water. When typhoid cases went to the hospital, I have seen the clothing and also the trousers, which I am almost sure were not boiled. Nothing of that kind was boiled, and to my knowledge there were cases of typhoid that died and the same blankets were taken up by others. Of course they were not careful in washing their hands, and then they washed them in pails from which they would drink. And then, in addition to that, perhaps one of the largest sources of infection I can think of were the flies. They were in abundance. The men defecated all over the ground wherever they could, but I think not perhaps in the Eighth Regiment—not in my sight; but otherwise they did. You understand, also, that men have walking typhoid, and then the bread would be contaminated with their fingers.

Q. Those are the causes?

A. Yes, sir; some of them, and there are also others.

Q. Now, were these conditions known to the medical inspectors of your brigade, division, or corps?

A. Well, I do not know whether it was known or not. All of these things about which I have spoken here I spoke of to my superior officers.

Q. Could they not have been as pertinent to anybody else as you?

A. I think the surgeons of the regiment had a chance to see better than the corps or division headquarters.

Q. But they would easily have been seen by the inspectors?

A. If they were looking. I do not know what their orders were, but I saw them very little.

Q. Did you know of any complaints being made by your brigade, corps, or medical officers to the higher authorities upon the condition of things—to the general commanding?

A. I have one letter directed to the chief surgeon of the Third Division, sent by Major Mearns. About the middle part of June he became our brigade surgeon, and he called attention to these facts.

Q. Did you have occasion to visit the division hospital at all?

A. The Third Division hospital?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Quite frequently.

Q. As you observed it, what was its condition?

A. There was a great lack of executive ability.

Q. Was that or might that have been very apparent to any medical officer, especially brigade, division, or division surgeon visiting it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether the chief officer was officially reprimanded or relieved from duty for this condition—the chief surgeon at the division hospital?

A. Well, he was, as I understand it. I was in charge of the hospital.

Q. Did the chief surgeon have other duties than the corps hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did those other duties take up most of his time?

A. I was very busy. I have seen him mornings when I was there.

Q. Was this man relieved at any time for incompetency?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you ever see the chief medical officer carry on an inspection of the hospitals or camps?

A. I remember of seeing the medical director; he came once in the Eighth Massachusetts camp; he came to me and had a talk of half an hour; that is all I saw of him in the camp, personally.

Q. Is it likely you would have seen him if he had been there more often?

A. He might have ridden through without my knowing it.

Q. You probably would have been informed of his presence if he had been in the camp?

A. I think I would.

Q. Then we are to infer that the inspection was rare—conspicuous by its absence?

A. I saw the division surgeon once, but the corps surgeon I saw often.

Q. Who was he?

A. Huidekoper.

Q. Did he make inspections often?

A. I saw him twice and talked with him.

Q. You were there about two months?

A. Three and one-half months.

Q. But during that time your chief medical officer visited you twice?

A. Yes, sir; I presume he might have come oftener than that.

Q. Did you have trouble in getting medical supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was it—in waiting, or not getting them at all?

A. When we reached Chickamauga Park I had exhausted some supplies which the State had furnished me with, and I collected from the company commanders the funds to buy the necessary drugs until I could reach the camp on the 21st of May. I saw Colonel Hartsuff, who was then chief medical officer of the camp, as I understand, and I asked him as to the method of buying or securing supplies. He informed me that the medical chests containing medicines were to be along in a few days, and for me to make out requisitions on any piece of paper at all. My field desk, which contained, or should have contained, the necessary blanks and forms, had not arrived. He said those would be along in a few days. He said, "You may add the drugs you want, and take them down to the supply depot, down near Lytle Station." So I made out some salts and diarrhea mixtures and some things like that and sent them down by the hospital steward. All of those articles were scratched off and the paper brought back, saying we could not have them then, but in a few days. I found on May 22 a copy of a requisition for hospital supplies. Colonel Pew was in command of the brigade. It allowed 2 ambulances, 8 mules and equipments for the mules, 4 horses, and 4 sets of equipments. This was directed to Lieutenant-Colonel Hartsuff. Most of my papers were destroyed at Chickamauga.

Q. Did that include any requisitions for medicines?

A. Apparently not, and I immediately went to Chattanooga with more funds and got enough to tide me over and last me about three days; then I had to go again. All these papers had to be made, not by the division surgeon, but by myself, and then approved by the corps surgeon, and then would not be ready to receive patients until June 9. They began to get supplies about that time. I began making requisitions direct to the hospital, as ordered to; to take any piece of paper and write for the necessary drugs and present them at first to Major Clark, who was next in charge to Major Griffith, who reached there about that time. At first he had very few supplies there, and of course what he had had to be divided among the division. I would most always scratch out or cross off more than half, so that I practically ordered every thirty-six hours drugs and medicines; and about that time the Massachusetts Aid Association began to send something, and I bought in Chattanooga, but I never neglected every thirty-six hours not sending up for necessary drugs.

Q. When these requisitions were sent up, were the necessary articles left on or were those struck off—quinine, morphine, salts, etc.?

A. Those were the main things I asked for, and they were struck off sometimes.

Q. Was that because they didn't have them, or was it not in the necessary form?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did you ever have requisitions on ordinary paper returned to you because they were not the proper form?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On what occasions?

A. I can not tell now; but in regard to the application of sick leave of officers it is a regular form. I informed Major Griffith I would need it, and he said, "I have one or two, I can not spare them, but you can take this and make a copy," which I did, and then forwarded it through the channels. It was returned, saying it was necessary to secure the proper blanks. I then sent back word I had been ordered by Major Griffith to make a copy of this, and that he could not spare any more, and asked for further instructions. They said blanks could be gotten if I sent to the proper place, and I went back to Major Griffith, whom I thought in this particular case could have allowed me to have one blank.

Q. By whom was this indorsement made?

A. I can not tell whether it was from the assistant adjutant-general of the Third Corps or whom.

Q. It did not come through the hands of the chief surgeon of the command?

A. As a rule, those papers went down in this way. In the first place they went from the regimental surgeon to the brigade surgeon, and he forwards them to the assistant adjutant-general, who forwards them to the division surgeon; then it is returned back through those channels.

Q. Were you refused medical supplies at any time because proper blanks were not used for requisitions?

A. I do not recall any medical supplies being refused because I did not have proper blanks.

Q. Did you regard spring water and well water there as proper for drinking purposes?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?

A. It had a great deal of lime in it—lime and mud, I think it was. There were few springs that I do not believe surface water could get in. That is, without having it boiled.

Q. You knew of no chemical or bacteriological examination?

A. No, sir.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF CAPT. G. B. DUNCAN.**

Capt. G. B. DUNCAN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and where you have been on duty since the war with Spain.

A. Captain and assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, recently returned from duty in Porto Rico. I have served as adjutant-general of a division, and also adjutant-general of the Ponce district.

Q. What time did you arrive at Porto Rico?

A. July 24.

Q. What time did you return from there?

A. I arrived in New York City the 12th of October.

Q. What transport did you come on?

A. I came back on a civil vessel. I can't think of the name. It belongs to the Ceballos line.

Q. Do you remember, Captain, a transport, *Obdam*, leaving Ponce for New York, and having on board, among other passengers, 90 or more sick men?

A. Yes, sir; I think there must have been 60 or 70 convalescents.

Q. What time was this?

A. In the latter part of September.

Q. Do you remember what instructions were given as to the troops that were to be taken aboard that vessel?

A. Yes, sir; I am conversant with all the facts.

Q. Be kind enough to tell them in your own way.

A. When the troops were withdrawn from Porto Rico a certain number of men of General Wilson's command were left behind, who were too sick to be carried on ordinary transports. As these men grew better they were collected together from the various hospitals by General Henry. There were some 90 or 100 men there from the Sixth Illinois. They had regular rations issued to them, had camps, and from what I saw were able to take care of themselves. General Henry was very anxious to have these men returned to their regiments in the United States, and when the *Obdam* arrived it was delayed several days from unloading on account of the heavy weather, and during this time he arranged to have these men sent back, and to this end he sent to General Brooke, at Rio Pedro, and he said he thought it would be desirable to send Dr. Cook in charge. General Brooke telegraphed to him to send back to the United States only men who were able to take care of themselves; that no doctor could be spared from the island to take care of them. This vessel was to go by the way of Santiago, and only those perfectly well or thoroughly convalescent should be sent back, but if he needed a surgeon to take the doctor of a Georgia regiment attached to General Grant's staff, who had been ordered back to join his regiment and be mustered out. Orders were sent to this doctor to go back. In the meantime, Dr. Seaman, who was surgeon of the volunteer engineers, had been very anxious to go back, and he has been in the office several times to see if he could not go back on a transport in charge of the sick. Finally he made application to go back on leave of absence. He said he had important business to attend to in New York City. He came into the adjutant-general's office a few days before the ship was to leave. In the meantime, this Georgia surgeon had not reported, and Dr. Seaman was directed to make

all the preparations, as he was an available man. Two days before it sailed he came in and got permission to send a personal telegram to General Brooke, to the effect that he had a lawsuit on hand involving \$90,000, and if he could not get back he would have to resign, which he did not want to do. The order came then to let him go on the *Obdam*. In order that there should be no doubt about this status, General Henry then gave his order that he should take charge of these people in case of emergency; that he should personally take every man on board that vessel, and he was not to take any man in a condition not to stand the trip. These orders were made in writing, are a part of the special orders of the district of Ponce, and are there on file. The day before the *Obdam* was to sail the doctor came in to get his orders; he had been making preparations the day before. Previous to this time I had told him what his orders were to be. He was to take no man who was sick. He wanted some special diets for them, and I said, "Doctor, you have received orally your orders, and now they are written. You are to take no man on board that vessel who is not able to eat regular rations. The General does not want any sick men taken on that transport; it is not provided with doctors, stewards, or anything of that sort. It is to go to Santiago, and if you take sick people you will probably get into trouble over it." After some more conversation he left. That night about 8 o'clock I had a telephone from an officer saying that the Doctor had then one hundred and some patients, and he said 90 of them were sent down and taken aboard who were unprovided with rations or knives, forks, or spoons. I reported to General Henry, and he said it was too late then to send things on board, but I gave the necessary orders for the ordnance officer, and he seems to have had them on board, and the ship sailed the next day.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know whether Dr. Seaman received any hospital supplies from any of the hospital ships or medical purveyor, or anywhere?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know that he didn't?

A. No, sir; I don't.

Q. He did made requisitions on the *Relief*, and he received from her a lot of supplies. He violated the orders that were given him, then, in taking any sick men?

A. Absolutely.

Q. The ship was unprovided in any respect for sick men?

A. So far as known.

Q. It is understood so there, was it? Then the difficulties arising on the passage were such as were caused by the disobeying of orders on the part of the medical officer sent in charge?

A. I would think so, sir.

Q. Do you know anything in regard to the men who reached New York? Have you seen any of them?

A. No, sir; I have not.

Q. So far as your official knowledge goes, you simply know that Dr. Seaman violated his instructions and disobeyed orders? If the sick were without proper preparation for sick men, it was because of such violation of orders by him?

A. Absolutely, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. How many men did he take, do you know, besides the convalescents?

A. I don't know. I supposed that he had only taken the convalescents; that is what General Henry had intended.

Q. What knowledge did you receive then that he had taken others?

A. I have no other than the newspaper reports.

Q. That is what he reported to the paper?

A. Yes, sir.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF CAPT. T. C. CHALMERS.**

Capt. T. C. CHALMERS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, regiment, and date of commission.

A. T. C. Chalmers; captain and assistant surgeon, and acting surgeon of the Twelfth New York Volunteers. Date of commission, May 6, 1898.

Q. Where have you been, Doctor, since your entry into the service?

A. Peekskill first, and then Chickamauga.

Q. What time did you come to Chickamauga?

A. We left Peekskill, say, on the 17th of May, and arrived at Chickamauga on the 20th of May. I was attached to the reserve, I think, the 2d or 3d of July, and sailed with the reserve hospital on the 21st or 22d of July from Newport News, on the *Massachusetts*, and arrived at Ponce, or rather on a reef outside about 3 miles, on the 2d of August. We were on that reef about five or six days, and then we went from there to Aroya by steam.

Q. What time did you return here?

A. I left the 17th of September and got back to my regiment on the 2d day of October.

Q. You joined your regiment here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During the time that you were with your regiment were you satisfactorily supplied with medicines and medical stores?

A. We had a lot of State medicines with us at Peekskill, and after getting to Chattanooga we were only partially supplied with what we wanted.

Q. How has it been since you have been here?

A. Why, we are getting, figuratively speaking, all we want. We go down after them and sometimes don't get them, but can get them the next day.

Q. During that trip to Porto Rico were you supplied, and also on your return?

A. No, sir; I guess on the *Massachusetts* it was about as rank as you could get it.

Q. While you were at Chickamauga, you say you didn't get your supplies except in a limited way?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To what do you attribute the insufficiency of supplies and any delays in getting supplies?

A. Well, I think the insufficiency of supplies was due to the large number of troops there and not having the proper supply on hand.

Q. Did you make your proper requisitions of what you needed while there?

A. The then surgeon of the regiment did.

Q. Do you know anything as to the character of those requisitions—as to the extent? Sometimes they are for many things and sometimes for few.

A. I remember while I was acting surgeon, which was for about ten days before I was detached, they were made in the regular way, and they were approved at headquarters; but when we got down to the supply department they didn't have them on hand; not only drugs, but not even a field desk, and I had no paper or regular requisition blanks.

Q. What medicines were not on hand, and were not supplied to you?

A. I don't know as I could state specifically, as I was then assistant surgeon.

Q. Take the more important drugs; were you able to get the quinine you needed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what morphia you needed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have sulphate of magnesia?

A. We were out of both that and castor oil at one time.

Q. Did you have anything you could substitute?

A. Yes, sir; cathartic pills; but even those were shy.

Q. Did you have calomel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how many tablets were you able to get?

A. At one time we only had one-eighth grain tablets.

Q. How many did you get of those?

A. As to the number, I don't remember, sir.

Q. Did you get them in bottles?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know what number of tablets were in the bottle?

A. I think they held 500.

Q. How many of those 500-pill bottles did you get?

A. At the special time that I remember I think our requisition was for six bottles of one-half grain, and I got three bottles of one-eighth grain, but that was afterwards made up on a subsequent requisition.

Q. Were you at any time without the necessary supplies of such calomel as you needed?

A. Well, I was never without a supply of calomel, or something else that could be used in that capacity.

Q. Were you ever out so that the wants of the command for twenty-four hours could not be filled?

A. You mean calomel?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I don't remember specifically about that, for the reason that I was assistant surgeon then.

Q. At the time you speak of the calomel, did you have any grape powder?

A. I don't think we had any at any time.

Q. Did you have anything you could substitute?

A. Well, we could use cathartic pills, of course, or salts.

Q. Was there any time that you had charge of the medical force in your command that you could not produce the desired effect in any case with the medicines you had on hand?

A. Well, at times we were short of medicines that we could get and we had to substitute. Of course we can't substitute and get the same results.

Q. Did any man in your command, so far as you personally know, suffer material injury, or was his disease allowed to become more severe on account of these drugs you say you didn't have?

A. No; I don't suppose there were any, because we would substitute and get around until we got the effect.

Q. Did you receive orders to send your sick to the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you obey that order?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way and how promptly?

A. Well, we were told to send the severe cases to the division hospital—that was one of the first started; and we kept a larger number in quarters or counted

as in quarters. The ambulance came around at various times and we sent a slip up with them to the division hospital.

Q. Were they received at the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the maximum time that you kept a case before you sent it to the division hospital?

A. Under this order—this order was issued for twenty-four hours—

Q. The order was to send within twenty-four hours?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that obeyed?

A. If a man was so much better that he would be out in twenty-four hours I would not send him.

Q. Did you keep any seriously ill in quarters for more than twenty-four hours?

A. No, sir; I don't think we did while I was assistant surgeon. Our regiment was in very good condition.

Q. You went to the reserve hospital?

A. No, sir; the reserve hospital of the First Army Corps. The reserve hospital in Chickamauga had no patients; the division hospital had the patients, and as soon as we were taken away from Chickamauga we became the main hospital.

Q. Did you have any tents up?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?

A. I think we put up about 32 hospital tents.

Q. To accommodate how many patients?

A. I believe we were supposed to accommodate 200 patients. They were put up to drill the men.

Q. Were those tents floored?

A. No, sir; they were not expected to receive patients.

Q. You had 32?

A. Yes, sir, at first, and afterwards they were sent away to the division hospitals.

Q. How many were taken away?

A. At one time we only had five tents left.

Q. There never was a time when extra accommodations for 30 patients could not have been found at your hospital?

A. No, sir; they could have been sent there. We would have been glad to have them, but it was not the intention, I believe, to send them there, though.

Q. Did you have medical supplies there?

A. No, sir; we had very few; enough for our men.

Q. To what extent did you have supplies there?

A. We had only ordinary supplies for dispensary work.

Q. You had some drugs, however?

A. We had a few drugs; we had the medical chests.

Q. There was a constant complaint that men could not be received at the division hospital, and they were sent back to regiments, and yet at the same time 5 to 30 tents were ready and could have been occupied in six hours?

A. No, sir; I have given you a wrong impression. At this time I don't think the division hospitals were overcrowded; this was in the first two weeks of July, when the health of the command was very good.

Q. There was no occasion at that time, then, for the tents to be occupied?

A. No, sir; nor intended it should.

Q. The division hospitals of the First Army Corps, up to the time you left, were sufficiently provided with tents?

A. No, sir; I don't think they were, because they were sending all the time to us for them.

- Q. You were never completely exhausted?
- A. No, sir; because we held these five tents, which had supplies in for the dispensary.
- Q. Who was in command of that hospital?
- A. Maj. Lawrence S. Smith.
- Q. Of what?
- A. The First Pennsylvania.
- Q. Who was medical director of the First Corps?
- A. Colonel Huidekoper.
- Q. It was therefore possible that any requisition for hospital tents could be filled by taking them tents away from you?
- A. Well, he did take the tents away.
- Q. But you tell me there never was a time when you didn't have five tents?
- A. Well, we could not spare them, because we were under orders to move, and expected to get right off for Porto Rico.
- Q. If the men were overcrowded and lying out without shelter, your tents could have been used, and you could have got your tents at the other end of the line; the interest of the sick was to come first?
- A. Yes, sir; but we were then under orders to move to Porto Rico, and the interest of those going in that command should have been looked after. You could not tell about five hospital tents, more or less, whether they would not be likely to make more difference in this campaign than here.
- Q. You sailed from Newport News?
- A. Yes, sir; on the transport *Massachusetts*.
- Q. How many troops were on?
- A. I think 1,193 troops and about 1,200 horses.
- Q. Was she provided with proper means for accommodating this number of men?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. In what were the accommodations lacking?
- A. I think, as far as the men were concerned, in everything.
- Q. Was there room on the decks to lie down?
- A. No, sir; not for all of them.
- Q. Was everything between the decks filled up?
- A. Yes, sir; and the other berth deck was below the mules.
- Q. Who was chief medical officer?
- A. I don't know which one ranked after Major Smith, who was taken ill on the way down.
- Q. Did you have any supplies?
- A. That transport had commissary supplies, quartermaster's supplies, and hospital supplies.
- Q. To what extent?
- A. To a limited extent. Well, I don't know, sir, because I could not tell you, as I did not have anything to do with that part of it.
- Q. Did you have any sick on board?
- A. We left them at Chickamauga and at Newport News; we left a few cases and a few cases developed going down.
- Q. How did you take care of the sick going down?
- A. We made a hospital on the upper deck, and roped off and run a sort of dispensary and treated from the medical chests, which we had to go down into the hold to get.
- Q. Did your chief medical officer look after the placing of such medical supplies as would likely be needed on that voyage?
- A. Dr. Smith was in charge, but our reserve hospital and ambulance corps was in charge of the loading at Newport News.

Q. Were you loaded with a certain amount of supplies likely to be needed on the way down?

A. We were not, because they were turned over to the quartermaster's department. We did not know we were going to have anything to do with taking care of the sick going down.

Q. Was there a limited amount of medicine put where it could be gotten?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any direction with it?

A. I am unable to answer.

Q. That belonged to Major Smith?

A. Either Major Smith or Major Kean.

Q. Now, you speak very strongly about the *Massachusetts*; will you be kind enough to tell us about the overcrowding; was it a military necessity or not?

A. It was not intended to take the City Troop of Philadelphia, but at the last minute their 100 men and 100 and odd horses were taken on board, and this crowded us.

Q. So as to make it disagreeable on the way down?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was thought they should be taken with as limited a transportation as possible?

A. We had the usual amount of sick, but we had few of typhoid, etc.

Q. How many sick men did you land at Porto Rico?

A. Those who needed medical care, about 10 or 12.

Q. Were these men sent to the hospital?

A. I don't know, sir, what disposition was made of them.

Q. You stayed on the transport how long after the troops disembarked?

A. I stayed on five or six days after she got on the reef.

Q. When you left Newport News all on board were well?

A. Well, we only had 100 men of our own organization, and I know nothing about that.

Q. Were the commissary supplies sufficient for the men on board that ship—the travel rations?

A. So far as our organization was concerned we had travel rations enough, but they were not the right kind.

Q. What were they?

A. One kind they had was canned tomatoes and hard-tack and coffee.

Q. Bacon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any canned meat?

A. After a day or two they went down and got some meat from the stores.

Q. There was plenty on board?

A. I can speak only from the fact that they put in an inexhaustible supply.

Q. You say these supplies were not proper. Why wasn't hard-tack, coffee, bacon, and beans proper rations for well men?

A. Well, the men on a trip of that kind naturally couldn't eat this cold ration very well.

Q. Was there no cooking on board?

A. It was supposed to be done down in the galley, but there was always trouble with the crew.

Q. You had coffee?

A. Yes, sir; but it was always late and we had to take turns at the galley.

Q. Do you suppose the conditions could have been much better, taking into account the desire for a rapid passage?

A. I think it could have been so arranged that the coffee could all have been made together and got at regular times.

Q. Your reserve hospital corps men were supposed to be men in good health?

A. Well, they were men turned over by the regiments.

Q. Well, they were supposed to be well men?

A. Oh, certainly.

Q. They were supposed to be able to eat solid rations?

A. No, sir; I found a great many of them suffering with seasickness; it was smooth all the way; but a good many had contracted diarrhea; those I did not include when I spoke of the sick; they were still doing duty.

Q. Did your senior medical officer supply any hospital stores?

A. We had our own medical chests.

Q. Therefore you had coffee and you had rice?

A. No, sir; we had none of those stores at all; those were not issued to us until after we got down there.

Q. You had condensed milk?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Plenty of it?

A. Only in their coffee.

Q. Now, after you reached there, the condition, as I understand it, on board the *Massachusetts* might prevail on any expedition which is supposed to have only well men on board?

A. No; I don't think that is so. We had water that was brackish, and we did not have water so the animals could drink for twenty-four hours.

Q. You left Newport News when?

A. August 26.

Q. Did you have an ample supply of water then?

A. No, sir; we never could get enough water.

Q. Did the *Massachusetts* have a condenser on board?

A. Yes, sir; but the engineer claimed it could not be worked.

Q. After you reached Porto Rico what were your duties?

A. There I was left on board after running on a reef. After that I unloaded all my own stores.

Q. After that where did you go?

A. I landed and went into camp at Ponce, and they were all taken off and then they were ordered to go back to Arroyo at once.

Q. You went there?

A. I went and got my detachment; the rest went overland.

Q. You went with a certain part of your hospital corps?

A. I went with the hospital corps, acting as quartermaster detail.

Q. The men were under your immediate command?

A. Yes, sir. We went to Arroyo on another steamer.

Q. Then what did you do?

A. We got there in about two days, ahead of the main body. I was in charge and unloaded the stores.

Q. After you got everything unloaded, did you organize the hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For your own men simply?

A. There was a hospital there already.

Q. You didn't organize a hospital, then, personally?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you go on duty in this hospital?

A. No, sir; I was on detail.

Q. Did you remain on detail all the time?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long were you in Arroyo?

A. I think about nine or ten days, and then we were moved up to Cuamo. It was the main hospital there.

Q. How many tents were in that hospital?

A. Well, at first, we were without tents; we got them as fast as they could be gotten. The expedition came down on different boats, they were held at Ponce, and Cuamo got the worst end of it, and the hospital ship *Relief* came down with 24 or 25 hospital tents finally.

Q. Did you have any medical charge of them?

A. Yes, sir; I had a ward.

Q. What was the character, principally, of the diseases there?

A. Malaria and typhoid.

Q. Did you have a sufficient quantity of medical supplies?

A. No, sir; we were very short. We were out of quinine one day.

Q. So much so that patients suffered for want of medicines?

A. Well, I think any of the cases would have been better off, not that they would die. We had to draw our supplies overland for 50 miles.

Q. How long did you have to draw for?

A. A requisition had to be made and sent to Major Smith, and afterwards they would sometimes send back word that the supplies were not to be had.

Q. What were the articles not to be had?

A. At one time quinine was not to be had; that was only one day at that time. Phenacetine was out at one time for some time. We had no coal-tar products at all.

Q. How long were you without antipyrine, phenacetine, or any of the rest of them?

A. I think it might possibly have been a week or less.

Q. Were you without the ordinary medicines that may be required for either opening the bowels or locking them up?

A. Well, we had calomel. We didn't have castor oil at all. We had salts and we had opium.

Q. Then you practically had enough to deal with the cases you had?

A. These things were running short all the time.

Q. Anything that you could not substitute?

A. Even at times we could not substitute anything; the substitutes would be out.

Q. Were many of your cases typhoid?

A. Yes, sir; I had a number.

Q. Under ordinary circumstances, won't the typhoid fever patient be better off if left alone, with careful nursing, than if continually dosed?

A. I don't think it is a good plan.

Q. Were you without stimulants?

A. We were very shy of whisky at all times. I think whisky and brandy were better in those cases.

Q. You can always substitute something else?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose so.

Q. What transport did you come back on?

A. The *Yucatan*.

Q. What was on board?

A. Only a few convalescent cases; I should say not more than 50.

Q. Was she in a condition to properly transport these men?

A. They had staterooms as far as they went, and we went to Santiago on our way.

Q. You had plenty of medical supplies?

A. None at all until we got to Santiago. I happened to have some in my individual chest.

Q. Did you make a requisition for any?

A. I was not in charge of the sick. I went as a passenger.

Q. Under whose order were the sick sent on board that boat?

A. I don't know; my orders came from General Brooke; I got transportation through the quartermaster.

Q. Somebody should have had charge of that?

A. These convalescents were convalescents of the first class, and expected to go on travel rations, but as we sailed the quartermaster asked me to look after any that were sick.

Q. He didn't expect any to be sick?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there any real sick on board?

A. There was one case of rheumatic fever, one of the officers who came from our hospital, and one or two men had a high temperature.

Q. Was this officer seriously ill?

A. He had had typhoid and malaria both.

Q. Had any officer a right to let him go; was he sufficiently convalescent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then there was nothing out of the way on the *Yucatan*?

A. There was nothing; but we should have had some medical supplies. I asked the quartermaster just before we sailed in regard to that and he said he didn't have any; he used the ship's medicines. I had a call from this same officer. He was in a failing condition and I wanted strychnine, and I found nothing was to be had from the ship's stores. I found in my trunk an old haversack which had some strychnine in it.

Q. Was that man a fit subject to be discharged from the hospital?

A. At the time he left the hospital he was. He left 45 miles away, some three days before.

Q. How was he transported that 45 miles?

A. He came by another transport from Arroyo, and came there by carriage.

Q. When you received him, did you note his condition?

A. No, sir; I think he ran about too much at Ponce.

Q. When did you arrive at Montauk?

A. I didn't go there. I went right to New York. We went to Santiago and took on board Major Money, son of Senator Money, and a doctor of the same regiment. He had remittent fever, I think. A contract surgeon came up from there, and he was in charge after that. I went up and told General Wood there were no medicines on board, and I got what I needed.

By General DODGE:

Q. Doctor, who was in command; what military officer?

A. Captain Pitcher, of the Eighth Infantry.

Q. Was he quartermaster of the boat?

A. No, sir; a man by the name of Reed was.

Q. Was this Captain Pitcher in command of 1,100 men?

A. I don't know. He was the ranking officer on board, and he was in command of General Brooke's staff.

Q. Do you know whether the *Massachusetts* was examined and reported upon by General Brooke's officers?

A. That, of course, I do not know, sir. Captain Reed was the commissary officer in charge. I know, in one instance, the men bought what little ice there was and paid a high price, and they sold ice water at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a pitcher.

Q. Who sold that?

A. The steward; and the beer on board was sold for 25 cents a bottle. I only paid 15.

Q. Did Captain Pitcher know of it?

A. It was reported to him.

Q. What action did he take?

A. He said it would be stopped; but it was not. The ice water and beer were sold to the men. The water was brackish, and the mules and horses were without water, in one case, for twenty-four hours. The officers took the command away from the captain when we got down there, and put the mate in charge. As soon as that happened they said everything ran perfectly. The mates worked together, and the pumps began to work. I understand that is hearsay. They ran her aground, but I think his charts were wrong.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. JAMES PARKER.

Lieut. Col. JAMES PARKER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and what duty you have been upon since the 15th of April, or when you were mustered into the United States service.

A. Captain of Fourth United States Cavalry, lieutenant-colonel of Twelfth New York Volunteers. I was on mustering duty from May 2 to May 13. Since then I have been lieutenant-colonel Twelfth New York, and I have been several times on staff duty, once on General Sanger's staff as inspector of the division for about two weeks, and again on General Breckinridge's staff as inspector of sanitation for about two weeks.

Q. Since then?

A. Since then I have been with my regiment.

Q. Please state, in your own way, the conditions that you found at Chickamauga, the position the troops were in there at the time you were on staff duty as inspector, and what you saw as inspector.

A. The troops arrived at Chickamauga insufficiently provided for. It would have been an easy matter to have sent, in my opinion, to the mustering officers, before the regiments were mustered in, all necessary clothes, arms, and equipments for all practical purposes to their State camps. I arrived at Chickamauga and found the railroad more or less congested by the arrival of other troops, and when all the troops had been brought to Chickamauga the railroads were congested to a certain extent by the troops leaving for Porto Rico. As a result, there was difficulty in obtaining all the supplies necessary, and certain supplies, such as boards and planks for floors, barrels, lime, etc., I suppose, were kept for the last. When the rainy season arrived the troops were very hard at work, drilling six hours per day. They got very little sleep, tattoo being late and reveille being early. They slept on the ground and had one blanket apiece only. The overcoats were taken away for shipment, which could have been used for part of the bed, ordinarily, and men during the rainy season had only one change of clothing—that is, the clothing they had on their backs; in consequence they would become wet, and the illness that took place could be attributed very largely to these conditions. The reasons why they were not better supplied, it was expected that they would have immediate service. I must say, however, as inspector, that there were some things that might have been remedied by the authorities. Now, the First North Carolina Regiment was for one month without any arms of any

kind. Not even the men on guard had rifles. Their military education was put back just so much. They were humiliated in the presence of other troops, and I think it did not begin to improve until actually they got their guns and uniforms.

Q. What brigade were they in?

A. The Third Brigade, Third Division.

Q. What corps?

A. First Corps.

Q. Where were they encamped?

A. Right alongside the Ninth Pennsylvania.

Q. Who commanded the brigade?

A. General Andrews commands it now; I think he did then.

Q. Who commanded the division?

A. General Sanger.

Q. Do you know whether the arms were in Chattanooga or at the supply depot?

A. I do not know; they did not come.

Q. Do you know whether requisitions were made for them?

A. I do not.

Q. You only know they were not supplied?

A. Not supplied.

Q. Were other regiments in that condition?

A. Other regiments had to wait sometimes two or three weeks; the Twenty-first Kansas, for instance; they did guard duty I suppose for two weeks with sticks.

Q. What date was that?

A. The Twenty-first Kansas arrived there on May 20.

Q. Did they get their arms before the First North Carolina?

A. Yes, sir; I should say the First South Carolina, instead of North Carolina.

Q. How did you consider that ground upon which they were camped?

A. The ground was clay and magnesia limestone; that, according to Beech's manual of engineering, and certain manuals on camp sanitation, is considered a bad combination.

Q. Wasn't there plenty of ground where the limestone didn't show at the surface that was not occupied?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is not your camp here on limestone formation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In fact all this country over here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any report as to the location of the division and the ground it was encamped upon? Were they suitable or not for the division?

A. I did not, sir.

Q. Was there much sickness in that division at that time?

A. Not at the time I was inspecting.

Q. When you went on duty with General Breckinridge, what was the conclusion of your inspection of the camp at that time in relation to its sanitary condition?

A. It is my belief that when volunteers are encamped in a particular place, that the conditions should be ideal, for the reason that it is so difficult to carry sanitary precautions with such men. There was a complication as far as water was concerned; there were three or four sources of water, and you never could be assured that your men drank this or that water. There was the pipe-line water, condemned by some, and the water brought from the springs outside of the resources, which was generally considered good; the water which was obtained

from artesian wells, and which was very cold, and which the men liked very much and indulged in at the most frequent opportunities; and there were, finally, a number of old springs, some of them shallow wells, which were maintained in the park because they were landmarks, and from which the men procured water, and which I think was very bad.

Q. Isn't it your experience that troops almost invariably will procure the water from the surface wells or springs?

A. It is for that reason I say that the camping places would be better where there was no possibility of their obtaining but one kind of water.

Q. Do you think there are any such places as that in this country?

A. I think so.

Q. Well, for instance, where?

A. Where we are encamped at present.

Q. Can they obtain any such water?

A. I do not think so.

Q. Any wells in town?

A. Yes, sir; in town.

Q. Any out in your vicinity?

A. None, I think, available for the troops.

Q. Any at the farmhouses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it possible for the troops to obtain water from those?

A. It is possible, but hardly probable.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. For drinking?

A. Practically none.

Q. You boil all the water you use here, don't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do the cities boil it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then when in town they drink water not boiled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In Chickamauga you had a choice of waters for drinking purposes?

A. Well, the men preferred the water that was not obtained from the pipes.

Q. You say they prefer water from artesian wells?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why were they not allowed to drink that?

A. They were. The wells were dug by the park commissioners to one side of the camps after the troops arrived. When the troops arrived there was an extraordinary scarcity of water. You might say the men's tongues hung out for water; we had no barrels or no pipe lines, and the only water that could be obtained was from these little pools, wells, and springs in the immediate vicinity of the camps. Some of the regiments went so far as to dig more little wells in their camps.

Q. How long did that condition last, Colonel?

A. I think about three weeks, until the pipe line was established.

By General DODGE:

Q. When was the pipe line established, do you remember the date?

A. No, sir; I do not; the weather was very hot, and the troops wanted a great deal of water.

Q. The volunteer troops commenced to arrive about the middle of May?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the pipe line was put in about the last of May or first of June?

A. Yes, sir; somewhere along there.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. What transportation did your regiment bring?

A. None.

Q. How many wagons did you have to a regiment finally?

A. Well, we got in the end, 27 wagons to a regiment.

Q. What is your opinion, then, as to Chickamauga as a camping place for troops, taking everything into consideration?

A. I think Chickamauga Park is a very large place; there are very good springs in the park; and had a small number of troops been placed there it might have been made a very good camping ground; as it was, the troops had to be placed in positions that were more or less undesirable, for the reason that they were crowded.

Q. Wasn't there a pretty large part of the park that was not occupied?

A. Yes, sir; but it was largely wooded, and I do not consider woods a good camping place for troops; in the Regular Army we never consider them good camping places; after a shower the rain drips on the tents for sometime and the sun can not get on them to dry them out quickly, and if a storm comes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon say, it will keep that camp wet until 9 o'clock the next morning; if in the open ground it will dry up by 9 o'clock that night.

Q. Wasn't there open ground there?

A. There was, but the drills demanded it; as soon as the troops were put in the open ground the drills had to be diminished materially.

Q. Is it not a fact that troops going into war have got to fight in the woods in this and in other countries?

A. It is a fact; but in order to drill troops, especially good troops, you can not teach your troops the movements that are necessary.

Q. Do you not think that with the present system of drilling troops it is better to drill them upon the ground they are liable to fight upon?

A. I think to attempt to teach troops from the first to execute orders in the woods would be a great mistake. I think that the result of our large maneuvers that we have had at Chickamauga have shown that to be the case. Some of the things done in these maneuvers were simply ridiculous. If it had been done in the woods it would have been impossible for the brigade, division, and corps commanders to see what the men were doing and correct them.

Q. Do you or do you not know that through the civil war it was usual for us to drill our troops in the woodland—in the ground where they were to fight upon?

A. I do not know.

Q. The timber there—you can drive a wagon through anywhere?

A. It obstructs the view.

By General DODGE:

Q. Isn't it a fact that in the civil war when you got above a regiment a colonel could not see his regiment and a general could not see his brigade?

A. Yes, sir; that was a fact.

Q. Do you believe that troops and commanders, trained in that kind of service—to handle the troops the way they would have to handle them on the battle field—would be better able to handle them in the open field where they could see the whole body of men?

A. Yes, sir; it would take a commander to train them. It is on a par with trying to learn a man to shoot by himself, taking them out in the cold or rain storms. We wanted to get the best conditions for the recruits.

Q. What time did you move into the open there?

A. It was about the 10th of August.

Q. Then they had open ground from about May 15, and after that they would drill in the woods?

A. Yes, sir. The open ground there is insufficient, and in order to make that good maneuvering ground half of the woods should be cut down.

Q. I understand that when the troops first went there they thought they would stay but a short time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was just a place of concentration?

A. I think that was the idea of everybody concerned; for that reason it is hard to fix any fault for the conditions that occurred.

Q. Probably if you had known it was to be a permanent camp, different arrangements could have been made there for the permanency of the troops and the sanitary conditions. What difference would there probably have been from what there actually was?

A. I think probably no difference.

Q. Was not it the desire of every regiment there to encamp in the woods?

A. The usual precautions which I have seen taken—and I have been in tents in my life six years—the usual precautions were taken there. The ordinary troop of cavalry, or company of cavalry, even a regiment of cavalry, finds a place that is near water, where there is plenty of sun and air, and where the drainage is good, and they proceed to dig sinks that are perfectly open; they do not bother them over with boarding, and where they pitch tents they do not put them in on floors. I think the usual regular officers would consider that the troops were camped in those respects very comfortably, and with regard to health at that time. No one appreciated the difficulties which might arise with such a very large batch of troops.

Q. In other words, they did not appreciate the difficulties that did arise until afterwards?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did the sickness commence to increase?

A. About the middle of July it began to increase about 25 per cent per week.

Q. Were any extraordinary efforts made to change the troops and change their sanitary condition with a view to putting them in different locations?

A. General Breckinridge, when he took charge, made extraordinary efforts, and accomplished in two or three weeks probably more than had been accomplished in all the previous time.

Q. When did he take command?

A. I think about the 1st of August.

Q. No effort, up to that time, had been made to change the camps?

A. None, as far as I know; I was in a subordinate position.

Q. Did you go on his staff immediately?

A. No, sir; not until August 8.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did you think a change was necessary at that time?

A. Yes, sir; when I came to look at the situation, I thought the camps should be moved at once, and it was the opinion of everybody there, because the sick list was increasing and the conditions were not changing.

Q. Do you know whether or not any such representations were made by the brigade, division, or regimental commanders?

A. I do not.

Q. Do you know whether any such representations were made after you took duty on General Breckinridge's staff?

A. I do not know of any particular representation.

Q. You say General Breckinridge immediately took action for moving troops. Do you mean for moving them away from Chickamauga or within the park?

A. Well, I do not say that he took action for taking them away; but I did say he made efforts for changing the sanitary conditions. He had lumber for the hospitals which had been asked for in vain; he had lumber for sinks which I know had not been supplied; and he had large details working at the hospitals, teaching them, and putting up new tents; and he saw that medicines were furnished; new tents were furnished; and I think he was largely responsible for the boiling system of water to be carried into active effect.

Q. Do you know how long it was before he took active steps toward breaking up the camps and moving the troops away?

A. I do not.

Q. Was the order good for all the regiments to move their camps, or only on the application of regimental commanders?

A. On the application of regimental commanders, largely.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I want to ask you if, in your inspection, you found the camps very dirty, as represented?

A. I found the division hospitals there dirty.

Q. All of them?

A. No, sir.

Q. What one in particular?

A. The First Division of the Third Corps.

Q. Who was in charge?

A. Surgeon Drake. It was also right alongside of the dump heap, probably 80 feet to where they dumped everything. The Second Division of the Third Corps was also in bad shape, and at that time great efforts were being made to get it in shape. It had probably the largest number of patients. The Third Division of the First Corps was not in good shape, though.

Q. Who was in charge of that?

A. Well, I can't remember his name now. Dr. Griffith was chief surgeon of the division.

Q. In a word, all the hospitals there were dirty, were they?

A. The First Division of the First Corps was in good shape, I thought.

Q. Do you know of any reason why this unsanitary condition should exist?

A. Merely because they were overrun by patients. There were probably 50 to 100 new men coming to the hospital every day; the surgeons were overworked and almost sick. They were working day and night.

Q. How about the hospital corps?

A. They were partially sick also.

Q. Were those who were not sick good for anything, think you?

A. I don't know.

Q. Were they in sufficient number?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Did you know typhoid fever existed near the park in one of the families?

A. Yes, sir. In June I was riding around for pleasure, and I found a house a few hundred yards below the Alexandria Bridge where a man by the name of Bradley lived, and he had a sick girl. She said she had just recovered from typhoid fever.

Q. Was it reported to you as a common disease in that section?

A. I have heard it so stated, and contradicted, also.

Q. What is your opinion about the people of that country—are they sickly?

A. They are not, in my opinion.

Q. Do you think you can find healthy people along the water courses?

A. I think not very frequently.

Q. Do you know whether the people in this section of the country or in northern Georgia are clay eaters?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know what the vital statistics of the country are?

A. I don't know.

Q. It represents them as exceedingly healthful. Now, if all of this existed before you made a report to General Breckinridge, was any more notice taken of it than what you have already spoken of in consequence of General Breckinridge's efforts? Was that report sent to Washington, as far as you know?

A. I don't know. My report was published in the newspapers without my knowledge or consent. After I left Chickamauga it was turned over to the press.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Who by?

A. I don't know; I never inquired.

Q. It was an official paper of the corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know of any inspection by General Wade?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you know of any inspection at large being made by General Brooke?

A. I did not.

Q. So far as your knowledge of the camp goes, the higher officers made no inspection practically?

A. So far as my knowledge goes, no, sir.

Q. Prior to that was there a sanitary inspector on the staff?

A. None before me.

Q. Do you know why lime could not be obtained at Chattanooga by the Government and still could readily be obtained by officers in their private capacity?

A. I think there was a disinclination to buy it.

Q. Could it have been bought by the Government?

A. Yes, sir; it could have been right there on the ground.

Q. Do you know whether or not there are some of the largest establishments of that kind near there?

A. Oh, yes, sir; that rock would make lime easily.

Q. What was the trouble with the medical administration at Chickamauga Park?

A. Merely inexperience, sir, and the fact that they didn't at once get hold of the right kind of men for administration officers in the hospitals.

Q. Hadn't Dr. Hartsuff been in the Army since '61?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there were other doctors there who had served ten or fifteen years in the Army?

A. Yes, sir; there were.

Q. What was the reason those men could not discharge their duties?

A. It depended largely on surgeons in charge of the hospitals, and they were uniformly volunteer officers.

Q. So far as the care of the sick is concerned, a volunteer might be as good as a regular; but so far as inspection and familiarity with papers is concerned, they were not. Were there not enough regular officers there to see that the hospitals were run all right?

A. They were run all right until the sickness became so great.

Q. Until the strain was put on, they broke. When the increase was such every day that these surgeons had difficulty in handling it, was there any reason why the Medical Department could not have put up, if necessary, 15 or 20 hospitals in that park, and could they not have called upon 500 or 5,000 men?

A. There was no reason except the lack of supplies.

Q. They could have been obtained from the quartermaster, could they not?

A. I don't think they were prepared to furnish them.

Q. Couldn't he have bought them if he wanted to?

A. The Quartermaster's Department might have accomplished much that was not accomplished.

Q. There was no reason why you could not buy millions of feet of lumber?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was then the result of action or rather inaction of men in authority?

A. It was.

Q. The Army, then, wants to be trained so it won't be swamped by 50,000 men and 5,000 sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know, then, why so worthless a system as that hospital corps should be continued, except that they didn't think they could get anything else?

A. I am not acquainted with the hospital corps system.

Q. Don't you know that these men are detailed from the regiments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Don't you know that the most trifling men are detailed to take care of the sick?

A. Yes, sir; I do.

Q. And that such a system is absolutely unable to cope with such a situation as this?

A. The way I regarded it was that the surgeons were on the line of battle—we were not fighting, but they were—the same as if a big battle was going on, and the same disorders and defects appeared then as if we had a fight. The men were not and could not be taken care of rightly; the commissary could not respond to such an emergency; it was impossible for it to do so.

Q. State whether the organization is at fault for that or the individuals.

A. I think it is neither.

Q. What is it?

A. I think it is the fact that we can not always provide for tremendous emergencies.

Q. When those emergencies are threatened for six weeks could not they be met?

A. Every day we thought the emergency was going to pass in that park.

Q. Was it not the duty of the commanding officers, then, of the corps, division, and brigade, to see that the proper measures were taken to preserve the health of the troops?

A. It was.

Q. Isn't a general who stops all complaints that come up and makes no investigation himself—doesn't he take the responsibility of the failure?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. After General Breckinridge took command you say he made great improvements in the sanitary conditions of the camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't the typhoid increase rapidly at that time?

A. The thing had gone so far then there was no—

Q. When you left there and came here, didn't the typhoid increase?

A. That is not my impression.

Q. This seems an ideal camp, and still the first thing we hear is that sickness is on the increase.

A. That is not my impression.

By General DODGE:

Q. Are all the great improvements that we see here the result of your experience at Chickamauga, and who was responsible for it?

A. They are the result of our experience; and we all worked together to make them. Some improvements are suggested by one regiment and another by the brigade or corps commander, and we adopted what we thought was the best thing under the circumstances.

Q. Was this camp established under certain plans for everything?

A. It was.

Q. And those plans were supplemented by the corps and division commanders?

A. By both. General Sanger worked very hard in the direction of improving the health of the troops.

Q. Well, these changes here are all inexpensive, aren't they?

A. They cost not more than \$1 per man, the whole thing together.

Q. And I suppose it would be just as cheap at Chickamauga if you had had the experience?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. They expected to go into the field all the time there?

A. Yes, sir; that was it.

Q. I think you said, if you had known you were not going into the field you would have made your camps at Chickamauga as you have here?

A. No, sir; I know from what I have seen of the regular troops that we would not have carried out the ideas that we have here. I have learned immensely about the camping of troops in a sanitary fashion. I had no conception of such precautions, and as I say, I have been in tents six years.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you think the officers here appreciate the fact that the volunteers in the old war had more sickness in the first six months than you have had here?

A. Yes, sir; the fact is that the volunteers lost 8,000 to our 2,000 for the first four months' service, having over 250,000 men.

Q. The percentage of sick and death, according to your view of the matter, do you think was large or small?

A. The percentage of death was very small.

Q. How about sickness?

A. At times it was very large.

Q. For the whole command?

A. Yes, sir; that was the greatest part of it.

Q. Do you know what the highest percentage was at Chickamauga?

A. About 17 per cent I think.

Q. Would you consider that large?

A. I would consider it very large.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. FRANK L. STRANGE.

Lieut. FRANK L. STRANGE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. Frank L. Strange; first lieutenant; Third Kentucky Infantry.

Q. When were you mustered into service?

A. May 10.

Q. Where have you been since?

A. I was at Chickamauga with the regiment until the 17th of July. I left the regiment at that time and was sent to the hospital. I came back with the regiment here at Lexington and resumed my duties the 1st of October.

Q. Are you quartermaster of the Third Kentucky?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Won't you state as to how your regiment was supplied with quartermaster's supplies?

A. My regiment arrived at Chickamauga on the 1st of June and we drew our clothing and equipment by piecemeal, and finally got equipped by the 15th of July, or I might say the 17th or 18th. The regiment was about fully equipped when I was taken sick.

Q. You left on the 15th?

A. I was taken sick on the 14th. The last paper I signed was on the 14th. I returned here in September, but did not take charge of things until the 1st of October.

Q. Who is the colonel of your regiment?

A. T. J. Smith,

Q. What was the reason you were so long obtaining your clothing?

A. They didn't have it there. In the clothing line I think they meant to divide it up among them equally, except three or four weeks later. When we got there they began to put different regiments on the slate for Cuba, or for some other place. They would stand the others off. We were stood off so only about once, I think. The chief reason was they didn't have the clothing there. They just got it in a little at a time, and sometimes you could only draw 15 or 20 blouses at a time.

Q. What was the quality of the clothing?

A. I think fairly good.

Q. What time did you get your regiment armed?

A. I think about the last week in June; I am not sure about that. I didn't have anything to do with the ordnance.

Q. Were you there about a month before you were armed?

A. I think so.

Q. Did you have your transportation?

A. I didn't have anything to do with that. The regiment left there on the 27th of July.

Q. Did you have wagon transportation?

A. Oh, yes, sir; we got that all right.

Q. You went where, then?

A. We went to Newport News and return.

Q. What is the condition of your quartermaster's supplies now?

A. We are short of some things now.

Q. What?

A. Trousers and underwear. I made a requisition a month ago, but we have not gotten them yet. They told me this morning they were expecting them, but they had not arrived.

Q. What have they told you before?

A. I asked almost every day, and they told me they would have them, but have never set any time.

Q. Have you drawn overcoats?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the condition of your tentage?

A. It is bad.

Q. How long have you had it?

A. A part of it was drawn about the 1st of June and a part about the 15th of June. The old tentage was State tentage; it is all old.

Q. Have you made a requisition for new tentage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do they say about that?

A. Well, they have not said. They have condemned about half of it. I made a requisition and stated it was to take the place of that condemned. I have not heard from that.

Q. With the exception of the underclothing and the tents you are well supplied, are you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you found much difficulty in obtaining supplies—that is, what you would consider difficult under the circumstances?

A. Well, at Chickamauga they didn't seem to know what they wanted until the quartermaster put in a requisition, and then they would order things afterwards, and it was a pretty slow process. The force they had there was not sufficient to wait on us to get what they had. We would sometimes go there and stand half a day—just stand in line.

Q. Who was in charge of the clothing department at Chickamauga?

A. Captain Zalinski.

Q. Who was in charge of the other supplies?

A. Captain McCarthy—of general equipage.

Q. Who was in charge of the transportation?

A. Capt. A. S. Bacon, I believe.

Q. You have got your regiment now fairly well supplied?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose about as well as most of them.

Q. As well as you would ever get them, perhaps?

A. No, sir; not as well as that. The trouble is in getting the sizes we want.

Q. Is your regiment composed of large or small men?

A. About medium. At Chickamauga we took anything we could get, for we couldn't get what sizes we wanted. In blouses the average size would be twos and threes, and that is the trouble we are having just now. For instance, in leggings; the small sizes it seems they have never had; you can get the large sizes, but not the small ones.

Q. Then the great trouble now is the sizes, not that the clothes are not here?

A. Well, sometimes they are not here at all, that is the trousers, and the same with the underwear. They got a little, but not enough to go around.

Q. How about the blouses?

A. We have a sufficient number of those.

Q. Are they lined?

A. Yes, sir; these are all lined.

Q. Is there anything else you have been unable to obtain?

A. Well, now, there were some things that I didn't make requisitions for.

Q. I mean that is necessary for the troops in the field?

A. I can't say now. The requisition that I put in has not had sufficient length of time to say whether we can get them or not.

Q. When you put in a requisition here with the depot quartermaster, did he say whether it would be supplied or not?

A. No, sir.

Q. How about stoves?

A. We have stoves; I think an ample number of them. But at this supply station they have not anything we want at all in the way of tools, etc. We have had to get an order for them downtown.

Q. Such as what?

A. Saws, hammers, and things of that kind.

Q. They purchased them here in the place?

A. Yes, sir; such as we have drawn.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. CHARLES F. WONSON.**

Lieut. CHARLES F. WONSON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. Charles F. Wonson; first lieutenant and quartermaster, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers; mustered into the United States service April 28.

Q. Where have you been stationed?

A. At Chickamauga Park and Lexington.

Q. What time were you at Chickamauga?

A. Until the 19th of May.

Q. What condition was the regiment in as to quartermaster's supplies and camp equipage?

A. It was well supplied.

Q. By the United States or the State?

A. The State of Massachusetts.

Q. If you had any difficulty since that time in obtaining such quartermaster's supplies as were necessary for the regiment, please state what it was.

A. Yes, sir; at first, on our first arrival there, we were removed from the water 3 miles. There was nothing but springs in our neighborhood, and before we reached our camp those springs had been taken possession of by other regiments, and we had no means of getting water. I applied for—we bivouacked the first night on the hills—for transportation or for water. He sent us 3 or 4 barrels of water. We suffered the first few days for water, until we could procure barrels, and we never were able to procure water enough for our needs. The regiment, after waiting several days, bought its own barrels, after seeing that we could not get them from the Government.

Q. Were you encamped on the pipe line?

A. No, sir; it was not in then. It was put in two months after we came

Q. You hauled your water until then?

A. Yes, sir; between 4 and 5 miles.

Q. How soon was the transportation furnished for hauling this water?

A. I think within a week. We secured 3 wagons and 12 barrels. That would not nearly supply us with water. Just as soon as we secured transportation we used 12 wagons from the Government and purchased 30 barrels.

Q. What else have you lacked that was necessary for you to have in quartermaster's supplies?

A. I don't know as I can specify particularly, but I found it was difficult to get anything for some time after our arrival there in sufficient quantity. We would go down one day and would find enough, and the next day we would go and it would be gone. There was difficulty in getting goods from the department. There seemed to be a lack of clerks, and it required you to stay there night and day almost. You would be obliged to line up with 15 or 20 and wait your turn, and I have spent day after day there when I have felt the regiment wanted me to attend to other duties.

Q. Didn't they have men there detailed?

A. No, sir; they had in the department, but no details from the regiment. They were department clerks. They had none detailed, although a couple of men there it seemed to me could do the work.

Q. Perhaps your regiment, being fully furnished when you came there, gave others who were in need the first supplies?

A. Yes, sir; it was so.

Q. Your troops were not put to any suffering by not obtaining these supplies?

A. Except in the matter of water, because we came practically equipped, and the quartermaster told me "You are well fixed alongside of these other troops; I have got to supply them," so our turn never came until about the time we left there.

Q. What time was that?

A. The 23d of August.

Q. Were you supplied with everything then?

A. Yes, sir; practically.

Q. How has it been here?

A. Pretty nearly perfect here. Of course, changing stations it takes time to get in things. We wanted overcoats. We had 74 overcoats to a company, and we were the only regiment supplied with overcoats for several weeks. At Chattanooga I telegraphed for them.

Q. Are you supplied with stoves?

A. No, sir; I have drawn all I could draw. They denied us lumber, and these cold nights are pretty severe. They are suffering for stoves.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF KEENE RYAN.

KEENE RYAN, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give your name.

A. Keene Ryan.

Q. If you were in the United States service, please state in what capacity and how long you served in that.

A. I was in the Third Army, signal company, as a private. I enlisted the first part of July and was discharged the latter part of August or first of September. I don't remember the exact date.

Q. During that time where did you serve?

A. At Chickamauga.

Q. What were your duties?

A. I was a telegraph operator.

Q. Is that the service you performed?

A. I enlisted as an operator but never acted in that capacity. We were drilled and trained in the signal service. We were all green and learned how to use the flags and wigwags and such things as that.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. During the latter part of your stay at Camp Thomas you were occupied with your duties as a Signal Corps man?

A. I just stated that I didn't do any telegraph operating.

Q. Did you fall sick at any time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About what time?

A. About the 24th or 25th of July.

Q. What was the matter, do you know?

A. Nervous prostration.

Q. And that was indicated by what condition?

A. I fell unconscious on the ground and I was taken to the hospital on a stretcher.

Q. Had you been occupied with Signal Corps work just prior to the time you fell?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you exposed to the sun?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you felt sick before that?

A. I was in delicate health.

Q. Were you examined physically when you entered the service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was passed as a physically able man?

A. Yes, sir; with the exception of my eyes.

Q. At the time you had this attack, had you any preliminary indications of this trouble for hours or days or weeks before that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were such indications?

A. I will state right there that I was taken to the hospital first suffering from kidney trouble—that was on the 24th.

Q. Do you know what sort of kidney troubles you were pronounced to have?

A. I was suffering with pains in the region of the bladder. I will state that this was previous to the time I was taken to the hospital with nervous prostration.

Q. Do you know whether any examination of your urine was made?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. To what hospital were you sent?

A. To the First Division, Third Army Corps, hospital.

Q. Under whose charge was the hospital?

A. Major Drake.

Q. How long was it after you went into the hospital before you were able to know what was going on around you?

A. The next day.

Q. And what condition did you find the work in as it appeared to you while lying in bed?

A. When I first became conscious I was lying on a stretcher on the ground in the back part of ward 11, and it had been raining, and the ground and the stretcher were soaked with water.

Q. Why were you put on the ground?

A. I was picked up and put on a stretcher and put in an ambulance, and they brought the stretcher to the hospital.

Q. Was the hospital flooded?

A. No, sir; the front part was. The tents were put together like this [indicates], and the front one was flooded, while the back one was not.

Q. What care and attention did you receive after this time while you were in the hospital?

A. Personally I have no complaints to make of the attention I received, because I rapidly convalesced, and was able to take care of myself. I have no complaint to make of the attention I received.

Q. Were you in the tent with other men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What attention did those other men seem to receive?

A. Very poor.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. They were neglected.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. Well, the surgeons gave absolute command that they should be washed and bathed every day, and I know that this was not done, while they were reported to have been, and it was the filthy condition of some of these men that I first noticed.

Q. In regard to that, you know that the surgeons gave instructions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they were not obeyed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is that neglect of the surgeon in charge?

A. That was neglect of the nurses.

Q. Did you observe any neglect—any absolute neglect—of the patients on the part of the surgeons in attendance except that they didn't see that the nurses attended to their duties?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long were the surgeons in the wards?

A. They came at 8 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock at night.

Q. At any other time?

A. No, sir.

Q. When sent for, did they decline to come?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know of any instance of their refusing to come to see a patient?

A. No, sir; not of my own personal knowledge.

Q. Do you not charge, in so many words, absolute neglect of patients by the surgeons having them in charge?

A. Indirectly, in this way—I charge the surgeons with neglecting their duty in not seeing that the nurses attended to their duty.

Q. Think you that the doctors could and did attend to the nurses in these wards to the best of their ability?

A. I am absolutely ignorant of what the surgeons had to do outside.

Q. Could they be in the ward all the time?

A. Certainly not.

Q. Then, they can be absent without being neglectful of the patients?

A. Yes, sir. I withdrew that statement because I could not get the evidence positively. I wrote to General Dodge and withdrew the statement while at Chattanooga, saying that I was unable to gather the evidence that I thought I could gather. I wrote a personal letter.

Q. You stated that these facts are well known and of your own personal knowledge. Was your ward absolutely without attendants or attention during this review your speak of?

A. The day the review occurred, I can state from my positive knowledge that the ward I was in was not visited, but I remember that at night I went to one of the sinks after 8 o'clock, and if the surgeon visited my ward then I am not aware of it.

Q. Was there any morning visit?

A. There was not.

Q. Was there a ward attendant left in that ward?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Every surgeon in the hospital went, and your ward, No. 11, was not visited during the entire day? Are you prepared to make that statement—it was made from 8 to 9 o'clock usually, you say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time was this review held?

A. I think between 10 and 11 o'clock. I was sick at the time and I can't state positively.

Q. Are you prepared now to state that your medical officer did not visit your ward that morning?

A. I am, to the best of my knowledge, that he did not visit it.

Q. Now, were the prescriptions made for you daily filled and the medicine duly given?

A. Due to the carelessness of the nurses, frequently the medicines were not administered.

Q. I ask you whether the medicine that was prescribed for you was duly prepared and administered to you?

A. No, sir; it was not.

Q. Under what circumstances, what occasions, and how often?

A. It was not administered or neglected—which?

Q. Was not administered?

A. I can't give you the exact times nor the dates.

Q. How do you know that the medicine was prescribed?

A. Why, I heard the doctor prescribe it.

Q. You heard him order certain medicines given you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You didn't receive any medicine at all?

A. At stated times he was told to give it to him, and he did not give it to him.

Q. How much variation of time might there have been?

A. I don't catch the drift of your question.

Q. If you were ordered to take a dose at 11 o'clock and you didn't get it at 11 o'clock and you did get it at 12 o'clock, would that be skipping it?

A. I didn't get it at 12 o'clock.

Q. Did you get it at 1 o'clock?

A. No, sir.

Q. At 3 o'clock?

A. That was time for the next dose, possibly.

Q. How often did this missing of the times occur?

A. Frequently.

Q. Do you mean every day or every week?

A. I mean when the hours came for administering medicine I missed it.

Q. Did that occur every day, every week, or two weeks?

A. Oh, it happened nearly every day. I will say this, that the medicine often prescribed was not given to you.

Q. Did you report this to your doctor?

A. No, sir.

Q. So far as the doctor was concerned there was no neglect?

A. No, sir.

Q. What sort of a nurse did you have?

A. Mine, as they told me, was detached from the Twelfth New York; and, as they said to me, they had never had any experience in nursing before.

Q. Do you know whether or not those are the kind you are likely to get in the regulations of the War Department?

A. I am ignorant about that. I do not know anything about the nurses the Army usually supplies.

Q. Did you ever hear of details being called for in the various regiments for nurses?

A. No, sir; the only way I know is my own experience.

Q. Was your Signal Corps called upon to furnish nurses for the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, you charge at the time of this review that some very seriously ill men in your ward suffered from inattention?

A. In my judgment, they did.

Q. You were confined to the bed at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There were other days that you were not visited?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of another day when you were not visited by the ward officer?

A. I can not recollect the day.

Q. Do you recollect the fact of many days when no medical officer visited your ward?

A. I have that impression, but it is impossible for me to give you dates.

Q. I don't ask for the dates, but I do the facts. Are you prepared to state that there were days other than that when no medical officer visited your ward?

A. I fail to recall the times.

Q. Do you fail to recall the facts?

A. Well, unless I can give you the days I don't care to make that statement.

Q. Are you prepared to say that on another day, except that spoken of during the review, you were not visited by a medical officer?

A. As I said, I fail to remember the day, and therefore I will not make the statement.

Q. You know whether there were such days or not. I simply ask you whether you do know or not?

A. Unless, I say, I could recall the day, and substantiate the day, and substantiate it for a positive statement, I would not make the statement.

Q. You have made a serious charge against medical officers. I ask you whether you can say that at any other day, aside from this day of the review, they did not visit you?

A. Well, I decline to answer the question.

Q. That simply means that the statement was not correct?

A. No, sir; it simply means that I can not give you the dates or substantiate that, as I wrote to him.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge what was necessary for sick men who were in the hospital?

A. I know that there was a constant complaint that there was not sufficient attention by the nurses.

Q. Do you know that any man did not receive at any time the medicine that was required?

A. I heard the patients frequently complaining to the doctors that the medicine that was prescribed to them was not given to them.

Q. Do you know of any such complaints?

A. I heard the doctors severely reprimanding the nurses for not giving the medicine to them.

Q. Now as respects the matter of thermometers for taking temperatures?

A. There was a very great scarcity of thermometers, and a continual row among the nurses about the scarcity of them.

Q. Was that due to the fact that they could not be obtained, or were they broken by the dozen by the nurses?

A. I don't know to what it was due, but nurses did not have the thermometers.

Q. Did you ever see the nurses break one while there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Frequently you did not have the temperatures taken at all during the day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they such cases as required the temperature to be taken?

A. They were fever cases.

Q. Do you know of what value the temperature is?

A. I do, sir.

Q. What is it?

A. It is so in fever cases.

Q. Prior to 1865 there were no temperatures taken, and yet doctors were able to take care of them. Do you suppose that these medical officers could not do it?

A. They could guess at it.

Q. Could not he know?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could not he tell what your temperature was without?

A. Yes, sir; but he could not tell what it was.

Q. Are you prepared to state whether it is necessary to know whether it is 102 or 102½?

A. That is a slight difference.

Q. Do you suppose that a man practicing medicine can not tell what the temperature is?

A. I know that surgeons of reputation use thermometers.

Q. Do you suppose any man is fitted to practice medicine unless he can tell what the temperature is?

A. It is strange they all have them.

Q. Simply because it is a much more convenient way.

A. Well, there was a scarcity of cots, which was demonstrated when I was taken there and put on the ground.

Q. I thought you said there were no floors?

A. There were none.

Q. How often have you seen commodes or bedpans around until the contents ran over on the ground?

A. I have seen them left on the outside of the wards frequently.

Q. For how long a time?

A. For six hours.

Q. How far away were the bedpans?

A. Not over 12 or 15 feet.

Q. Are you likely to be sickened by a bedpan, or a couple of bedpans, 15 feet away from you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever seen those during the day in the ward?

A. In one ward I only remained two days.

Q. How long did these full vessels remain in the ward?

A. Three or four hours inside of the ward and six hours outside.

Q. You were unconscious when you were taken there?

A. I was unconscious for not quite twenty-four hours. It may have been, but I did not have a watch and did not keep tab of the time.

Q. After that for several days what were you fed upon?

A. Liquid diet.

Q. Are you prepared to state that they were frequently left full all day long?

A. No, sir; I am not prepared to state that.

Q. I read here that you were compelled to eat your meals in their disgusting presence.

A. Yes, sir; I was. This was the first time I was in the hospital. I told you in the beginning that I was carried to the hospital on two successive occasions.

Q. I don't see but one here.

A. Yes, sir; on the first occasion it was for only one day.

Q. What was the matter then?

A. I was suffering from kidney troubles and went over there to be examined.

Q. On that day you were compelled to eat your meals in the disgusting presence of four bedpans left full in the wards?

A. The patients were using them.

Q. Do you suppose it is possible for a time to pass when somebody is not using a bedpan?

A. Such was the case.

Q. And yet you charge that as an evidence of neglect?

A. Well, it was a very disagreeable thing.

Q. You would require a private room to yourself. You say here "frequently patients used them during our meals, especially on rainy days." During the time you were there were there many in the tents, and is it not extremely impossible but that some man has to use a bedpan?

A. That does not make it the less disagreeable.

Q. Do you expect it will be taken out of the ward at these hours?

A. I am not a surgeon, but I still state that those are very disagreeable things.

Q. Is not that a thing that might have occurred in a private house if two or more were sick in a room at the same time?

A. It does look likely.

Q. If the wards had been examined and inspected, as those should have been, such would not have been the case as quoted. On how many occasions was the condition such that inspection would have shown any commode or bedpans in your ward?

A. I suppose you would always have found something in them when the patients are using them constantly.

Q. That is, the conditions were always present?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there any neglect shown in that?

A. Well, what I said there was that these bedpans and commodes should not have been left there in the condition they were.

Q. And you complained of their being used while you were at meals. If you are in a public ward in any city where there are more than one patient would you not have been subject to the same conditions?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Do you not think you would have been?

A. Possibly, sir.

Q. The sinks, you say, were bad?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that one of the patients fell in one of them and was nearly drowned?

A. I heard the nurses talking about it.

Q. If he was too feeble, why did he not use the bedpans and avoid that possibility?

A. I can't answer that question.

Q. How often have you seen sinks so badly filled up and left so foul that maggots were in large numbers in the sinks?

A. You are getting two statements mixed. Where I saw the maggots was in the kitchen sinks.

Q. How far were the kitchen sinks from the hospital tents?

A. About 150 or 200 feet.

Q. How far were they away from the kitchens?

A. I judge them to be about 50 or 75 feet.

Q. How often were the kitchen sinks cleaned?

A. When I first went there they were left in that condition until the matter putrified, but afterwards they were cleaned every day.

Q. No effort was made to clean them every day?

A. Not when I first went there, but the last there was.

Q. Were these sinks in the condition you speak of; were they full?

A. There was no sink for the kitchen. It was thrown on the level ground and then hauled off by the wagons.

Q. How often?

A. When I first went there it was left there until it putrified; afterwards it was drawn away every day by wagons.

Q. How long does it take to putrify it?

A. I should think about two days.

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell us the condition of those sinks?

A. What I was going to add to that was to dilate upon the condition of the sinks that I saw there.

Q. Will you be kind enough to give the dates?

A. The dates that this occurred was between July 24 and July 26; I can't give the exact date.

Q. That was one occasion?

A. Yes, sir; that was the first.

Q. Now, the second occasion, please, with its date.

A. You are speaking of the kitchen sinks?

Q. Yes, sir; I am simply asking the question in your own words—more of this to follow, with dates.

A. I was in hopes I could give you more explicit information, but I can not.

Q. Then, you can not give it?

A. No, sir; owing to the fact that I have—

Q. When did you go into the hospital with this attack; this trouble with your head, when you fell?

A. That was August 7.

Q. This was at your first visit when you were there one day?

A. Yes, sir; I was there a day and a night.

Q. How does it happen that you knew so much about the condition of these sinks when you were there only one day and a night?

A. I am giving you information that I got while I was in the hospital.

Q. Well, you didn't get it of your own knowledge?

A. I am giving you what I saw. I just now stated that I expected to have other things in regard to that, but I decline to make a statement, because I could not get the testimony to substantiate it.

Q. Therefore you want to speak of hearsay, rather than your own knowledge?

A. No, sir; unless I could substantiate it.

Q. You say the hospital also lacked medicine?

A. I was taken before the medical board one day—that was in the final examination for my discharge—and I remember the doctor asked the contract agent, Lieutenant Dewey, if he had any instrument for the examination of patients suffering with kidney troubles, and the lieutenant told him they had not, and I know my urine was not examined because of the lack of instruments.

Q. For the treatment of stomach troubles, is it necessary to have instruments?

A. That is what I had reference to in my kidney troubles.

Q. What instrument in the world does a man want for diseases of the stomach?

A. That is due possibly to my ignorance of medical terms.

Q. You can not be ignorant of stomach trouble?

A. Well, I had reference to my own case.

Q. If there was something lacking, what was that something?

A. Well, I don't know the name of the instrument.

Q. Do you know that any instrument is needed for the treatment of stomach troubles?

A. I don't see how else you would treat them.

Q. Are you prepared to say any disease of the stomach is treated by instruments?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know whether any instruments are needed or not?

A. No, sir; I said that because I said kidney troubles and stomach troubles. The kidneys are in the stomach.

Q. What?

A. I mean that they are in the region of the stomach.

Q. My dear man, don't you know where the stomach is?

A. I remember about the stomach trouble now. One of the grounds was that I heard a man complaining there that he had stomach troubles and there were no instruments to relieve him.

Q. Now, about the water; tell what you know about it.

A. I remember one day while I was convalescing I got up to help the nurse give the patients water. One of the nurses handed me a bucket and said to go and get some water. I asked where, and he said to the hydrant. I went to the water main and while I was there I saw other nurses coming with buckets. At that time there had been rains and it was very murky. We poured it into a Berkfelt filter and strained it through once. I always considered that, possibly through my ignorance, it was one of the worst things that could be given to the patients.

Q. Where do you live?

A. At Russellville, Ky.

Q. Do your branches ever get high; your streams run full?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see those streams under such circumstance when they were not muddy?

A. Never.

Q. You have always seen them muddy?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Haven't you seen individuals drinking again and again that water?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where do you get water?

A. Out of the wells.

Q. How near to the privies?

A. I never measured.

Q. They are frequently close, are they not?

A. No, sir.

Q. Does that sum up your statement, unfiltered water then given to the patients to drink? Does that state what you know?

A. Yes, sir; that was done in the absence of other water.

Q. Do you know, of your own knowledge, what the condition of that water was, even with the mud in it?

A. No, sir.

Q. How do you know it is unfit to drink at all?

A. It was nothing but river water full of mud.

Q. There is a great difference between Ohio River and Chickamauga Creek?

A. I think there is.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How much sewerage comes into the Ohio River above where you live?

A. Well, it is mighty far above us.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Where do you live on the river?

A. At Owensboro.

Q. Will you believe the results of a careful examination of the water made by experts?

A. It depends whether it is a river or creek.

Q. It does not make any difference, does it, where it comes from if it is examined by competent men; the result of the examination is to be accepted, is it not?

A. Yes, sir; but I should think there would be a great difference between a river and a shallow creek.

Q. It is a positive fact that it is the most dangerous at the lowest points.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Do you know that Chickamauga Creek comes from springs?

A. Yes, sir; but it is shallow.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. It is 5 feet deep in places. Now, tell me, you have made some of the most serious charges that could be made against the medical officers, and yet, as I understand it, you can only say that, under the conditions existing, the medical force was negligent because the nurses were incompetent, when of a necessity bedpans had to be used and taken out and carried away.

A. My charges rest in the fact that they did not make the incompetent nurses do their duty.

Q. Do you think if he had to detail you to act as a nurse that he would have gotten a competent nurse?

A. No, sir; because I am not a competent nurse.

Q. Now think, sir, that you have made a most serious charge against the medical department—a series of charges—and yet you can substantiate practically none.

A. I think I have, except the one I withdrew.

Q. You simply say it is your opinion; but is not the opinion of a thorough expert just as much on the opposite side? There is not one particle of evidence to sustain your opinion. I tell you that you may feel easier hereafter on the subject.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How many were there in the two hospital tents?

A. I think there were between 15 and 20.

Q. Were they on cots?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then there was not room to get around, was there?

A. This was in the two tents.

Q. How do they put such a number of cots in a tent?

A. They put them there in a row on each side.

Q. How do you make that out? The hospital tent is only 14 by 15.

A. Well, there were two rows on each side. These were large tents. They were hospital tents, and they are only made to take care of 8 patients.

Q. And how many were there in the tents?

A. I said between 15 and 20. I don't remember the exact number.

Q. Do you know why you were discharged from the service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why?

A. From chronic kidney troubles.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What was your captain's name?

A. F. T. Lee.

Q. Was your captain a reliable man?

A. I believe he was; I only knew him a short time—while under him.

Q. Would you believe him from what you know of him?

A. I think I would, sir. I wish to make one more statement in the nature of my charges. I don't wish to be understood as against the Administration. It is only in the nature of charges against the hospital.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF SERGT. DAVID F. MAGNER.**

Sergt. DAVID F. MAGNER, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, and regiment.

A. David F. Magner; quartermaster-sergeant, Eighth Massachusetts.

Q. How long have you been on duty as quartermaster-sergeant?

A. Since May 10.

Q. With what company?

A. Company E.

Q. During that time how has your company been supplied with clothing, equipments, etc.?

A. Well, very well. The first issue we got some time during the month of June, I think it was.

Q. Was your clothing reasonably good?

A. The trousers were all of rather cheap quality.

Q. How is the clothing you are receiving now?

A. About the same kind.

Q. How about your shoes?

A. Some are all right. There is a pair I have worn nearly three months. They are pretty good, except they are a little rusty.

Q. Did you have complaints from some of the parties?

A. Yes, sir. They are sewed soled, and the thread works off and then the sole falls off.

Q. Your clothing you have had in reasonable time, have you, and the quality is about the same?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How are the blouses?

A. Very good.

Q. Overcoats?

A. The one I wear I got from the State of Massachusetts. The others can not be compared with it at all.

Q. That is better than the Army got?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the supplies you received, and the rations? Are they sufficient in quantity and good in quality?

A. With the exception of the first two weeks at Chickamauga.

Q. Have you a good company cook?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is understood that you changed rations so as to give you a variety.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you save any funds from the saving of rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much?

A. Well, we do not exactly save it; we trade it off for other things.

Q. Do you do that in a great many instances?

A. Yes, sir; quite a few.

Q. What do you get?

A. Cabbage, squash, sweet potatoes, string beans, corn, in season.

Q. Vegetables?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is your company fairly well satisfied with what they have received?

A. At present, yes, sir.

Q. Have they all the time they have been in the service?

A. Outside the time at Chickamauga.

Q. Rations or otherwise?

A. Partly rations.

Q. Were they as good there as here?

A. With the exception of one, they were usually all right. The men used to eat quite a lot and did not seem to get enough, although we were drawing our allowance.

Q. Do not they eat just as much now?

A. Yes, sir; but we have a company fund, and the captain used to buy our own meat outside of what the Government issued.

Q. How did you get your company funds?

A. From the city we came from.

Q. What city did you come from?

A. Beverly.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You do not look as if you were starved.

A. I have gained since I have been in the service 16 pounds; but I lost 30 since. When I first went into the service I weighed 180.

Q. That is the same with the rest of your company?

A. A great many.

Q. Have you any sickness?

A. At present we have two in the hospital.

Q. What is the matter?

A. I believe it is typhoid.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. JOHN HOAG.

Sergt. JOHN HOAG, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your name, regiment, and company?

A. John Hoag; sergeant Company I, Twelfth New York Volunteers.

Q. When did you enter the service?

A. The 2d of May I left New York. We were mustered in on the 13th.

Q. Where have you been since?

A. Chickamauga and Lexington.

Q. How has your company been supplied with clothing or quartermaster supplies since you came into the service?

A. Very poorly in one way, and in another not.

Q. How long before you got fully supplied?

A. We have not got fully supplied yet with leggings and trousers.

Q. What is the size of your company? Are they large or small men?

A. Medium; they wear from No. 1 to No. 4 blouses.

Q. How about the leggings?

A. They wear from No. 1 to 3. We can not get No. 1 since we came to Lexington.

Q. It is a trouble of sizes, is it?

A. Yes, sir; it is a matter of size with us all.

Q. How about the overcoats?

A. My company is supplied as far as they made requisition for them.

Q. How about blouses?

A. They were ordered, but have not come.

Q. As to undershirts, you still have summer underclothes?

A. No, sir; we got them, but they were all 43 sizes; we had to take them. The last issue we got was heavy, but it was all 42.

Q. Couldn't you shrink the underclothes?

A. They will all shrink, I guess. We had them before, but they shrunk so we could not wear them.

Q. How about your clothing; is it all good quality?

A. Some seems to be poor.

Q. What is poor?

A. The trousers and overcoats.

Q. Are the overcoats poor?

A. Yes, sir; they turned color.

Q. How about the quality?

A. I am not a judge of quality; I can only tell you about the color.

Q. How long have you had the overcoats?

A. We got them some time this month.

Q. They are all changed in color?

A. Some have.

Q. How about the rations?

A. I have no fault to find.

Q. Your rations are all right?

A. I have found—such as the Government used—plenty for our men. Sometimes the fresh meat would be tainted, but I do not know whose fault it was.

Q. Could not you take it back?

A. There is no place to take it; it was not all of it, some of it might be tainted near the bone.

Q. There is an order to take it back, you know?

A. By a board of survey?

Q. Without a board of survey. Have you a good cook?

A. We usually have good bread, only half of them did not know how to handle the stuff.

Q. How is your cook?

A. I have four.

Q. Are they all good cooks?

A. I will put mine against any in the Army; I am one myself and attend to the kitchen and nothing else. My clothing I leave to the officers. These pants I have had washed.

Q. Didn't they shrink some?

A. Yes, but you ought to have seen the blue shirts; they shrunk about 2 inches. What the Government gives us is good, but I think they might give us a little more vegetables. I trade all of my bacon as fast as I can get it for vegetables, and have no trouble in exchanging. I find plenty to take it. We take carrots, turnips, cabbage; that is all we can get. The Government gives us nothing but onions, potatoes, and tomatoes.

Q. Taking everything into consideration since you went into the service, how do you fare?

A. Very well; I would not ask any better. Of course you will get some kickers out of 106 men. In my company there are no kickers; I do not take any kicking from them; they have to take what they can get or go without it.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF SERGT. WILLIAM F. LOGAN.**

Sergt. WILLIAM F. LOGAN, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give your name, company, and regiment.

A. William F. Logan, sergeant, Company I, Second Missouri.

Q. How long have you been in the service, Sergeant.

A. I enlisted in the latter part of April.

Q. Where have you been stationed since?

A. First at Jefferson Barracks, later at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, and since the 27th of August at Camp Hamilton.

Q. Tell us how your company during that time has been supplied with quartermaster supplies, clothing, and equipage, and such things.

A. Since we were mustered into the United States service?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Well, ours was a recruited company entirely, and so we were in rather bad condition when we left home, and had only one change of clothing when we left home. We were told that we would get it at Jefferson Barracks. Some of us boys were in very bad condition, and had to use blankets when we came out into company streets. Many of them were poor boys, and it was about three weeks, I think, before we got any clothing at all. Then we were supplied. The issue was very good indeed. It was the best, I think, we have received since we have been in the service. I have most of the clothing issued at that time. We have had clothing since, but not full issue. We would put in our requisition and we would not get all that filled. Perhaps the leggings would be short. This last time we ran out of blue shirts. We could only get one shirt apiece, and they ran out of underwear before all the boys were supplied, and during this cold weather a good many of the boys were in bad shape. I think all are supplied now.

Q. How about the other things; have requisitions been made for them?

A. Not all; I have not been able to get leggings. I wear No. 1, and it seems hard to get hold of them. I have worn out two pairs before.

Q. They have leggings, but not the right size?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you find a disposition on the part of the quartermasters to get these things for you?

A. It seems so.

Q. How about shoes?

A. The first issue was very good. Since then they have not been able to get a pair that would turn water.

Q. How do they wear?

A. Very well. Of course here there were no rocks, like at Chickamauga.

Q. Your company now is pretty well supplied with everything but winter undershirts?

A. Yes, sir; we had to take a good many small-sized overcoats.

Q. How have you been supplied with rations, and what is the quality?

A. Rations since we have been here have been very good indeed.

Q. How were they at Chickamauga?

A. At times the fresh meat was tainted, and the salt meat on two or three occasions was in rather poor condition, and some of it was thrown away.

Q. Did you get it condemned and get other meat in its place?

A. We got it condemned but we never got it replaced.

Q. You don't know the reason why?

A. No, sir.

- Q. Your ration, then, you say, was sufficient in quantity for your company and of fair quality, except on these occasions?
- A. Yes, sir; except, perhaps, vegetables; we don't get enough of them.
- Q. Don't you exchange for them?
- A. We don't get enough of them. I exchanged some coffee. We get more coffee than we really need. The quartermasters have been making a saving on that and get cabbage, sweet potatoes, and turnips for it.
- Q. Does the regiment cook their own bread or get it through a contract?
- A. Through a contract here.
- Q. Have you any company funds out of your savings?
- A. He told me to-day that there would be about \$14 on each company on savings made at Chickamauga.
- Q. What kind of a company cook have you?
- A. Just one of the boys.
- Q. Is he a good cook?
- A. I should say as good as the average run of cooks. Of course, a man not used to saving does not watch the corners. I have heard occasionally of things being destroyed that should not have been. I have tried to keep him from doing it. At times, perhaps, he grows a little careless about it.
- Q. How long have you had this cook?
- A. Since we have been in this camp.
- Q. Have you ever tried to enlist a cook? You know you have the right to do that?
- A. This morning my captain told me that they had orders from Washington to enlist cooks.
- Q. Of course you know if you get a good cook it makes a great saving in rations?
- A. Yes, sir; I have never run short of anything but bacon and sugar. I think I have a full ration. The men sometimes are more hungry than at others. This time I ran short of sugar and bacon, but I think this was on account of the men returning from furlough.
- Q. Don't you know you can make it up when they come back? You can draw for them between issues.
- A. They have no surplus in the regimental commissary.
- Q. The depot commissary will furnish them. He has been before us, and we always ask them that question. They are obliged to do that if the requisition is properly made out.
- A. I know at Chickamauga they would draw between times when they were being enlisted.
- Q. Most of the companies prefer to go until the next ration day rather than to go to the trouble?
- A. Yes, sir; that has been the plan.
- Q. How is your company; pretty well satisfied with the treatment from the Government?
- A. There is a feeling of discontent among the boys, I think largely due to the lack of action.
- Q. It comes from that and not from a complaint of what they receive?
- A. Most of them, I think, are of the opinion that they are not getting what they should from the Government; that they are not drawing the full amount of rations.
- Q. Well, you know what the ration is, don't you?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You know whether or not you get it?
- A. Yes, sir, according to the blue book.
- Q. Well, what makes them think they don't get the full ration; what reason is there for that?

A. They don't give any reason; just the discontent. That disappears after a month; with a change, that spirit disappears for a while.

Q. Dullness usually brings mischief?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you any sickness in the company?

A. One man in the division hospital.

Q. What is the matter with him; do you know?

A. No, sir, I don't. He was detailed away from the company when he was sent to the hospital.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE W. F. HUNTER.

W. F. HUNTER, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, regiment, and company.

A. W. F. Hunter; Company E, Twelfth New York.

Q. When were you mustered in?

A. 13th of May.

Q. Have you been on duty with your regiment ever since?

A. Yes, sir; I had a ten days' furlough.

Q. Have you been in the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you been reported on the sick call since you have been in the regiment?

A. No, sir.

Q. While you have been in the company, how have you been supplied with clothing?

A. I have always been very well supplied.

Q. Was it of good quality?

A. Not of fine quality; no, sir.

Q. Is it the same quality you have on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many times have you been supplied with clothing?

A. Twice.

Q. Was the first supply better than the second?

A. I do not see much difference.

Q. How about the shoes?

A. I have only drawn one pair; I could not wear them at all, and I bought a pair last pay day.

Q. Couldn't you get a Government shoe?

A. I could not get a pair that fitted me.

Q. What was the matter?

A. They were either too large or too small.

Q. How have you been supplied with rations—what was the quality?

A. Sometimes they were good and sometimes not. Of course they were not as good as at home; you could not expect that.

Q. That is the way the Government supplies you on the regulations. Is the quality of that good?

A. Sometimes it is and sometimes not. Sometimes it is tough.

Q. The meat?

A. Yes, sir; and a couple of times has been bad.

- Q. How is it generally?
 A. Generally very good; as good as could be expected.
- Q. Did the boys find fault?
 A. Some did.
- Q. Have you a good cook?
 A. Now we have. We had a very poor cook at Chickamauga up to the last part of the time we were there.
- Q. Have you any kickers?
 A. Well, there are a few kickers; I think there will always be a few.
- Q. How do you get along with these?
 A. Very well.
- Q. Do they desire to be mustered out or to go to Cuba?
 A. Some want to be mustered out and some want to go to Cuba. I do not think so many want to be mustered out as did a while ago. Some got furloughs, and I do not think they care so much about it now.
- Q. As they stay in the service, they become more contented, do they?
 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. The boys furloughed, come back better satisfied, you say?
 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. They go home and find soldiering not so hard?
 A. I do not know what it is.
- Q. Did you go home?
 A. Yes, sir; I had not been home in five years.
- Q. Did it have the same effect on you?
 A. No, sir; I was anxious to go to Cuba, but now I have changed my mind.
- Q. How do you feel now?
 A. I would as soon go home as to Cuba now, I think.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE GEORGE G. COOK.

GEORGE G. COOK, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

- Q. Please give us your name, company, and regiment.
 A. George G. Cook, Second Missouri Volunteers.
- Q. When were you mustered in?
 A. The 4th of May last.
- Q. Have you ever been in the hospital?
 A. No, sir.
- Q. Have you been on sick call?
 A. Twice, I think.
- Q. How have you been clothed in the service?
 A. I left here and wore my old clothes. The captain told me we would get clothes. I had money and I bought a pair of shoes. Some of my comrades had to go barefooted.
- Q. When did you get the rest of your clothing?
 A. I don't know; quite a while we were kept at the barracks and then at Chickamauga.
- Q. What time did you arrive there?
 A. We arrived at the barracks about the 22d, and we were in Chickamauga about four months.

- Q. How have you been supplied since then?
 A. Very well.
- Q. Is it of fair quality?
 A. Yes, sir; I think it is.
- Q. How about the rations; have you had enough to eat?
 A. I did not have enough at Chickamauga. I am getting enough now, such as it is.
- Q. Have you gained or lost any since you came into the service?
 A. I have not gained any, I don't believe, or lost any.
- Q. What was the trouble at Chickamauga?
 A. I don't know; I know it was awful there.
- Q. Did you have a good company cook?
 A. Yes, sir; as good as in the Army.
- Q. What kind of a cook have you now?
 A. A fairly good cook.
- Q. How often did you change?
 A. About every two weeks; the captain said we had to go into the kitchen every two weeks.
- Q. Did not you have steady cooks?
 A. No, sir.
- Q. Did not you have men used to cooking?
 A. They said they were. The stuff got cooked; I do not know where the trouble lay.
- Q. Now, do you get enough to eat?
 A. I have no kick on the rations now if they would only give us more vegetables.
- Q. Do you have any saving fund?
 A. We saved the bacon and traded it off for sweet potatoes.
- Q. Do you have any opportunity to trade here?
 A. No, sir; we do not.
- Q. Do you get any company funds?
 A. I never heard of any.
- Q. You have the same as the other regiment, don't you? Some of the boys have a saving?
 A. I suppose so.

By Colonel SEXTON:

- Q. Are you in the Second Missouri?
 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Some of your companies have a saving—

By General DODGE:

- Q. Have you got along pretty well since you have been in the service?
 A. It has been pretty hard sledding; good and hard, in other words.
- Q. How does your company feel about staying in the service? Would they like to go to Cuba or be mustered out?
 A. They all say they want to go home; they want to be mustered out.
- Q. They prefer, then, not to remain, but to be mustered out?
 A. Yes, sir; that is the talk in the company.
- Q. Still, I suppose, they are willing to remain if the Government wants them to?
 A. Certainly; we will not kick.
- Q. That is their feeling—they would rather go back to Missouri than to go to Cuba?
 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Have you any complaint to make or any suggestions to make in relation to what your company would have or not that would go under the regulations?

A. I am not much acquainted with military rules. I think our officers have treated us very nice; our captain has gone out and bought rations for us.

Q. When you were in Chickamauga?

A. No, sir; that was at the barracks.

Q. That was before you were mustered in?

A. No, sir; I believe after.

Q. I mean since you came into the camps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Chickamauga and Lexington?

A. Whether he has done anything of that kind in Chickamauga I can not say; I know he has in Lexington.

* Q. You think you have been better supplied here than in Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. I suppose you have learned to take better care of your rations now. If given rations to last three or four days you would make it last that length of time?

A. I do not know. I started out on a sham battle one day and we marched about four hours, and we returned and got back just in time for dinner. The governor of Pennsylvania and General Sanger ordered us out for review. We just had time to roll up the blankets and march, and we were out over three hours, and so we had no dinner.

Q. You did not consider that any special honor?

A. Just about that time I was pretty hungry.

Q. You would rather the governor of Pennsylvania had stayed in Pennsylvania, wouldn't you?

A. I would not have objected to his coming out the next day.

Q. Who got your dinner?

A. The flies.

Q. It was not the governor?

A. Oh, no.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE WILLIAM K. TWOHIG.

WILLIAM K. TWOHIG, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, company, and regiment.

A. William K. Twohig, Company C, Third Kentucky.

Q. When were you mustered into the service?

A. I was mustered in May 27.

Q. Where have you been in camp since then?

A. At Chickamauga, Newport News, and then back here.

Q. Have you ever been in the hospital?

A. Never have.

Q. Been on sick call?

A. Never have.

Q. How have you been supplied with clothing?

A. I think we are well supplied up to the present time.

Q. What kind of a trip did you have from Chickamauga to Newport News and back here?

A. We had a very good trip, no complaint was to be made as far as I could see.

Q. What kind of a car did you go in?

A. Night coaches from Chickamauga to Newport News, and from Newport News back to Lexington, day coaches.

Q. Could you sleep?

A. No, I didn't try; I saw it was no use.

Q. How many nights were you up?

A. One night going and one night coming.

Q. You didn't get to sleep that night?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did the boys get charged?

A. No, sir.

Q. If some of the boys didn't get charged, did they keep the others from going to sleep?

A. To some extent.

Q. How about your rations since you have been in the service; have you had plenty to eat or not?

A. After we got to Chickamauga, the rations were very scarce until June or July. The boys all got together and we went to see Colonel Smith about their eatables—I do not think I was present—I didn't go with them at all—and the next day the rations improved wonderfully.

Q. What was the trouble; didn't you get full rations before?

A. I have no idea; they were very scarce.

Q. Since you have seen your colonel how are they?

A. The lieutenant-colonel told the boys to go back and he would see what was the matter. We fared very well. We had rice, tomatoes, and potatoes, that we never had seen before, and fresh beef. In Newport News we had some company funds, and once or twice bought meat and potatoes. Our fresh meat came up to camp about 11 o'clock, and most of the time it was tainted. It came at such a time that it was meant for the cook to cook and handle it at once, and it got tainted.

Q. What time were you at Newport News?

A. From July 29 to August 16.

Q. Nearly three weeks. Was that the case all the time you were there, or did it only occur two or three times?

A. Well, two-thirds of the time; I was helping very often in the kitchen, and when it came we would put it on immediately to boil it so as to save it.

Q. What kind of a company cook did you have?

A. A very good company cook. A great many of the boys from other camps came there and got something, and they said it was cooked in better shape than theirs in Newport News. There was one thing I did not like there; our sinks were in the neighborhood of from 75 to 125 feet from the kitchen, and very frequently the stench was so offensive as to turn us all from eating, and there came a heavy rain, and the maggots just crawled out of the sinks and crawled into the kitchen.

Q. Didn't you cover them?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you mean the kitchen or the water-closet sinks.

A. The water-closets.

Q. How has it been since you returned from Newport News?

A. It has been good.

Q. You have no complaint to make?

A. None that I see now.

Q. How is your company suited; does it want to go to Cuba or go home?

A. Well, the majority want to go home; they claim there is nothing to do now; peace is about to be declared, and they want to get out.

Q. They will wait until peace is declared, won't they?

A. Yes, sir.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 1, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE JOHN A. LINGUIST.**

JOHN A. LINGUIST, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your name, company, and regiment.

A. John A. Linguist, Company A, Eighth Massachusetts.

Q. Where and when were you mustered in?

A. At South Framingham, Mass., about the 10th or 11th of May.

Q. Where is your home in Massachusetts?

A. Amesbury.

Q. How have you been clothed in the service?

A. I have been very well.

Q. Are your clothes of good quality?

A. Yes, sir; these are Massachusetts clothes.

Q. You brought them from Massachusetts?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about your shoes?

A. They are all right.

Q. So far as your clothing is concerned you are pretty well satisfied?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about your overcoat?

A. It is all right; it is a Massachusetts overcoat.

Q. How about your ration?

A. Well, it is very good now.

Q. How has it been since the time you were mustered in?

A. At Chickamauga it was bad, and we could not get enough.

Q. You didn't get enough?

A. No, sir; at times we didn't.

Q. What was there you got along with, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you get now that you didn't get then?

A. We get vegetables now and we didn't then, only potatoes.

Q. Didn't you get onions?

A. I believe once in a while we did get onions.

Q. Beans?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Rice?

A. I don't know anything about rice. I don't eat that.

Q. Didn't you exchange rations there for vegetables the same as you do here, or couldn't you do it?

A. I couldn't tell about that.

Q. What kind of a cook have you got?

A. Very good.

Q. The same as you always had?

A. No, sir.

Q. How often has he been changed?

A. Twice.

Q. This one is a good one, is he?

A. Yes, sir. All we have had have been good.

Q. Have you been in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. Three days.

Q. How are you suited with your clothing and rations, taking all together, and taking the circumstance that you are in camp?

A. I am satisfied.

Q. How is your company satisfied?

A. Well, that is something I would not want to tell. I could not speak fully.

Q. Are they satisfied or discontented generally?

A. That is a very hard question to answer.

Q. Some are discontented and some are satisfied?

A. Yes, sir; that would be nearer.

Q. How do they feel about going to Cuba or going home? Do you hear them discuss that?

A. Quite often.

Q. How do they divide on it?

A. Well, from what I understand, if they are going to Cuba they want to go now; and if not, they want to go home. They don't want to hang around here forever. That is what the talk is. That is all I know.

Q. Then generally, with your clothing, rations, and cooking since you have been in the service, are you fairly well satisfied?

A. Yes, sir; I am now. The way things are now I am perfectly satisfied.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 2, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. HENRY ROMEYN.

Capt. HENRY ROMEYN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Captain, will you kindly give us your full name, your former rank in the United States Army, your present position in the Army, and what special opportunities you had, if any, of seeing the practical conduct of the war with Spain since war was declared?

A. My name is Henry Romeyn; I am a captain and brevet major on the retired list of the Army; was formerly captain in the Fifth United States Infantry.

Q. What special opportunities have you had, Captain, if any, of observing the conduct of the war in the field, in the hospital, in depot, or anywhere else?

A. I went to the field as correspondent of the National Tribune, published in this city, leaving here for Chickamauga the night of the 24th of April. I had applied at the War Department for duty as an officer, and found that I could not get it, and went to the field as correspondent because I wanted to go in some capacity. I remained at Chickamauga about ten days. At the time I was there I think all the troops that were there were regulars. When I found that the cavalry and the artillery had been ordered to Tampa I supposed that that was preliminary to a movement to Cuba in a few days, and went there. I remained at Tampa until the army went to Cuba and went there with it. During the time I was at Tampa I think I visited the camp of every regiment encamped at Tampa and Port Tampa. There may have been exceptions, but if so, I do not now recall them. I wanted to see especially how the volunteers got along in camp, how well they were prepared for service, and how they felt about the service. I did it not

only for my own gratification, but for the information of my paper. I was careful to get points that would be of interest to the public at large after I went to Cuba up to the time I went into the hospital with yellow fever, and as soon as convalescent enough from yellow fever I came here, having been injured in the leg, and advised by the surgeon not to remain in the island. I came north on the *Concho*, reaching New York on the 1st of August.

Q. Did you examine into the condition of the commissary and quartermaster's departments at Chickamauga?

A. Not at Chickamauga, any more than to know that there was a great deal of stress for room.

Q. For room for storage?

A. Yes. They were putting up some storehouses when I left.

Q. No troops were camped there except the regular troops?

A. I think there were none except regulars.

Q. Did you visit the camps of the regulars? Where were they encamped—in the open or in the slightly wooded country?

A. Most of them in the open.

Q. Who was in command at Chickamauga at the time you were there?

A. General Brooke.

Q. After being there about ten days you went to Tampa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And remained there until the expedition sailed for Santiago?

A. Until the expedition went on board the vessels in the harbor.

Q. What was the condition of the camps at Tampa or Port Tampa?

A. I saw nothing out of the way with the camps of the regulars. The camps of the volunteers were not very well cared for.

Q. In what respect?

A. The ground had not been cleared and the camp did not seem to be clean, with one or two exceptions. I knew when I first went into the service—I found we had difficulty about our rations, and was anxious to see if the volunteers would have.

Q. What did you find about them?

A. I found in one regiment that food was being wasted, and at the same time the men were complaining that they did not get enough to eat, and were going across their camp guard lines and buying stuff from hucksters on the outside. In the kitchen sinks I found half loaves of bread that had got dry and were thrown away, and whole potatoes thrown away that should have been saved.

Q. When you say that the camps were not clean and well policed, just give us in detail what you mean by that, in plain terms.

A. The company streets did not look as if they were well kept and the tents were not in good order. I suppose it could be attributed to the fact that the men were new to the business. One commanding officer told me, when I asked him how they were getting along, that the men were getting along better than at first. I asked him if the men had taken lessons in cooking at their State encampments, but he said the men did not go out to learn to cook, but to have a good time.

Q. Do you know whether or not the cookbook, with the instructions as to cooking the army ration, published by the Commissary Department, had been distributed generally?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you pay any special attention to it, or was the fact of the character of the sinks impressed upon you in those camps at Tampa?

A. Not at all; no, sir. I know that around the camp the men did not all use the sinks.

Q. They defecated promiscuously on the ground about there?

A. Yes; but not so much as they did in Cuba. At Siboney the filth was fearful.

Q. So far as you could observe or ascertain, was the full army ration issued to the troops at Tampa?

A. I know of nothing to the contrary. I heard no complaint about the food among the regulars.

Q. What was the quality of the rations issued, so far as your observation went?

A. At Tampa it was good.

Q. State of what; of salt and fresh meat, and fish?

A. I could not tell you.

Q. Do you know how they issued the rations at that time—how many days at a time?

A. No, sir.

Q. You can not tell whether the complaint that you heard of this particular regiment came at the end of the ration issue or at the early part of it?

A. I think it was general.

Q. If they had ten days' rations issued, of course they would have plenty at first?

A. I know one case that came under my attention after we got to Cuba. It was supposed that three days' rations were issued to them, and when other rations were issued to them they said they had been since the morning before without anything to eat. This was about 3 o'clock.

Q. How were the men at Tampa clothed?

A. Some were partially uniformed and others not uniformed at all. I refer to volunteers only.

Q. Did you pay any special attention to the quartermaster's department at Tampa?

A. No; I didn't see anything special to attract my attention at Tampa. If I had, I should have paid more attention to it.

Q. Do you mean by that that the administration of the quartermaster's department was going on in such a way as not to attract attention?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Smoothly and satisfactorily?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know the condition of the railway tracks at Tampa during the time you were there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the condition of them?

A. They were badly congested—filled with loaded cars. I saw some loaded cars, that had been lying there I don't know how long, run off on side tracks. I saw them day after day. My attention was called to one train load of ambulances which was stationed off to one side.

Q. Could you tell us approximately how many loaded cars there were at Tampa at any one time?

A. No, sir; I hadn't any information as to that.

Q. Did you make any examination of the administration of the medical department, either as to the question of supplies or as to the character of the sick, at Tampa?

A. I asked the surgeon in charge—Colonel Pope—what the percentage of sick was at Tampa, and he told me it was a little less than 2 per cent.

Q. Do you know how the sick were cared for there in the division hospital, or in the general hospital, or how?

A. My impression is that at this time they were in regimental hospitals.

Q. Did you ever visit the hospital to ascertain how they were conducted?

A. No, sir; not there.

Q. Were you present at Tampa at the time of the embarkation of the troops?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you watch that pretty closely, Captain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just give us your experience in that respect, first as to how the troops embarked, as to what went with them on the several vessels; whether they took the rations that would naturally go to that many troops; whether they took quartermaster's and medical supplies on the same vessels, or whether those were shipped separately; and as to the quartermaster's department, what arrangements were made for the landing of the troops when they reached Cuba, what vessels were furnished in the way of surf boats and lighters, and the appliances for landing from the lighters; everything entering into the conduct of a campaign in a hostile land.

A. Are you not asking me to criticise my superior officers?

Q. No; we ask you to state the facts and we will do the criticising.

A. I was back and forth to Port Tampa while the vessels were being prepared for the embarkation of troops, perhaps a dozen times, and saw stores loaded. I was told about 11 o'clock on the night that the troops moved that the movement was being made. I did not expect it until the next day. I went down to Port Tampa on the train that General Miles was on, arriving in Tampa about 6 o'clock in the morning. What might be called the mole or the bank of the canal was filled with troops, none of whom seemed to know where they were to go, or where they were to be placed, or anything about it. I had intended to go with Company H, of the Tenth Infantry, the officer in command of which had asked me to do so.

Q. Who was that?

A. Lieutenant Bayliss. I asked several officers when I got there, but they seemed to know nothing about the matters. My private tent and commissary stores had been sent to this company. On going down there I asked several officers who were in command where I could find the Tenth Infantry, and no one could tell me. I found a staff officer, and I asked him, "Can you tell me where I can find the Tenth Infantry," and he said he did not know. I said, "Do you know what vessel it is going on?" He said he did not. I said, "Can you tell me where I can find out?" He said, "I don't know;" and no officer of whom I inquired seemed to know how he was going or where he was going, or whether he was going with his own stores. I know that regiments were broken up and some parts sent on one vessel and some on another. I know that in some cases commands were separated from their stores. There didn't seem to be any order. The officer told me that if I was going to Cuba I had better get on the *Margaret*. I said, "The *Margaret* is not going to Cuba." He said, "It is going to the *Olivette* and the correspondents are going out on that," and I went on the *Olivette* and on that vessel to Cuba.

By General McCook:

Q. Did you see or did you hear of the publication of any order as to the embarkation of the troops, whether the embarkation of the troops was to be systematic and as it should be?

A. I didn't see any such order.

Q. Do you know that any such order was published?

A. No; it may have been published. It was very difficult for us newspaper men to get any information.

Q. Did the officers of the Tenth Infantry tell you that they were ordered to go on that boat helter-skelter or that they would be left and could not go to Cuba?

A. They didn't tell me that. I didn't see the Tenth Infantry until I saw it marching off to the front.

Q. Did you ever hear that?

A. I heard it from other people, that if they didn't make haste they would be left behind.

Q. They were without any boat assigned to them?

A. One officer told me at Port Tampa in the morning that he had been in the saddle all night; that he had marched his brigade down from Tampa to Port Tampa for fear they would be left for lack of transportation.

Q. Just keep on, Captain. Will you kindly give us as fully as you can, based upon your own observations, what preparations were made in advance for the landing of the troops when the coast of Cuba was reached?

A. I saw no preparations other than the ship boats except one large barge, which was towed over to Cuba. We started with two and one was lost, and the other was taken over and used in landing troops.

Q. Steam barges?

A. No, sir; a scow, without any propelling power at all. In landing troops boats were used, and most of them were towed to a little wharf by steam launches, towing in from three to six at a time.

Q. Where did the steam launches come from?

A. From the Navy.

Q. Were the preparations made at Tampa previous to the embarkation sufficient, in your judgment, for the landing of that army in a country presumed to be hostile?

A. If I answer that question I must criticise somebody.

Q. Were the preparations made before and during the embarkations of troops at Tampa sufficient, in your judgment, for landing the army on a presumably hostile coast?

A. No, sir; there was a lack of surf boats there, and there seemed to be a lack of order; men were landed from the different ships indiscriminately, part coming ashore at one time and others at another.

Q. What was the capacity of boats, scows, or lighters; how many tents would they carry, or how many men, or was it possible to land men?

A. These scows would carry 50 or 60 tons at once. It was a boat about 25 feet wide and I think about 60 feet long, and with a free board, when it was light, of 5 feet above the water.

Q. Was it at all suitable for landing troops?

A. They could land them at a wharf, but not through surf.

Q. Could it be propelled without the aid of some power?

A. No, sir.

Q. How were these boats taken or how were they attempted to be taken; in tow of one of the steamers, these two lighters, these two scows?

A. They were in tow of steamers.

Q. Simply by a rope in the rear?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the chance of their getting there, being towed in that way?

A. As long as it was a smooth sea it was all right, but very troublesome in a rough sea; and it was a question among us on the *Olivette* whether the one which was lost was not lost purposely by the crew of the vessel which had it in tow.

Q. It naturally retarded the progress of the vessel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You spoke of the boats on the transports. What were they like?

A. They were ordinary ship boats which would carry from 25 to 50 each. Some of them were manned by the ships' crews, others by soldiers. Some of them were attempted to be run through the surf and were dashed to pieces on the beach. I saw three at least that had been destroyed in that way. The landing at Daiquiri was either through the surf on the beach, half a mile in length, or else on a small wharf, the front of which might have been 40 feet in length, with just some loose plank laid on the timber, and on this everything had to be landed with the exception of horses and mules.

Q. What efforts, if any, were made at the time of the landing to build new docks or to extend the docks that were already there?

Q. There was no attempt made at that time at Daiquiri. There was a dock partially built at Siboney in one day and was destroyed by the breakers that night. Another dock was held in its place by a lot of cars loaded with rock.

Q. What was the character of the country back of Daiquiri?

A. Partially wooded.

Q. Was it possible to secure material for the building of docks in the neighborhood?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any pontoon trains on any of the vessels?

A. I saw some pontoons ready, apparently, to go on board a vessel, but did not see them put on board, nor did I see them after they were on board. I think they were by the side of the vessel, as though they were to be put on board.

Q. Do you know whether they were actually laid or not?

A. I do not.

Q. You did not see them after they reached Cuba?

A. I did not.

By Colonel DENBY

Q. Could a pontoon train, under those circumstances, be used?

A. I think it would be very difficult to land them through that surf, which was from 3 to 10 feet high.

Q. The boats of a pontoon train are very much like the boats that they took in tow, except that they are smaller?

A. They are nothing like that. This one that we took in tow was decked over, and the pontoons were not.

Q. The boats taken in tow were decked over, were they?

A. Yes, sir; the one that went to Cuba was decked over, I know. I was aboard of it several times.

By General McCook:

Q. Would there have been any difficulty in landing more ambulances there?

A. No more than landing other material.

Q. Any difficulty in landing wagons to supply that army up there?

A. It was difficult to land anything that had to be landed from the boats, and men in landing anything would have to watch their opportunity, as the boat rose on the billow, to get it ashore, and the next man would have to wait until the boat rose again.

Q. Did you see those batteries and their material landed?

A. I saw part of the material landed, but not the guns.

Q. You saw the carriages. Don't you think they could land wagons if they could land gun-carriages?

A. I don't see why not.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Captain, did you remain on shore at Daiquiri while the landing of supplies took place?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was first landed, or who was first landed?

A. I was not on shore when the first troops landed. I did not get ashore until the second day of the landing.

Q. Do you remember the date of the first landing?

A. The 21st or 22d of June; I am not positive. I lost my memorandum book when I was in the yellow-fever hospital.

Q. You don't know, then, the exact day when you landed?

A. I landed the second day of the landing; that must have been the 22d.

Q. At the time that you landed had the troops which had landed on the previous day gone forward?

A. They had only just gone out into the country to make room for others just coming in behind them; about three-fourths of a mile from the landing.

Q. What was the first material landed after the landing of these troops?

A. The first was commissary stores.

Q. To what extent were they landed?

A. There must have been several tons of stores put ashore.

Q. About how many rations?

A. I could not tell you; I judge, from the bulk, several tons of them. There was forage for the horses; then came the battery equipments, harness, and things of that sort. I remember seeing Captain Capron there working very energetically to get his guns on shore.

Q. Did you see any doctors about?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they making an effort to get their supplies ashore?

A. Everybody seemed to be busy.

Q. Do you know to what extent they succeeded in getting their supplies ashore?

A. There was so much to see I could not take it all in.

Q. How many days' rations had been landed and piled up on the shore before the movement to the front took place? Can you tell us that?

A. The first movement to the front took place on the afternoon of the 23d, and the fight at Las Guisimas took place the next morning, that is, June 24.

Q. How far was that engagement or skirmish from the port?

A. From the point where they landed?

Q. Yes.

A. Eleven or 12 miles.

Q. How many days' rations had been landed for the troops that were then on shore?

A. I should judge, from the rations that I saw piled up, from seven to ten days.

Q. How many troops landed at Daiquiri?

A. That I can not tell; part of the command landed at Siboney and part at Daiquiri. I should judge about 10,000 men landed at Daiquiri.

Q. In making the movement, did the troops landed at Daiquiri go by Siboney?

A. They went near Siboney; yes, sir.

Q. Were you at the front during the time of this first engagement of the 24th of June?

A. No, sir.

Q. Where were you at that time?

A. I was at Daiquiri. I was in the camp of the First Volunteer Cavalry, commonly known as the Rough Riders, when the order came to move. Colonel Wood received it and read it aloud.

Q. What was the character of the order which you heard given to the cavalry?

A. That they were to move to the front and to be supported by other troops, and company commanders were to see that the men had 150 rounds of ammunition and three days' rations.

Q. The order seemed to contemplate the possibility of an engagement?

A. Yes, sir; he spoke as if he knew the Spaniards were between them and Santiago.

Q. Where were you at the time of this engagement in reference to the front line—the firing line; how far-back?

A. I was at Daiquiri.

Q. Where were the wounded brought?

A. To Siboney.

Q. You didn't see the engagement or the aftermath of the engagement?

A. I saw the wounded when I got to Siboney, the next day but one after the fight.

Q. How were the wounded cared for?

A. They were put in a building that I believe was used as a store in Siboney. There were not many appliances for comfort. They were laid on the floor. Some of them had blankets.

Q. How far was that in the rear of the engagement?

A. About 5 or 6 miles.

Q. What medical officers were in attendance at that improvised hospital?

A. I don't know their names.

Q. Number?

A. That I can not tell, either. There were a number of medical officers about the town, but who took care of these men I don't know.

Q. How many wounded were there?

A. I should think I saw thirty.

Q. Were there any surgical operations going on while you were there?

A. I didn't see any there.

Q. What was the character of the wounds?

A. They were such wounds as a man might be expected to receive in an action. I saw some on crutches and some with their heads and arms bound up.

Q. Did it appear as if the men had received proper surgical attention?

A. Yes, sir; it did at that time.

Q. You have no knowledge, I suppose, as to the character of the medical attendance at the front?

A. No, sir; not on that day.

Q. I mean, of course, as to that particular engagement?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you knowledge, from your intercourse with those who participated, as to the character of this first encounter with the enemy?

A. I have talked it over with different men connected with the Rough Riders and some that were connected with other regiments.

Q. At the time that our people were fired upon were they anticipating it, and had they prepared for it in the ordinary way?

A. They had anticipated it. In that country it would have been impossible to keep up what is ordinarily known as a skirmish line. The ground from Daiquiri to the point of the engagement was a valley lying between a range of mountains and line of hills along the coast. It was crossed and recrossed by small streams with muddy bottoms. It was overgrown with chaparral, in places, so dense that it was impossible to see into it more than 10 feet. Through the chaparral there was a roadway, which was in some places 6 feet wide and in others 10. A wagon going through would rub with its hubs the bush on each side. There was but this one road. In passing over this I only saw three places between Daiquiri and the point of battle where a line of skirmishers or a line of battle could be deployed at all.

Q. You saw the engagement brought on?

A. The Spaniards had occupied the ground and were waiting for our advance, and, as I am told, they fired the first volley.

Q. Did they fire that volley at troops moving in column or at a line of battle?

A. I understand that Captain Capron, who was killed there, had what we call the point, the main advance, men in front of the column; they had to depend upon this point's finding the enemy.

Q. They had scouts in advance of the column?

A. Yes, sir. This is hearsay evidence.

Q. You were told at the time by persons who had been in the engagement?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were the Spanish troops posted? Were they in line?

A. Yes, sir; they had there about 4,000 men, I have been told.

Q. Was the attack, in any military sense, what you would call an ambushade, or was it anticipated and provided for as well as the character of the country would permit?

A. It was anticipated and provided for as well as the character of the country would permit, in my opinion. I know it was anticipated. A military man would hardly expect anything else. It was country easily defended; and it was a source of wonder to men who had military experience that the enemy did not contest every foot of the way from the time that they entered the chaparral until they got to the place where they did fight.

Q. What prevented the Spaniards from opposing the landing at the surf?

A. The guns of the Navy.

Q. What did they do?

A. It would have been impossible for the Spaniards to hold the country back of Daiquiri if the Navy shelled them.

Q. Did the Spaniards have any field artillery, Captain, do you know?

A. I don't know that they had; I don't think that they did.

Q. During the campaign did they have horse artillery?

A. They had field artillery.

Q. Regular batteries, do you know, properly manned, with horses?

A. I could not see from where I was. I could only locate the guns if I happened to see a flash. There was no smoke.

Q. Did they use smokeless powder in their artillery as well as in their rifles?

A. Yes, sir. I know it was a long time on the morning of the 1st of July, after they began to reply to our artillery fire from Grimes's battery on the El Poso Hill, before we could locate the battery, on account of their smokeless powder.

Q. After this first engagement did you come into contact with the troops under fire—or did you come in contact with troops under fire?

A. Yes; the morning of the 1st of July, about 6 o'clock.

Q. Where?

A. I was with Grimes's battery at El Poso, at the extreme left of the American line.

Q. Was that the date that El Caney was fought?

A. Yes.

Q. You were at El Caney?

A. No, sir; I could see the firing going on over there, and I could locate Capron's battery by the smoke and the sound of the small arms.

Q. About what was the distance from where you were posted on the left to our extreme right at El Caney?

A. I should judge about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Q. To what extent was our line continuous over that ground?

A. There must have been a break in the line, to the left of General Lawton's command.

Q. That is, there was a space between our right and left of a considerable extent?

A. There must have been. It was expected that the defense of El Caney would not amount to much; that General Lawton would not have much difficulty in clearing that ground.

Q. That is, they would swing around so as to make connections with our left wing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that done?

A. No, sir; the defense was more stubborn than was anticipated, and cost us a good many more men.

Q. Do you know the grounds upon which the supposition was entertained that there would not be a stubborn defense?

A. It was thought there would be only a small force out there. There were blockhouses, and the church was used for defensive purposes.

Q. Were the blockhouses connected by intrenchments of any kind?

A. I could not state that.

Q. What was the character of the engagement which you witnessed, Major? Were we well prepared for it on our side, in your judgment?

A. It was very difficult to get on the ground. We had to make a march through the same kind of chaparral as lined both sides of the road.

Q. Through a bush?

A. Through a bush not wide enough in many places for a column of fours; and the balloon was kept in advance and located the head of the column for the Spaniards. I went out on the afternoon of the 30th of June from Siboney to the field hospital of the First Division of the Fifth Corps.

Q. Does that have a name—the position of the field hospital?

A. I don't know that it was named; it was on the opposite side of the trail from General Shafter's headquarters.

Q. How far in the rear of your lines, as it was finally determined?

A. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. I remained there that night the guest of two of the surgeons.

Q. Give us the names of the surgeons there.

A. The surgeons whom I saw were Surg. M. W. Wood, Surgeon Johnson, Guy Godfrey, and Surgeon Combe, whose first name I have forgotten. There were two other surgeons assisting there the next day whose names I didn't get.

Q. Just go on with your narrative.

A. I started to go out to the front with the infantry column which was marching along the road, and finally overtook the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and I marched out with them across a little branch of a river, and I saw Grimes's battery, and thinking that was where the first fun would begin, I remained with the battery all that day.

Q. How was it supported?

A. There was a battalion of the First Infantry lying in the chaparral off on the left.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Do you know whether that battery was within the range of the Spanish fleet?

A. No, sir; it was not. There was high ground between it and the bay, and I should judge in an air line it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the bay. The only way the guns from the Spanish fleet could have been used was to have gone above Santiago and fired over the intervening ground.

Q. They could not elevate their pieces enough in the harbor?

A. The hill between us and the harbor must have been 250 or 300 feet higher than where the battery was located. We heard firing during the morning of the 3d, when Cervera's fleet went out of the harbor.

Q. Continue.

A. It was about 6.10 when Capron's battery opened over on the right, and it was about twenty minutes later when Grimes's battery opened on the San Juan blockhouse. The blockhouse was in plain view. In front of it was a long pit, capable, I should think, of holding 500 men. We could not see any men at work, but some shells were thrown at it. The battery had been in action about thirty minutes before there was any reply from the Spanish battery.

Q. Had there been any opposition to your getting into line?

A. I was with the battery. I was not with the infantry, and the infantry hadn't gotten out of the chaparral when this took place. The Spaniards had evidently got their distance, because the first shell fired burst right over a gun. I stayed

near it, and the shell burst about 20 feet above my head, and the second shell burst over gun No. 3 and killed two and wounded five men. Some of the fire appeared to be directed at the El Poso house at the right and rear of the battery. A shell killed some animals and wounded some men. This fire was kept up for about half an hour and it was impossible to locate the battery on account of the smokeless powder. It was located later in the day, when I groped around through the chaparral and thus happened to see the flash of a gun, and I told Major Dillenback and Captain Grimes what I had seen, and fire was opened on it. I saw the balloon at the crossing of the creek. It was inflated, and the wagon appeared to have some of the machinery necessary to fill it. It was taken to the front by fifteen or twenty men holding onto the cord, moving right along at or near the head of the column. The column moved over the San Juan River, but the Spaniards opened fire on it. A barbed-wire entanglement was used by the Spaniards to check the advance. The river was in places 3 or 4 feet deep. At the ford it was about 2 feet deep. We could not see from the battery anything of the action going on in the low ground.

Q. Was the crossing of the river made in column or in line?

A. In line. I don't know what became of the balloon. The last I saw of it it was riddled pretty thoroughly and being carried off to our right. Our troops got possession of the hill that day—were in possession of it at night when I went back to the First Division hospital. Men were coming back to the hospital at the time I got back here, just about sunset. Some were being brought back on stretchers and some were able to walk, either walking or being supported by comrades, but I saw no ambulances in use. They may have come to the hospital in the night.

Q. Do you believe they came at night?

A. I don't believe they did.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Did you see any ambulances at all there?

A. I saw one ambulance up there.

Q. In the fight?

A. Yes, sir; the only ambulance I saw on the line was the one that I rode up on and was carried back on after the fight was over.

Q. What was the distance of the first dressing station behind the line?

A. The first one was on the San Juan River; the second one was on the crossing a mile back, and there was another between that and the main hospital.

Q. Were these dressing stations all attended by surgeons?

A. That I could not tell. I saw some Red Cross men there.

Q. Did you see any surgeons on the front line?

A. I saw surgeons with the battery, sir. I know that from common report there were surgeons on the line with the troops.

Q. Do you know to what extent the surgeons were supplied with surgical instruments and appliances on the line?

A. I do not.

Q. What were their facilities for caring for the wounded at these dressing stations?

A. At this point they seemed to have field cases. Every man was supposed to have necessary supplies.

Q. How was the division hospital equipped for the care of the wounded?

A. When I went back there they had up three tents and the tent fly under which the surgeons slept.

Q. Three hospital tents?

A. Three hospital tents; one was used as a dispensary, one for sheltering officers, and the other as the operating tent. When I went back I was asked by Surgeon Wood if I could give them some assistance, and I told them anything I could do I would be very glad to do; and he asked me if I would not take the wounded, after

they had been cared for first, and lay them down. I had to put the men on the ground on canvas and cover them with other canvas. I did that as long as the canvas lasted. I put away 500 men, I suppose, with the help of some hospital attendants. I worked all night, and I did not get the last man cared for until half past 5 in the morning, and the surgeons had been at work all night, and no one had any sleep. Some of the wounded walked back and others were helped back. Some of them were wounded very severely, and Cubans and Americans alike came back. I suppose there were 40 or 50 Cubans wounded, and the rest were Americans.

Q. Had these Cubans been engaged with our troops?

A. They evidently had, or they would not have been wounded. The wounds appeared to be from small arms and not from artillery. I saw one man who had walked back from the field, and had been standing around among the wounded—and I thought he was a man who had brought back some comrade who asked for a place to lie down—and I told him I was attending to wounded men, and he would have to look out for himself. He was shot just above the heart and the ball had come out at the shoulder blade, and he had been ten hours without attention and had walked $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and was still on his feet. I saw a Cuban that was shot through the head. I told the surgeon I thought it had gone around his head, and the surgeon showed me where it had gone through. There was this difference noticed between the volunteers and the regulars: The old regular brought back his blanket and canteen, and the volunteer dropped everything and came back without it. I asked one man if he had no blanket, and he said, "The captain told me to leave my blanket and I would get one at the hospital." The tentage was not enough to cover all the men, and some of them I had to lay down in the wet grass. I presume that the last 50 men had been laid down in the grass in that way, because we had no other way of taking care of them.

By General McCook:

Q. Is there any reason why they should not have had more tents?

A. I do not know why they should not have had more tents. I do not know why there should not have been a detail made for the purpose of putting up tents and helping take care of wounded men. Back at the rear there were some men of the Twenty-fourth Infantry detailed; they came back as guards. The hospital was fired into by Spanish sharpshooters and some of the men killed by them. While we were at supper, the cook was about 20 feet distant from where we were eating, and a bullet passed between him and the table, so the cook said. He indicated the direction from which it came, and the corporal and the guard went out and located the sharpshooter, and they got the man. He had deliberately fired into the hospital. One of our surgeons was killed while he was dressing the wounds of a man along the roadside. They were scattered all along our front in the chaparral, and they picked off our men. I know of two men, who were supporting a wounded man, who were wounded by the Spanish sharpshooters.

Q. Did you see any of these sharpshooters after they were brought down?

A. No, sir.

Q. To what extent were the troops on the line supplied with food?

A. I heard no complaint among the regulars about food. They said the rations were short, but that was to be expected.

Q. Do you know how many days' rations had been issued?

A. I think three days'.

Q. When the engagement took place how many days had expired?

A. The food was issued on the 30th of June; fighting began on the 1st of July.

Q. They were, then, on the second day?

A. Yes, sir. I saw a battalion of a Michigan regiment and saw rations delivered to them by pack train, and they said they had been without anything to eat since the preceding day.

Q. Had they been in the fight the day before?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they throw away their rations?

A. I think so; and coming back I could have picked up clothing enough to clothe a company.

Q. Didn't the regulars and the volunteers both throw their haversacks away on going into action?

A. In some instances they were stripped and a guard left with the equipment.

Q. Did you ever see down there an order prescribing the order of battle for this San Juan engagement?

A. I never saw such an order. I have heard that there was such an order issued.

Q. Had the position of the enemy been developed to such an extent as to enable you to form a plan of battle, or was this simply a reconnoissance in force?

A. I do not believe that that position had been developed.

Q. The whole movement was rather a reconnoissance in force, developing the position of the enemy, and then fighting whenever you struck him?

A. We succeeded in developing him, anyway.

Q. How long did you remain after this fight on the 1st of July?

A. I remained on the field during the day, going back to the hospital at night, until the afternoon of the 3d, when I was hurt by being thrown from a wagon going to the front loaded with rations and forage.

Q. Then, by that time, the 3d of July, wagons were landed and were being used for transportation?

A. I saw that one wagon.

Q. Previous to that time pack trains had been used?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A six-mule wagon or four?

A. Six mule; pack trains were then in use, and I was carried back to the hospital on a pack mule.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Do you know how many pack animals were in use altogether?

A. No; I could not tell. I was told that about 1,200 were carried over there.

Q. During the time that you were there to what extent did the wagons come into use for general transportation and how were the roads prepared for their use?

A. There was very little wagon transportation. I saw perhaps 25 wagons put together at Daiquiri. I saw a portion of them loaded going to the front as I was being taken back to the coast on July 5 or 6.

Q. After you were hurt did you come to the front a second time?

A. No, sir; I went back to the First Division hospital and remained there until I got a chance to go to Siboney. My leg was in such a condition that I could not bend my knee, and I had to wait until I could get a seat on an ambulance.

Q. I understand that subsequently you went into the hospital as a fever patient?

A. After that.

Q. How long?

A. I went back the 6th of July, and the next day I was sent to the fever hospital.

Q. You didn't go to the front after that?

A. No, sir; not after the 3d of July.

Q. How were you cared for at the division hospital after you were injured?

A. Properly.

Q. Had they proper appliances for caring for the injured?

A. They improvised a splint. It made a very good substitute for a splint.

Q. The medical department then seemed to be equal to the demands made upon it in every respect?

A. No; not with food and with opportunities to cook for the wounded men. Wounded men would have gone very hungry if it had not been for the Red Cross.

Q. How did the Red Cross get to the First Division hospital before the surrender?

A. They were there before I got there the afternoon of the second day; had a tent up and kitchen going. How they got there I don't know. Dr. Gardener came to me with some supplies from their kitchen.

Q. You don't know as to the means of transportation used by them?

A. No, sir; it must have been furnished by the quartermaster's department, because they had none of their own, and the Cubans had no transportation except as they transported things on their heads.

By General McCook:

Q. What boat did you come home on?

A. On the *Concho*.

Q. At what date?

A. We left there on the 23d of July and arrived in New York on the 1st of August.

Q. Where were you in the meantime.

A. I was in the hospital one day in the town of Siboney, and I was taken into the hills and put in camp.

Q. What were your accommodations while you were in camp?

A. The accommodations were extremely limited and poor, and the beds were so close together that it was impossible to put a foot down between the beds; the space was so narrow that if a man put his left foot in he had to keep moving it ahead of him [illustrating]. We had one nurse for thirty men and a Cuban doctor employed with special reference to the yellow fever.

Q. Were the patients supposed to have yellow fever?

A. Some had typhoid and some malaria.

Q. Were they all put together?

A. Yes, sir; there was no opportunity to keep them separated. Then they put us on the little cars and run us out into the hills.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Was the Siboney hospital ever free from yellow fever?

A. No, sir; the town of Siboney was the filthiest place I ever was in, and no attempt was made to clean it up.

Q. What was the distance of this hospital in the hills from Siboney?

A. About 2 miles.

Q. How many men were cared for there?

A. At the time we came away the doctor told us 260; there were three doctors.

Q. How many attendants?

A. The number of attendants varied; a good many of the attendants were volunteer attendants, men who were not immunes, but who had volunteered to do nursing.

Q. Had the Red Cross people gotten up to the hospital?

A. Six of them were there as patients.

Q. Dr. Lesser was there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were the patients cared for as to food?

A. There was not much food required for any of the fever patients. There was trouble about the proper kind of food. We could not eat solid food.

Q. Did you have such diet as was necessary for patients of that character and for the stages of the disease in which the patients were?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there a possibility of securing milk and things of that sort?

A. No, sir; except malted milk. I did not see a drop of native milk in Cuba.

Q. When did you become able to travel?

A. I was on my feet by the time I was in the hospital a week, but had not become strong.

Q. You embarked at Siboney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what time?

A. The 23d of July. There were some of us that were convalescent enough to come north four or five days before we did. There was a vessel sent down specially to bring the sick and wounded, which had accommodations for over 300 men, and she came north with 135 men.

By General McCook :

Q. What boat was that?

A. The hospital boat ; she came north with 135 men.

Q. Had you knowledge of that boat being there?

A. Yes, sir ; and I wanted to go home and was not allowed to.

Q. Why?

A. The surgeon on board would not let us come on his ship.

Q. For fear of contamination?

A. I suppose so, although we were disinfected.

Q. Did you ever hear an order issued to patients that "all you men who were able should get aboard that transport"?

A. No, sir.

Q. And that, "If you stay here you will die"?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was not a man liable to take yellow fever in that hospital?

A. Any man was liable to take it. From what I know of the surgeon in charge at Siboney, I do not believe he would ever give such an order. He was Dr. La Garde.

By General BEAVER :

Q. So far as your experience goes, what was the character of the medical attendants, and the desire to render service to the men that were sick or wounded?

A. I saw no man not sick or wounded who didn't try to do his duty. I know that men volunteered to do work, men who had been in the field all day fighting ; they came back and volunteered to help work in the hospital at night, when they knew they had to go back to the field the next day. I know that surgeons worked for forty-eight or fifty hours without rest.

By Colonel DENBY :

Q. How many surgeons were there to each regiment?

A. Some had two ; some may have had three. I think there was not more than two to each regiment usually.

Q. Were there as many as two?

A. Some had two ; some may have had but one.

Q. You say that surgeons worked fifty hours. Was that because there were too few surgeons?

A. No, sir ; but this refers to hospitals in the rear. The wounded of the first day's fighting were not all cared for until half past 5 the next morning.

Q. Why didn't they have more surgeons?

A. I don't know.

Q. Was the medical department notified that there was going to be a battle?

A. They must have been.

Q. Did the medical department make any extra preparations for these fights?

A. It seems to me at the first hospital they had made all the preparations they could with the help they had.

Q. What do you mean by "the help they had"?

A. I mean men detailed to put up hospital tents, etc.

Q. You say there were no ambulances and no pack mules that went with the attacking force. Were there any hand litters?

A. There were hand litters.

Q. How many?

A. I saw scores. There were pack-mule trains going back and forth to the front all the time. The man who brought me in said he had worked twenty hours and he was going back again that night, which would make him work thirty hours at least.

Q. Describe the condition of the vessels as to water and food; the name of the boat, and what condition you found her in when you went on board.

A. The boat was the *Concho*; I think the Captain's name was Price. We went from the hospitals in the hills down to Siboney the afternoon of the 2d. There was a four-mule wagon out there for the use of the hospital, and fifteen officers got into that, some sitting on the bottom and some lying on the bottom and some sitting on the side of the wagon body, and rode over to the roadway down to Siboney. A good many men, who had been disinfected from the hospital, walked, or rather, I should say, staggered down, because they were so weak they had to rest very frequently. We could not get aboard the *Concho* that night, and Dr. La Garde gave us accommodations. Most of the officers went aboard the next morning about 11 o'clock.

Q. How did they go aboard?

A. They were able to walk and were taken off in boats. Some men were put on board on litters and lifted in through an open port in the vessel's side. Some of the men who had been disinfected in the hospital and who had to destroy their old clothing had no underclothing issued to them, because there was none in the hospital. They were issued just one suit of cotton uniform and went aboard with that. The sleeping accommodations were rough board bunks, without mattresses or pillows or blankets. A great many men had only the single suit of cotton clothing they had in the daytime. The water was offensive to the sight, to the taste, and to the smell. It had been in the ship's tanks, I suppose, more than two months before, from the time she left Tampa. The food was poor and scanty. There were no preparations made for the comfort of convalescent men. The only cook they had was a volunteer cook, named Reed, who had been a lawyer in Chicago and had gone to Michigan and had enlisted among his neighbors, in the Thirty-fourth Michigan. There was quite a number of his men on board. He did cooking for the enlisted men. The meat was bad.

Q. What kind of meat did you have?

A. Most of it was canned meat. We had no fresh meat. It was canned roast beef. A good deal of the hard-tack was moldy, and I saw a kettle of corn-meal mush out on the deck that would hold 12 or 15 gallons. I went to the steward myself and asked him to get us some of that meal. We had mush for two meals, and the next morning an enlisted man came to me with a tin of it, and he said, "I can eat corn meal, but that is pretty bad." There were worms in it three-fourths of an inch long.

Q. After it had been cooked?

A. Yes, sir; when the captain was asked why he didn't get good water, he said he had asked for permission to go to Jamaica to get fresh provisions and water, and permission was refused him. The water was so bad that when it rained the officer who was most able to do so went out to the awning and caught rain water and carried it into the cabin and we had good water to drink for one day, but we could not catch enough to supply the men on the lower deck. The third day out one man died and was buried at sea. The fourth day out two more men died.

Q. What were they sick of?

A. These were men convalescent from typhoid and malarial fever. I think they died because there was no one to take care of their eating, and with their convalescent appetites they ate food which they should not have done, because there was no special arrangement made for anyone.

Q. Was there no doctor?

A. Dr. Lesser, himself a convalescent, was the only doctor on board. The Red Cross ladies were themselves convalescent; there were six of them; and they were in such condition physically that three of them went to bed in the morning, and the other three remained up and took care of the patients among the enlisted men, and in the afternoon they were relieved by the three who had retired in the morning. Dr. Lesser looked after them as well as he could in his physical condition. Two men died inside the Capes at Fortress Monroe. The pilot would not take us over the mines until the next morning at 8 o'clock, and when we got inside we were there three and a half hours before anyone came from the quarantine ship, in plain view about 600 yards distant, to see us. We asked for permission to bury the dead; it was refused. We asked for fresh food and water; we got the water only after twenty-seven hours' delay, and the food we got after ten hours' delay. In the meantime another man had died and we had three corpses on board. I telegraphed directly to the Adjutant-General at the War Department; and the next morning we got permission to go to sea to bury the dead, and we went out and buried them, and while returning another man died, and the vessel was turned about and put to sea to bury him. The next morning we found an order to proceed to New York. Before we got to the landing at New York another man died. The quarantine officer came down to us Sunday morning. I think that was the morning of the 1st of August—at Tompkinsville—and in the afternoon they brought down the boat that carries the disinfecting apparatus, and we were disinfected, and all who were able to go went ashore. We put ashore that night at half past 10. That ended my connection with the Cuban campaign.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How many men did you lose on that trip in all?

A. Six.

Q. Do you think if they had had proper attention and proper water and food you would have saved some of those men?

A. I do.

Q. That is the boat of which complaint has been made that men who were suffering from dysentery and loose bowels laid in their bunks without attention and unable to get out of their filth?

A. They had to; some of them were not able to get up.

Q. Did you notice any of the men in that filthy condition?

A. I didn't see them; but Mrs. Lesser came up with her face white, and I judged from her looks that she had vomited, and she said, "Don't go down on that lower deck; it is awful." She said, "There are men lying there in their filth and there is nobody to help them."

Q. Who was this Dr. Lesser?

A. He was a practicing physician in New York and a member of the Red Cross.

By General WILSON:

Q. By whose orders did that ship start?

A. I don't know, sir; Captain Price did not tell me. He said he was ordered to come away.

Q. You don't know who the responsible party would be?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did he say he would have had time to go to Jamaica and get fresh water?

A. He said he could and get back in thirty-six hours, but they told him to go north from Siboney. He didn't get away until the evening of the 23d, at 6 o'clock.

Q. Going back, if you please, to Chattanooga, you happened to be among the earliest that arrived there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I believe you stated that about the 24th of April Major-General Brooke was in command.

A. Yes, sir; I stated that.

Q. Can you tell us what water that command was then drinking?

A. I spoke about the water supply, and General Boynton and others connected with the regulars told me that they were getting water from driven wells, and stated that they were driving more, and I saw them getting water from driven wells.

Q. When you went on board the *Margaret* were you in uniform or civilian clothes?

A. Civilian.

Q. Did you have to show a pass?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From whom did you receive that pass?

A. It came from the War Department here.

By General BEAVER:

Q. In the early part of your testimony you spoke of having gone down to your boat on the same train with General Miles.

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how long General Miles remained at Tampa?

A. No, sir.

Q. At Port Tampa?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was he there during the embarkation of the expedition?

A. I don't know. I got on board the *Margaret* at 9 o'clock in the morning. I was not ashore again at Tampa.

Q. Do you know how long he had been at Tampa previous to the time you had been at Tampa with him?

A. I think I saw him there a week or ten days before.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You didn't state the number of men on the *Concho*.

A. One hundred and sixty-one enlisted men, 18 officers, and 5 civilians.

Q. What was the capacity of that boat?

A. I didn't state the capacity.

Q. What do you think was the tonnage of the boat?

A. I don't know. It was a boat which had been running from New York to New Orleans, I think.

Q. Had it accommodations for carrying passengers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Wasn't it a pretty large boat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It could have carried more?

A. Yes, sir; it could have carried more if it had been properly fixed.

Q. Were there any mattresses for the men.

A. No, sir.

Q. Did the sick men or convalescent men lie on board in their bunks without covering?

A. Yes, sir. Some of them were so short of underclothing that officers in the

cabin who could spare it contributed underclothing for them. A captain of the Thirty-first Michigan went among the officers in the cabin and got some articles of underclothing to keep the men from being cold at night at sea.

Q. Where were these sick men disembarked?

A. We touched first at Tompkinsville, and we landed that night—those who could.

Q. You don't know what became of the rest?

A. No sir; I know when we came away we saw an officer on the deck not able to get up.

By General McCook:

Q. Was General Hawkins on this boat?

A. No, sir. I believe his nephew was.

By Captain Howell:

Q. The condition of the sick was much worse when you arrived?

A. I think they were worse.

Q. Six out of the number died?

A. Yes, sir.

By General McCook:

Q. What was the condition of that army that sailed from Tampa, as far as health was concerned?

A. Good.

Q. What do you think of Tampa as a place for camping for a month or two?

A. I didn't see anything out of the way at Tampa except that it was very sandy. Troops kept back of Tampa on the high ground could be kept very healthy.

Q. How about the ground below?

A. It would be damp after a rain.

Q. It was a swamp?

A. No, sir; but during a rain it would be damp. I would not camp troops near Port Tampa for a permanent camp. The best ground I saw in Florida was at Lakeland, back in the interior.

By Colonel Denby:

Q. Do you desire to say anything more?

A. I am at the service of the commission. I do not know that I can add anything more to what I have told.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 2, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF BRIG. GEN. J. P. SANGER.

Brig. Gen. J. P. SANGER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General Dodge:

Q. Please give us your full name, your rank, and your command since April 15, and where you have been on duty.

A. Joseph Prentice Sanger. At the outbreak of the war I was on duty in the Inspector-General's Office, Washington, D. C., with the rank of inspector-general and major. Shortly after that I was appointed lieutenant-colonel and inspector-general of volunteers, remaining on duty at the War Department. Some time in

May I was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, and remained on duty as acting inspector-general of the Army, which position I had held for a short time previously, on the departure of General Breckinridge. On the 17th of June, if I am not mistaken, I was relieved and ordered to report to General Brooke, at Chickamauga, for assignment to duty in the Sixth Corps, under General Wilson, and I so reported. I was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps, and took command on the 20th of June, I think, and remained in command of that brigade until the 29th of June, when I was assigned to the command of the Third Division, First Corps, and I have been in command of it since that date.

Q. When you took command of the Second Brigade, First Division, where was it camped?

A. It was camped along the Lafayette road, not far from Snodgrass Hill, on the east side of the Lafayette road.

Q. Where was the First Division of the same corps?

A. Lying along the Lafayette road, on both sides, north of the Brotherton road [describes].

Q. Please state what kind of ground your two commands were upon—whether suitable or not.

A. The soil in Chickamauga Park is not considered in the text-books or by our medical officers as well suited for camp sites, being clay underlaid with limestone. The west side of the park, though, is very much better for camps, as I remember it, than the east side. The sites of the Second Brigade camps were better than the sites of the Third Division camps. We had much less trouble in digging sinks. There was some soil and loose rock, but the division camps were exceedingly bad, because mostly lying on the rock, especially the camps of the First New Hampshire, the Second Missouri, and the Ninth Pennsylvania. The Twelfth New York, Fifth Minnesota, and the First South Carolina were right on the rock.

Q. Who selected these camps?

A. I don't know, sir. The Third Division had had six different commanders when I took it, and I had nothing to do with the camping of the division until after the departure of General Brooke. I then sought to move the camps of the Third Division and finally succeeded in doing it.

Q. What date was that?

A. In the early part of August, shortly after General Brooke went away; I don't remember the precise date.

Q. Please state whether the ground you moved to was suitable.

A. We moved from the woods into the open ground, which was at that time considered very important by the medical officers. It was largely done at their solicitation. We also got off the rocks. The orders I issued at that time were that the movement should not begin until all the sinks were dug and covered.

Q. The sinks were closed in, were they?

A. Yes, sir; some of them, just as they are here.

Q. The same as they are here?

A. Yes, sir; as far as we were able to complete them. The first regiments moved were the Ninth Pennsylvania and the Second Missouri, and their sinks were covered at once; then came the First New Hampshire, but just after they had moved, in fact while in the process of moving, they were ordered to go home to be mustered out, and they did very little; then the Twelfth New York moved. The Eighth Massachusetts was moving when we got preliminary orders to move to Lexington. The Twenty-first Kansas moved only one battalion, so that all the movement was not completed when we received our orders. I had orders to come down here to arrange for the camp prior to the movement of the troops.

Q. Who suggested the plans for the improvement in the kitchens and sinks?

A. I think it was General Wiley; I am not sure. We had discussed it a good

deal prior to that time, and I think he fixed his own private sink and slop-sink that way; I am not altogether certain. The medical officers had spoken about it frequently, because they seemed to think the flies were a great medium of carrying disease, especially typhoid.

Q. Please state in your own way, fully, how the commands were supplied with quartermaster's stores, commissary stores, and ordnance stores.

A. Yes, sir. I have a memorandum here, which I will give you. In the park from the time I went there until I left we, at least once in ten days, sent in a consolidated report, showing the state of supplies of every regiment in the division, so that they always knew at headquarters what the deficiencies were. We were required to report the amount on hand, and the amount to be supplied, of every article of the equipment of a soldier. There had been, I found, some little carelessness about the files of the Third Division when I took command, but I endeavored to keep a copy of all the consolidated reports made by me, and this is a copy of such of the reports as can be found. You will see from this that the deficiencies were very great about the 1st of July in clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance stores, but by the 31st of July those deficiencies, except in a few articles, such as trousers, thin clothing, water barrels, water boilers, and disinfectants, had been pretty well supplied. From that time on the deficiency in these articles has been no greater than you would ordinarily expect to find in any command. As nearly as I can recollect, there never has been any deficiency, since I have been in command of the division, in subsistence stores. There has been some complaint, however, as, for instance, that the bread was sour or the beef tainted, but these were only temporary defects, which were immediately corrected, and I think in most of the cases the meat and bread rejected were replaced. There is one point, in considering complaints in regard to rations, which I think I ought to bring to the notice of the commission. Three different departments are concerned in furnishing the soldier his rations; that is, before he is able to eat it, the cooperation of three departments. For example, the commissary buys the rations and turns them over to the quartermaster for transportation and distribution, and the ordnance department provides the knives, forks, and spoons, canteens, tin cups, and haversacks, which comprise the field mess kit. A majority of the complaints which came from the First South Carolina Volunteers about rations were charged to the commissary department, but there was no shortage of food, and the complaints resulted from the fact that the regiment did not receive its mess kits until just before it left Chickamauga Park. Previous to this they had to eat with their fingers, or from such dishes as they could improvise from old tomato cans, etc. So in investigating complaints about rations you must look and see which department is really responsible. This illustrates in the most pointed way the complex system of supply in our Army. Why one department should not provide the supplies and issue them in view of all the necessities of the Army I have not been able to see. It is an old question and possibly will never be answered, but I don't see why we should not have an answer which will satisfy any intelligent inquirer. We never have had it yet, but I do not see why there should not be one supply department acting in view of all the necessities of the service. But, as I say, it is an old question.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. One of the volunteer officers says: "We get a coffee mill from one department and a coffee roaster from another."

A. I think all the coffee mills and roasters are furnished by the Quartermaster's Department; but our system is most complex. You can see exactly how complex a question arises. Of course the quartermaster is in charge of the transportation, but the Quartermaster's Department has more articles of its own to transport than any other supply department of the Army. The commissary applies to the

quartermaster for transportation. The quartermaster has his own supplies to transport, and it is a question, when the means of transportation are limited, whether he will bring up a lot of rations belonging to the Subsistence Department or clothing which belongs to him. If you were the quartermaster you would probably look after the transportation of your own supplies first. I call attention to this point because I think that unless we are able to understand it we may not always be fair in our criticisms. With respect to the Quartermaster's Department, the most serious defect, in connection with the overcrowding of tents and the want of disinfectants, which led to the sickness in Camp Thomas, was the lack of a proper and copious supply of good water. Under our regulations it is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to supply water. We drew the water for the Third Division from three sources, viz, Chickamauga Creek, the wells in the division, and from the Blue Spring, which was about 2 or 3 miles from the division headquarters. Very soon after I assumed command the medical officers pronounced all the water in the wells and Chickamauga Creek impure, and consequently we were entirely dependent on the water hauled from the Blue Spring. For this purpose we required a certain number of water barrels, for which requisitions were often made, but up to a very short time before we left Chickamauga Park the necessary number of water barrels had not been supplied, and the consequence was, the men, during the long hot days, suffered for water, and therefore they used the water from the wells which had not been dismantled, or placed under guard, and from Chickamauga Creek, which came through the pipe line. Shortly before I took command an order was issued requiring all the regiments to boil the water, but that order was never executed generally or thoroughly, simply because it was not practicable to do so. We had not enough water barrels to hold the water; neither did we have water boilers to boil it. About the time General Breckinridge came, through some influence which I know nothing about, the chief quartermaster of Camp Thomas ordered 300 or 400 water barrels, and from that time on we had barrels enough, but you can see what a difficult situation we were in. We had to haul our water 2 or 3 miles, and did not average two water barrels per company throughout the division, so when the barrels were going after water, the men had none, and they drank any water they could get. This, in connection with the lack of disinfectants for the sinks, was one of the main causes, in the opinion of the medical officers, for the spread of typhoid fever in the park.

Q. A little more about the quartermaster's supplies. Have you any knowledge why there was such a lack of quartermaster's supplies as is indicated up to the 1st of July?

A. I don't think any officer of the Inspector-General's Department was at all surprised at the deficiencies which existed in the Army at the commencement of the war. I certainly was not. The state of the depots and the arsenals made this certain. The unwise economy which prevailed for several years prior to the declaration of war, under which every article, almost, that was not absolutely needed by the Army had been disposed of, and no provision made for an emergency, rendered a sudden expansion of the Army absolutely impossible.

Q. Well, do you think under the circumstances and conditions under which the Army was supplied with quartermaster's supplies at the beginning of the war that the Quartermaster's Department took the proper and necessary measures to supply the Army, and was it supplied, in your opinion, reasonably quick under the circumstances?

A. I have no means of knowing what steps were taken by the Quartermaster-General. I was not at all surprised to find everything just as it was, because it had all been talked over and predicted. I had inspected nearly every depot in the country as inspector-general, and I knew generally what there was on hand. In

every department they could tell you that. We knew we had to buy what we wanted everywhere; it was a question if we could find it.

Q. Is it not a fact that what the Quartermaster requires for the Army in the way of clothing, camp supplies, etc., is not required for any other purpose in the United States, and what the Medical and Commissary departments require the people use, and there are large stocks on hand?

A. So far as I know, that is the case. I would make this exception, that the clothing and camp and garrison equipage would not ordinarily be found outside of the Army, but quartermaster's and medical and commissary stores, yes, sir; you would find those in almost any city.

Q. For instance, what?

A. Blacksmiths' tools and all the various tools for mechanics' use; more especially supplies like lumber, forage, fuel, nails, rope, lime, the various articles of food, and medicines can be had in the markets. The clothing and camp and garrison equipage and the transportation you do not find in the markets usually.

Q. Are not the blacksmith's supplies different from those in general use?

A. No, sir; with the exception of clothing and tentage, we ought to have been able to get anything needed by the Quartermaster's Department in open market, most anywhere in this country; it was the lack of clothing, tentage, and transportation that caused complaints at the outset. Then, another thing which probably made the distribution of supplies difficult is the system of administration which has prevailed in this country for the past thirty years, under which everything has been centered in the staff departments, and finally in the bureaus of the War Department, causing many officers to be very timid in exercising administrative functions. The consequence was that when the time for action came many of them seemed unable to perform the duties which the emergency required in the time they had before them. There is a very great difference in the administration of our Army in the exercise of administrative functions and the exercise of command, particularly the command of troops. While commanders of troops have absolute authority, almost, in matters of discipline, questions of supply are handled almost exclusively by staff officers in correspondence with each other, and sometimes without the knowledge of the commanders of troops at all. This can be very easily illustrated; for example, if the corps commander wishes to give orders in regard to the discipline or instruction of the troops he does so through his adjutant-general to the division commanders and his subordinates, but if he wants to take supplies from the division hospital here, or from the quartermaster, or ordnance officer, which have been collected for the use of this division, it is done by a staff officer through another staff officer, and, so far as you can tell by the orders or instructions he gives, he acts by his own authority. They deal directly with each other. A case came up very recently. The chief surgeon received an order from the chief surgeon of the corps, informing him that the hospital of this division was a medical depot, and directing him to supply all the troops in Camp Hamilton whether they belonged to the Third Division or not. That communication went directly from the corps surgeon to the division surgeon. The corps surgeon quoted no one's authority, neither that of the corps commander nor of General Sternberg, Surgeon-General. The order was given by him, ex officio, to the chief surgeon of the Third Division. Now, don't you see the difference in respect to administration and command? There ought not to be this difference at all. All orders and instructions should be sent to commanders of troops, and they should be given authority and power to exercise the duties that devolve upon them. But if orders are given by staff officers to other staff officers in regard to supplies, how are you going to hold commanders of troops responsible for a lack of supplies? It is a serious fault in our system and should be corrected.

Q. How comes it that this system is so different now from what it was in the civil war?

A. It is not different, and we are beginning to take just the position that you took soon after the commencement of the civil war. Commanders are taking things into their own hands more, and just the moment they did that, and got rid of much red tape, things came along all right. There has been no trouble since we came here. I have issued the necessary orders, or at least they have been issued, and the troops have been supplied with everything that was needed. It is a great mistake to do anything which will lessen a commander's sense of responsibility, but if matters pertaining to the Medical Department are transacted through medical staff officers, without reference to the commanders of the troops, and the quartermaster's business through officers of the Quartermaster's Department, without reference to him, he will lose his sense of responsibility and fail to act.

Q. That is the difficulty we have had in this investigation, to find out who is responsible.

A. That is it, and you will never find it until you give the necessary authority to the commanders of the troops and then hold them responsible. The chief ordnance officer of this division received an order direct from the ordnance officer of the corps in Chickamauga, transferring all our ammunition to the First Division, but I did not know anything about the order until the ammunition was in process of removal. The point is, everything should be done through the different commanders. You can't hold them responsible unless you do that.

Q. These officers in command of the divisions or corps were most of them commanders of divisions and brigades in the last war; didn't they protest?

A. Well, I undertook to protest in regard to the interference of the chief surgeon of the corps with the division hospital, and as a result I received an order from General Brooke taking away from division commanders the control of their hospitals and ambulance companies. The one thing that gave me more concern than anything else in this division was its sanitary condition and its sick report, and I made it a rule to visit the hospital about every other day. I habitually inspected the division every day. The medical officers appreciated it, and came to me for assistance and advice, and we went over the needs of the hospital together; but when I found that the chief medical officers of the corps could swoop down on the hospital and take anything they liked without giving me notice, I wrote a private letter to the adjutant-general of the corps remonstrating against it, as I did not wish to make it the subject of an official complaint, and this was the answer I received. My private note was treated as an official communication. (For copy letter see file.) I mention this fact because the chief medical officers in the park were in the habit of going to the hospital and giving orders without my knowledge, which is contrary to the Army Regulations and to the Surgeon-General's orders and instructions. I had nothing to do with the hospital or the ambulance company from July 20 until after General Wade took command, when my supervision over the hospital and ambulance company was reestablished. A very serious defect in the administration of the Medical Department resulted from the failure of Congress to make proper provision for its organization, in consequence of which the regimental hospitals were depleted in order to establish and maintain the division hospitals. Each of the regiments of this division had, when it joined, about 1,350 officers and enlisted men, with three medical officers and three hospital stewards. In order to establish the division hospitals they took from the regiments all their medical personnel, except one medical officer and one hospital steward, and reduced the regimental hospitals to dispensaries, the theory being that soldiers requiring bed treatment should go to the division hospitals for a few days and then be removed to the general hospitals. Of course this created a great deal of feeling among the volunteer soldiers; the thought of being taken away from their regiments and put among strangers, and the exaggerated stories that came of the neglect, discomfort, and deaths in the division hospitals caused them to rebel

against this system, and hundreds of them shammed good health long after they ought to have been in bed. The forcible transfer of the medical officers from regiments who had left home chiefly for the purpose of looking after their own men excited much antagonism and added largely to the discontent of the men. In consequence of the rapid increase in the sick report during the wet season, and the failure to remove the sick from the division hospitals, the latter were overcrowded and the regimental dispensaries became hospitals with, in some instances, nearly 100 cots, but without competent nurses or doctors, so that the sick suffered on all sides. It was simply impossible to take care of them. There were not the facilities. Another defect resulting from the removal of two of the regimental surgeons from their regiments was the fact that the time of those left with the regiments was so occupied in the examination of the sick that they were not able to give their regiments the sanitary supervision which under our regulations is their specific duty. I have known medical officers to be from sick call in the morning, somewhere about 6 o'clock, until 6 o'clock in the evening examining the sick. Of course they had no time to look after the sanitary condition of the camps or, in fact, to do anything else. Under our regulations the commanders of the troops rely largely upon their medical officers for timely suggestions and an expert supervision over the sanitation of the troops and camps. It is all very well to say that any officer ought to be up on hygiene and sanitation, but his thoughts may be turned to other subjects, perhaps; and, besides, the Government has placed a medical officer there to advise him in regard to these matters. I believe that if the three senior medical officers in Camp Thomas had appreciated the dangers which confronted the troops there, had put a liberal construction on the supply regulations, and formulated sanitary orders in regard to diet, exercise, the importance of drinking boiled water, the use of disinfectants, change of camp sites, and the overcrowding of tents, that we would not have had so much sickness in Camp Thomas, as I am sure General Brooke would have issued the necessary orders. But I have looked over the orders, and have found only one order, which was issued shortly after the troops came to the camp, in regard to sanitary matters. I believe I have issued eight or ten sanitary orders, and all those which do not refer almost exclusively to the policing of the camp originated with Maj. J. D. Griffith, the chief surgeon of the division. He made the necessary suggestions from time to time, and is a most intelligent and valuable officer, and to him more than anyone else is due the sanitary measures observed in this camp to-day; the suggestions came from him chiefly. Don't you understand that to be the duty of the medical department, Doctor [speaking to Dr. Conner]?

Q. Yes, sir. We would necessarily depend on them, especially in such an epidemic as that at Chickamauga Park.

Q. Did this scheme originate with the War Department?

A. The division hospital?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No; that was established by the Surgeon-General. It is a part of the medical system of the Army.

Q. Is it not in accordance with the regulations that the medical department should be separated?

A. I don't understand your question.

Q. I understand that either in the regulations or under an order from the War Department this is the scheme of the division hospital.

A. Not at all.

Q. Then General Brooke has carried out his orders, simply?

A. No; it does not separate the hospital from the division. It is placed under the chief surgeon of the division.

Q. Is that order of General Brooke consistent?

A. Not with the orders of the War Department. I don't think that General

Brooke or any other person—I don't wish to reflect upon General Brooke—except a division commander is responsible for the division hospital, and the corps commander only indirectly, but the division commander and his chief surgeon, under instructions from the War Department, have the personal and immediate supervision over the division hospital and the ambulance company.

By General DODGE:

Q. Won't you make it a little clearer? You speak of a law of Congress.

A. They failed to pass a law organizing the Medical Department.

Q. The necessity of taking away these surgeons from the regiments—was that the law that the Surgeon-General requested Congress to pass?

A. Yes, sir. He put in a scheme, as I understand it, and a plan of organization. This occurred before war was declared, and was not considered favorably.

Q. If that had been adopted, would it have put the responsibility on the commander?

A. I am willing to say that Congress is chiefly responsible for the bad administration of the Army and its organization. They have often been appealed to to reconstruct the Army on modern principles, and they have failed to do so, and until this is done the evils we have encountered will recur again, and we will never be able to take our place beside other military nations until we do that.

Q. Now, you have probably as much, or more, experience as any man in the Army in these matters; has not the action of Congress since the last war tended to deplete and limit the authority of the Army in nearly all of its acts up to the time of this war?

A. Yes, sir; it is a matter of record; anybody can get the record of Congress. The tendency has been to restrict the Army and cut down its expenses, and I am sure that anybody that heard the debates, even after war was declared, will be satisfied as to the general feeling on these points.

Q. Has this order of General Brooke's that relieved the division commanders of the responsibility of the hospitals been revoked?

A. No, sir. General Wade told me to resume my supervision over the hospital and ambulance company.

Q. Here you have had full control?

A. I have had up to within a few days. That is another peculiarity. They have recently changed this division hospital to a general hospital, under direction of the Surgeon-General, but all the commissioned officers and men and the sick in it belong to this division, but I have no control over them. I am now trying to organize another division hospital for field service in Cuba, but every enlisted man in the Hospital Corps of the division is on duty in this general hospital, although they will be gradually relieved.

Q. Do you know this hospital is to be moved with you?

A. No, sir; I don't know. It is not under my control. I think it was right to make the division hospital a general hospital. It is certainly not a division hospital as constituted. But the defect in our organization is that the general hospitals have been maintained in some instances at the expense of the division hospitals. They did that in Chickamauga Park. The division hospitals were depleted to help along the general hospitals. In response to the appeals of regimental commanders and regimental surgeons I believe they have ordered the reestablishment of the regimental hospitals on the basis of ten cots.

Q. Does that meet with your approval?

A. Yes, sir. I think it was a great mistake to do as we did. You have no idea of the intensity of feeling created among the soldiers, but it was absolutely necessary. The Surgeon-General had no other course. The division hospital is absolutely necessary in time of war, and the regimental hospital is not.

Q. Now you have them both?

A. Yes, sir; but they have not all the regimental officers on duty with the regiments. They are still obliged to detach some of the regimental officers to the division hospital.

Q. That is because they have no medical men of their own?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They informed us they were breaking up the division hospital to form three brigade hospitals. Is that going on now?

A. That is; yes, sir.

Q. Will you take your hospital with you when you move?

A. I don't see how I can do that unless I get the enlisted men back.

Q. I understand they are intending to.

A. Yes, sir. When the sick are removed, then the personnel of the division hospital will come back to the division.

Q. I believe you have answered everything in regard to the commissary, ordnance, and quartermaster's supplies. I would like to ask you how long it was before your division was completely armed and equipped by the Ordnance Department?

A. I think very shortly after we left Chickamauga we had everything we needed for active service in ordnance and ordnance supplies. That paper will show you exactly. But I never considered, in view of the sedentary character of the camps we had, that those deficiencies were serious. The serious things were the sanitary condition of the camp, the absolute inability to take care of the sick or to get water and disinfectants. Those were among the serious defects always. The men were well fed; they had clothing enough; they wore nothing usually beside their underclothing but trousers and blue shirts, a slouch hat, and a pair of shoes. I recall no case of suffering for lack of either food or clothing; but I believe it would have been very much better if the men had been furnished thin clothing. That they have never received.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. As you observed the sanitation of that camp, was it good, bad, or indifferent?

A. I think the policing of the Third Division camp was good; the sanitation in other respects was bad.

Q. Do you know of any cases in which the men of your division were caught taking water from shallow wells and pools in the neighborhood of the camp?

A. They got it from the wells; there were four wells in this division?

Q. Driven wells?

A. Yes, sir; two of them were dismantled when I took command and two under guard.

Q. Did you take notice that the drainage of a portion of your camp, right near the side of the road, flowed down into the swale in which was a shallow pool?

A. Yes; but I never knew the men to drink the water, but I would not have known it if they had, probably.

Q. It would not come under your supervision unless it was reported to you?

A. I never suspected them of doing it, but they may have done it; the scarcity of water was so great.

Q. To how large a degree do you think the spread of typhoid was accelerated by the lemonades peddled through the camps and drunk by the men?

A. I am not able to say; but from the reports made to me by medical officers, especially Major Griffith, the presence of hucksters in the park was most deleterious. It is said over 600 licenses were issued to hucksters.

Q. Who were they licensed by?

A. The commander of the camp.

Q. Was any remonstrance made by you in reference to any of these things?

A. I don't think I ever made any in writing, but spoke of them occasionally.

Q. Was any attention paid to the matter?

A. I don't think there was, but I am not certain.

Q. Do you know if any attention was paid to communications addressed to the authorities about them?

A. Well, I don't know what communications, if any, were made in that way; I would have to look that up, Doctor. I think that General Brooke was very anxious to do what he could to preserve the sanitary condition of the camp, but I always felt that the medical officers with him never appreciated the situation. I know they did not have the same opinion about the prevalence of typhoid as Dr. Griffith because of remarks I heard at headquarters. I mentioned it several times, and I found that they thought Dr. Griffith was mistaken in his diagnosis. I could not argue the point very well.

Q. Did they consider that Dr. Griffith was something of a meddler?

A. Well, they never said that.

Q. What would you think from what you saw and heard?

A. I would not like—and I really don't think anything was said, but I think Dr. Huidekoper, for one, thought Dr. Griffith was unnecessarily alarmed. I spoke to him on the subject because I didn't like to appear as an alarmist myself, and I spoke to Dr. Griffith, and he replied "All I can say is, I have conducted a sufficient number of post mortems to know what I am talking about." They called it typhomalarial fever; that is, at the headquarters of the camp.

Q. Do you think the pipe-line water was not fit for drinking?

A. Yes, sir; it was so reported to me officially.

Q. Do you know whether that was after it was properly examined or not?

A. No, sir; I don't know. I think we had no facilities there for making a bacteriological analysis or other analysis; but the opinion was, I think, based upon the fact that the creek received the drainage of the camps.

Q. Was that true of the wells in your division?

A. Yes, sir. After a heavy rain the water came from the wells discolored.

Q. Did you yourself examine the water supply of Chickamauga Creek?

A. Yes, sir; and believed it to be polluted in the vicinity of the intake.

Q. In what way?

A. By the men—the guards there.

Q. Above the intake?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you regard that Cave Spring Creek, that runs in just below the intake—that originally went in just where the intake is—did you regard that as a source of infection?

A. At the time of my inspection of that particular point in the creek I don't think there was any backing up of the water, or any way in which the water at that time from Cave Spring Creek was contaminating the water, except from excreta on the bank of Cave Spring Creek above the intake; but I read a very critical and intelligent report made by a professional engineer officer on the whole question of water supply at that place, and he condemned it. He was a major of engineers, I think, on duty in the park. He was sent by General Compton to make the examination and a report, and General Compton showed the report to me. He was very apprehensive about it.

Q. You had occasion to visit your division hospital?

A. Yes, sir; on the average, every other day.

Q. You say it was overcrowded all the time?

A. Yes, sir; generally.

Q. You saw men lying upon the ground?

A. No, sir; I never saw a man in this division hospital that was not upon a cot or stretcher.

Q. Did you ever see any men on the ground in any division hospital?

A. I would not like to say; if not on cots, I think they were on stretchers.

Q. You saw in your own division hospital men upon cots in the hospital tent, such not being floored?

A. Yes, sir; and a strenuous effort was made by the chief surgeon of the division to have all the tents floored, but he never succeeded in getting it done up to the time we left the park, although the hospital was full of typhoid-fever patients.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge, or because of reports of your chief surgeon, why sufficient hospital tents were not there to relieve this pressure?

A. There was a great shortage of tents when the war broke out, and it was not until some time afterwards that they succeeded in getting tents. Before we left there was a full supply.

Q. Would you regard a statement that at no period was the quartermaster unable to supply all the hospital tents required, as true?

A. I don't know whether he was able or not; he didn't do it.

Q. You don't know whether he was without them or not?

A. No, sir; no more than I knew whether he had lumber or not; we asked for it and didn't get it.

Q. Was there any difficulty in getting all the lime wanted there?

A. Yes, sir; but I have had no trouble here.

Q. Why should there have been trouble there?

A. I don't know; we had but 23 barrels of carbonate of lime while I was in the park. Dr. Griffith can tell you all about it. I would like to say, Doctor, in this connection that Dr. Griffith and I had many conversations touching the great danger that threatened the troops in the division owing to being encamped on the rocks there. The sinks were exceedingly shallow, and when they first went there they were dug near the kitchens, which were 30 or 40 feet away, but when I took command I gradually moved them out, but as a rule we could not dig more than 4 feet without striking rock. They were all open sinks, and when the rainy season set in, about the 10th or 12th of July, it rained for three weeks, and the sinks filled up just as rapidly as they were dug and overflowed onto the ground, and as we had no antiseptics or powerful disinfectants, the doctors said much sickness probably came from that. I could see no way of overcoming that, except by disinfection, and I know Dr. Griffith tried repeatedly to get the disinfectants.

Q. Would it have been practical for those men on the hills to dig sinks on low ground not far away, where there was sufficient earth to get down a sufficient depth?

A. No, sir; I think they would strike water immediately. I wish to say, in this connection, with reference to obtaining medical supplies, I know that there was some slight difficulty when I first went to the division, and Dr. Griffith communicated with the Surgeon-General direct, and in no instance did he fail to get what he asked for. He got a generous and prompt response always from General Sternberg.

Q. On the 11th of August it appears that there was in the hospital of the Second Division so many patients, and they were so badly crowded on the floors that 23 men were without pillows, and sick men were brought in in the morning and not attended to up to 3 o'clock, and their clothes had not been removed, owing to the lack of attendants. Did you have any knowledge of this?

A. Yes; but I don't recall all the details.

Q. I want to ask a certain question which is based upon that.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it impossible at that time, through the three months—May, June, and July—impossible to have a sufficient quantity of bed linen, sheets, pillowcases, and things of that sort for the hospital?

A. I think not, sir.

Q. If it was unnecessary that there should be that deficiency, where lies the responsibility for its existence?

A. It is quite difficult for me to answer that question. I saw among the records of the Second Division hospital requisitions that had been sent in and approved, but never filled.

Q. Do you know of any requisitions for medical supplies having been turned down by the chief medical officer of the corps or of the camp?

A. Only in the case of floors for this hospital and disinfectants.

Q. So far as you know, others were not?

A. I don't recollect if there ever was in this division hospital a deficiency of medical supplies, except as I have already stated.

Q. I asked you where the responsibility lies.

A. I can not tell you about that.

Q. Now, may I ask you, in a general way, if a hospital has been established three months, is there not in that length of time sufficient time in which medical supplies might or ought to be gathered in a place within a few miles of two large depots?

A. I should say so.

Q. Now, if they are not there, should not the United States Government have been able, through its officers, to secure during this time, to say nothing of before that, sufficient supplies for all sick men?

A. Yes, sir; and I believe they did. I will tell you why. When I left Chickamauga Park with this division, I was obliged to leave behind the entire division hospital personnel. I came here with the chief surgeon of the division and one hospital steward and one hospital corps man and started this establishment which you have inspected. There has never been a day when the sick have not been cared for, and we have got what we asked for. Why we didn't get it at Chickamauga Park, a few miles from here, I don't know. I have never experienced trouble here in getting everything wanted.

Q. Now, as I understand it, the hospital attendants are detailed from the regiments for temporary service or hospital-corps service?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As you have observed it, what is the character of the men, as a rule, selected by the company officers for this purpose?

A. Well, I have had very good men from some regiments and from some others very poor ones.

Q. Is there any power resting in the brigade, division, or corps medical officers to select these men?

A. I will answer that by telling you the course that we followed in the Third Division. I would receive a request from the commanding officer of the division hospital to detail 50 men to report to him as nurses and attendants; they would be taken from the various regiments according to their strength, having been selected by the colonel. Many of these men, after going on duty, would leave the hospital without authority and go back to their regiments after having been at the hospital one, two, or three days. Some of them proved to have an aptitude and to be faithful men and fairly good men for ordinary cases, but I think it will be the testimony of medical officers who had anything to do with the division hospitals that as a class they were totally unfit for the business.

Q. The information I want to get particularly is whether, at the time of selection, and the men reported or should report to the division hospital, whether anyone has the right to inspect or examine these men and, if not satisfactory, send them back, or are they compelled to receive them?

A. Yes, sir; I think that could have been done. I would have ordered that, on the request of the chief surgeon.

Q. Was such done?

A. I don't recollect it. Sometimes the men have been detailed by name, because their fitness was known.

Q. There was no request made for authority for definite inspection of these men upon arrival at the hospital?

A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Now, is that possible in an army like ours, to have an efficient nursing corps when the personnel is made up from men detailed or transferred from the regiments?

A. Not at all, sir.

Q. Is there any reason why the sick of the United States Army should be treated by absolutely no nurses when good nurses could be procured?

A. No, sir. That is what I spoke of, when Congress failed to give the organization that the Surgeon-General considered necessary.

Q. Now, the medical officers of the Army in the beginning failed—I think I am safe in saying it, declined to have female nurses. As you have observed yourself the condition of things in the latter part of the time have you or not been pleased with the female nurses in the hospitals?

A. I think they are far superior to male nurses.

Q. Would it not have saved a great deal of trouble if the Surgeon-General had on the 1st of May selected an unlimited number from those who volunteered?

A. I was not aware any had been offered; but I think if he had organized a female corps and sent them to the field hospitals it would have been a very good thing.

Q. Did you think it would have been a great thing to allow female nurses to go to the front?

A. I don't know whether it is practical or not.

Q. It is practical, because plenty would go; but I want to know whether it is wise, in your judgment?

A. I think trained female nurses ought to go with the field hospital.

Q. Your duties as inspector have allowed you to know about hospital corps, and it has been chiefly a litter corps heretofore, has it not?

A. It was when we first commenced giving instruction in what is now known as the first aid.

Q. Very little training has been had?

A. I know nothing about that. As an inspector my duties required me to ascertain what instruction had been given to the soldier in first aid, but not what is given to what you call professional nurses. No such instruction is given to the rank and file of the Army.

Q. I want to find out whether any such instruction was given prior to the breaking out of the war.

A. I think some of the doctors have given it, from what I have seen in various articles in the magazines from time to time.

Q. As an inspector did or did you not find that the medical officers of the Army were simply snowed under with a mass of papers, and their time taken up largely with matters of detail concerning reports of one sort or another?

A. They certainly have a great many records to prepare, but to what extent that has interfered with the discharge of their duties as surgeons I don't know. I don't recollect any complaint on that subject.

Q. Is a system of post hospitals for 20,000 or 30,000 men available for an army of 50,000 men?

A. That is the trouble with the whole administration of the Army; it is conducted with reference to a small army of 25,000 men in time of peace.

Q. I ask the question simply because as an inspector you have seen it.

A. I am a layman, but I have some familiarity with the management of hospitals. There is a technical side to your question which I do not feel able to answer.

Q. Was it not a fact that the probabilities might be that the chief medical offi-

cers at Camp Thomas and the chief medical officers of other camps—might it not be possible that those gentlemen were occupied with administrative details, more than was for the best interests of the service?

A. I have not the slightest idea, excepting as to Dr. Huidekoper.

Q. What about him?

A. He looked about a good deal; he was very active.

Q. Good organizer?

A. I don't know anything about his ability as an organizer.

Q. Carried himself well, so far as you know?

A. Yes, sir; my criticism of him is that he undertook to run this hospital without my knowledge or consent. That they all tried to do, and, as I said to the adjutant-general of the corps, "I am perfectly willing they should, as I have no ambition to run the division hospital, but it must be either one of two things, I must either be relieved of all responsibility for the hospital or, if I am to be held responsible, the chief surgeon must confer with me," and I think the point is perfectly proper.

Q. Could not, in your judgment as a military officer, the majority of the administrative details of the general hospital, or division hospital, or base hospital, be carried on by a line officer just as well as a medical officer?

A. Yes, sir; and I think they ought to be under the command of an experienced line officer.

Q. I asked about the administrative duties.

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. But what I want to ask you is if this signing of names a thousand times a day could not have been done just as well by a second lieutenant of any regiment?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. And if the medical officer had been relieved of that duty would not he have time to attend to his medical duty better?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. I would like to have your opinion of Chickamauga Park for a large army of 50,000 men, considering the time they were supposed to be there, when the camp was first organized?

A. I believe that if proper sanitary precautions had been taken throughout the park, and there had been a supply of pure water by piping it from the springs, and we had been furnished the disinfectants we ought to have had, we would never have had the sick report we did. One point that I think you will recognize and everyone else, we were constantly and daily expecting to get orders to go away from there, and the restlessness which grew out of that no doubt made the men careless.

Q. As you observed that camp, were not the usual precautions taken as to sanitary regulations that are taken in the camp of all troops at first?

A. Yes, sir; for a temporary camp. But the oxidizing agent or disinfectant troops have in a temporary camp or on the road is fresh earth, and you might as well put rocks into the sinks of Chickamauga Park as the clay we had there. That is the reason we were all anxious to get some strong disinfecting agent, such as the chloride of lime, copperas, or something of that kind. The clay was not an absorbent.

Q. Did you ever discuss the subject when you went there of changing camps instead of holding them where there was so much unoccupied camping ground?

A. Personally I never suggested it to General Brooke, but some colonels of regiments did, and reported that he refused to change the camps. I asked General Wade for authority, and he granted it.

Q. What date was that?

A. As soon as he took command. I asked him at the request of the medical officer, on the ground that we had used up all the available ground for sinks.

Q. Of course you are aware that in the civil war and your own service you never occupied a camp over thirty days and would not like to over fifteen days?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The question is, why officers of experience allowed those men to stay on the same ground for over three months?

A. I dislike exceedingly to be placed in the position of criticising my superior officers, but I never knew why we stayed where we did. I was told General Brooke had declined to move the regiments.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. General Brooke was expecting to move every day?

A. Yes, sir; it was very natural. If we had left the park when we expected to go, we would never have had this trouble.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know of any regiments going for two and a half months without striking their tents or changing their camps?

A. No, sir; not in this division.

Q. You know of no cases of the men continuing to occupy them up to a period of two and a half months?

A. Well, sir, I do not know, because I took command about the 1st of July and left the park the middle of August.

Q. In your own command were the tents taken down frequently?

A. No, sir.

Q. How often?

A. I do not know; but I think once a week. I have got an order here, whether carried out absolutely I would not say, but I endeavored to cover all these matters in the orders issued. The day after I took command I issued the first sanitary order, and afterwards I got out others that were thought necessary by the medical officers.

Q. When you got up to the highest authority in that camp—was that authority invested in Dr. Hartsuff or General Brooke?

A. In General Brooke, of course. Dr. Hartsuff was a staff officer of General Brooke.

Q. However it might be in the corps below, when it got up that high the commanding general was the highest authority in medical matters?

A. In all matters. The criticism that I made is that I don't think it is wise to lessen the responsibility of any commander of troops by transacting business through his staff officers without his knowledge; in other words, I think that if they wish to administer the supplies of this division, which have been obtained for its use, it should be done by the corps commander through his adjutant-general or other staff officer, and not through his quartermaster to the division quartermaster; that is the point. I think if the chief surgeon of the corps wants twenty nurses out of the hospital the order should go through the regular channels, and it should appear in the order that they are taken by the officer on whose staff he is serving, but it is not done so. I can show you the paragraph in the regulations which is largely responsible for all this trouble.

Q. Give us the number.

A. Paragraph 767 of the Army Regulations. That paragraph, in substance, is this: That the chief of a bureau in Washington can correspond directly with an officer in his bureau, serving on the staff of a commander of troops, etc., in respect to matters over which that commander exercises no control, or in respect to duties which he performs under the direction of the Secretary of War. Now, that has

been extended to all kinds of orders or instructions, whether applicable to matters over which the commanders have control or not.

By General DODGE:

Q. In all camps that have been in use in this campaign, is there any reason why the commanding officer of Camp Thomas, for instance—that the authorities out there could not have obviated most of this, regardless of what was done in Washington; he had the full authority of a corps commander to provide anything that any emergency required there?

A. I think if he had been properly informed by his staff officers that he would have done that.

Q. The testimony of all the depot officers—medical, commissary, and quartermasters—is that they had from the War Department full authority to buy anything that they could not furnish upon requisition, and they stated that they did go out and purchase supplies, and if the troops did not get them it is because they did not apply for them.

A. I know a good deal of importance is attached to the fact that these troops did not use requisitions. Under the system observed in the park the quartermasters of regiments would frequently go to the depot quartermaster and ask for something—for example, for trousers, shoes, shirts, etc. If they were not to be had, they would make out no requisition. They thought that a useless formality. If they found what they wanted, they would make out a requisition, and it would be filled, if filled at all, on the principle of first come first served.

Q. It was not detailed things, but for anything necessary to make them comfortable, to enable them to perform their duties. They all admitted that there were certain times when they were short, but none of the troops experienced discomfort or suffering for want of anything necessary for the feeding, clothing, health, or medical supplies; that they had authority to go out and buy and did continually buy, but we have testimony all the time before us that they were unable to get these things. We have testimony here that even in this camp regiments have been here over a month without clothing for their comfort.

A. Well, they certainly are very slow, General.

Q. I begin to understand why, in the first two or three months of the war, there should be a necessary delay, but I do not understand why there should be any now, and there in your division there have been regiments that have complained?

A. Probably the First Territorial and the Third Mississippi. I know you won't find it in the others.

Q. Is it a fact that these troops have not had clothing?

A. Some winter clothing; but it was received before I went to Lexington, and in regard to the bed sacks, as we were not able to house the troops, I telegraphed to the Quartermaster-General ten days before I left here for 9,500 bed sacks, and they were received here the day before I left. Then came the question of straw to fill them, and orders were issued to all the colonels to draw bed sacks and get the straw, but I have not had an opportunity since I returned to inquire about the winter clothing and bed sacks.

Q. There is a great complaint of the sizes of the clothing?

A. Yes, sir; that is true.

Q. How do you account for that?

A. Carelessness in packing the boxes. A man will ask for a No. 2 trousers and get No. 4—that gives rise to complaints.

Q. I thought in supplying a camp a certain proportion of each size was sent. You ordered 9,000 uniforms, and you should get an assortment of each.

A. That would be the case at the depot, but company commanders are required to make a requisition for the exact number of sizes required, and those requisitions are consolidated.

Q. That is, an estimate is made before the requisition is made upon the depot, and there has been carelessness in getting the sizes you have estimated?

A. I can not account for it in any other way.

Q. The First Territorial said that they had been here for thirty days without blankets; they have a single thin blanket, and they made requisition, but were thirty days without receiving them.

A. That complaint has not been made to me. I am sure I am through the camp nearly every day of my life, and I have felt this way about the winter clothing: If these men are going away in a week or ten days or two weeks, all this clothing will be of no avail.

Q. They could not use it where they are going?

A. No.

Q. I mean in the United States.

A. Yes, sir; but we have been under the impression that we would be off for Cuba about the first week in October. I therefore have felt a great reluctance about compelling them to buy all of these things, for they would be of no use to the men.

Q. It has been uncomfortable without overcoats?

A. Yes, sir; that is true, and therefore their requisitions for overcoats have all been approved.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You had better get the overcoats than to get sick?

A. Yes, sir; there has been no delay on that account.

By General DODGE:

Q. At Camp Thomas the discrepancy occurred; I didn't know but what you could supply it to us—why it occurred and how it occurred?

A. The only explanation I have to make is, that in all probability the quartermasters of the regiments would go to the depot and somebody would tell them the clothing, etc., is not on hand, and the quartermasters would make no requisitions; that was the rule. The quartermaster of the Second Brigade, First Division, every morning was invariably sent to the depot quartermaster to find out what there was. He had three large regiments, and he would go to the depot to find out what was there, and if he could get what he wanted he would come back and make out a requisition, take it over to General Wilson and have it approved, and then go after it.

Q. He would wait his turn?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you get hold of a depot quartermaster it is all on the other line. The evidence is very conflicting and far apart.

A. General, I presume there must have been some carelessness in preparing requisitions, and I think as a rule they did as I have told you. They went to the depot, and if they were told what they wanted was not there they did not pay any more attention to it until it was there.

Q. Now, all these depot officers say they did not even require requisitions; that they could go down and get the supplies on simply a receipt, and the requisitions afterwards; that they laid aside all the red tape in the matter and never failed to supply everything, so as to dispatch business.

A. I don't know how that is. I have a report from all my colonels on that subject.

Q. I judge from what you said about that report that you are stating what your views are about the change of laws in any department, about feeding the army for service in the field. Have you put that in writing?

A. No, sir; I have not. The report I referred to is in response to an order from the Secretary of War on the question of supplies furnished this division since the

outbreak of the war, in detail, and in connection with that subject I have taken up the question of the administration simply to show that a different rule is applied in dealing with commanders in respect to instruction, policing, and all that sort of thing, and concerning the question of supplies. There is a very wide gulf between the two.

Q. Now I would like to have you state to the commission, so we can have it before it, in your own way, such suggestions as you have to make, what your experience has shown, what changes are necessary or should in your opinion be made to add to the efficiency of the War Department.

A. I hardly feel prepared to answer such a serious question as that without very careful consideration.

Q. I know you have given this matter a great deal of study.

A. Yes, sir; I have. I have my own views on the subject.

Q. Would you prefer to sit down and write them and send them to us?

A. I would prefer to take up the points as they come to me rather than go into a general discussion.

Q. Would you rather take it up now?

A. You have access to the records, and when my report goes to the Secretary I will be glad to send you a copy, and I will add such other views as may occur to me, but I do not like to answer offhand such a serious question as that; it involves too much.

Q. We ask that question of every officer who comes before us who has had experience. That is the only way we have, is to ask experienced officers in the Army who have seen the necessity, then we can combine them.

A. I am perfectly willing to answer the question, General, and I will do so.

Q. If you have anything to suggest to us that I have not asked you of—any neglect, complaint, or inefficiency, or any matter of that kind that our questions have not brought out—that you are willing to present to us, I would like very much to have you do it.

A. The questions of the board have been so comprehensive in their scope that I do not think of anything.

[Tabular statement above referred to.]

THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS.

	Strength of division.					
	July 1.	July 10.	July 20.	July 31.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 20.
Officers.....	419	428	399	401	408	419
Enlisted men.....	9,930	10,481	10,986	10,250	10,244	9,883

Ordnance.	Required for full equipment.					
	July 1.	July 10.	July 20.	July 31.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 20.
Rifles.....			11,196			
Web belts.....			11,542			
Leather belts.....						
Bayonets and attachments.....			10,017			
Meat cans.....			11,600			
Knives, forks, spoons.....			11,439			
Tin cups.....			11,469			
Canteens.....			11,659			
Knapsacks.....			6,357			
Haversacks.....			11,997			
Revolvers.....			463			
Intrenching tools.....			1,407			

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THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS—Continued.

Ordnance.	On hand.					
	July 1.	July 10.	July 20.	July 31.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 20.
Rifles.....	4,271	9,991	11,196			
Web belts.....	3,081	10,021	9,245			
Leather belts.....						
Bayonets and attachments.....	257	5,002	9,992			
Meat cans.....	2,010	6,826	9,338			
Knives, forks, spoons.....	3,576	9,575	11,414			
Tin cups.....	2,429	6,657	11,469			
Canteens.....	1,164	5,405	10,761			
Knapsacks.....	957	1,280	3,494			
Haversacks.....	2,790	7,886	11,598			
Revolvers.....	34	101	135			
Intrenching tools.....						

Ordnance.	To be supplied.					
	July 1.	July 10.	July 20.	July 31.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 20.
Rifles.....	2,248			285		
Web belts.....	3,480	1,257	297	48		
Leather belts.....						
Bayonets and attachments.....	1,422		25			
Meat cans.....	5,086	3,415	2,262	450		
Knives, forks, spoons.....	4,434	834	25	717		
Tin cups.....	4,230	892		163		
Canteens.....	5,794	3,280	818	979		
Knapsacks.....	1,560		2,863			
Haversacks.....	3,866	2,255	399	658		
Revolvers.....	201	219	328	123		
Intrenching tools.....	2,509	1,272	1,272			

	Required for full equipment.					
	July 1.	July 10.	July 20.	July 31.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 20.
<i>Clothing and equipage.</i>						
Colors.....			12			
Field dks.....			119			
Trumpets and cords.....			133			
Campaign hats.....			11,836			
Shoes.....			21,179			
Trousers.....			18,044			
D. B. shirts.....			20,359			
Blouses.....			11,256			
Drawers.....			22,349			
Undershirts.....			22,594			
Leggings.....			10,951			
Blankets.....			12,404			
Ponchos.....			9,677			
Stockings.....			24,413			
Overcoats.....			2,190			
<i>Horses and equipments.</i>						
Shovels, spades, hatchets.....			1,426			
Axes and pickaxes.....			901			
Tents, hospital.....			27			
Tents, wall.....			1,187			
Tents, common.....			923			
Tents, shelter.....			15,673			
Wagons.....			216			
Mules.....			876			
Paulins.....			26			
Buzzacott ovens.....			158			
Camp kettles.....			891			
Mess pans.....			1,010			
Lanterns.....			92			

THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS—Continued.

	On hand.					
	July 1.	July 10.	July 20.	July 31.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 20.
<i>Clothing and equipage.</i>						
Colors		2	8			
Field dks	15	58	111			
Trumpets and cords	25	50	67			
Campaign hats	2,914	7,174	11,290			
Shoes	3,399	12,128	18,629			
Trousers	2,197	6,969	10,309			
D. B. shirts	1,581	6,951	18,841			
Blouses	2,725	6,211	10,345			
Drawers	4,876	12,496	21,259			
Undershirts	3,884	10,444	20,468			
Leggings	2,490	5,028	9,799			
Blankets	4,766	10,061	11,439			
Ponchos	2,764	6,866	9,677			
Stockings	6,886	20,801	23,138			
Overcoats	990	990	918			
<i>Horses and equipments.</i>						
Shovels, spades, hatchets	216	357	892			
Axes and pickaxes	156	725	557			
Tents, hospital	10	14	27			
Tents, wall	308	874	1,151			
Tents, common	11	206	911			
Tents, shelter	3,427	9,467	14,224			
Wagons	15	111	204			
Mules	57	479	824			
Paulins	2	4	14			
Buzzacott ovens	29	77	153			
Camp kettles	112	631	833			
Mess pans	151	501	715			
Lanterns	6	6	48			
<i>To be supplied.</i>						
	July 1.	July 10.	July 20.	July 31.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 20.
<i>Clothing and equipage.</i>						
Colors	4	3	4			
Field dks		27	8			
Trumpets and cords	38	27	66	24		
Campaign hats	1,107	342	546	2		
Shoes	6,321	2,405	2,550	525		
Trousers	4,998	5,683	7,755	1,890		
D. B. shirts	8,560	5,955	1,518	378		
Blouses	2,478	1,747	911	41		
Drawers	3,896	1,604	1,090	307		
Undershirts	5,014	841	2,126	517		
Leggings	2,540	2,988	1,152	173		
Blankets	2,497	1,696	965			
Ponchos	1,614	1,340				
Stockings	4,861	1,646	1,275	346		
Overcoats	282	282	1,272			
<i>Horses and equipments.</i>						
Shovels, spades, hatchets	62	799	534			
Axes and pickaxes	182	675	344	40		
Tents, hospital		8		3		
Tents, wall	36	68	36	9		
Tents, common	20	346	12	199		
Tents, shelter	548	2,670	1,449			
Wagons	37	39	12			
Mules	156	157	52			
Paulins	4	4	12			
Buzzacott ovens	16	83	5			
Camp kettles	171	295	58	2		
Mess pans	288	347	295			
Lanterns	24	28	44			

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 2, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF COL. E. A. GODWIN.**

Col. E. A. GODWIN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States; indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your rank and command at the beginning of this war, also where you have been on duty during the war and your present rank and command.

A. I was, at the breaking out of the war, captain in the Eighth United States Cavalry and stationed in South Dakota.

Q. At what point?

A. Fort Meade. I was appointed colonel of the Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry and ordered to proceed to organize the regiment. The headquarters of the regiment were at Jefferson Barracks, so designated by orders, and the regiment was there organized and remained there until the 16th or 17th of September, when we were ordered to proceed to Lexington with the regiment and report to the commanding general here. I have been here ever since.

Q. Please state as to the promptness with which your quartermaster supplies and ordnance supplies were furnished you, and whether in sufficient quantity and proper quality.

A. Well, sir, I was ordered to Washington first, before anything else was done in regard to the regiment, and I there left a list of quartermaster supplies and ordnance supplies which would be required for the equipment of the regiment with those departments, with the request that they be shipped to Jefferson Barracks immediately, and that was done. As fast as they were mustered in they were uniformed and I had arms to issue to them. I didn't issue them immediately, as I didn't consider it expedient. During the time that I was at Jefferson Barracks, as I was not under anybody's command below the War Department at first, as I understood, consequently everything in relation to the supplies I addressed to the heads of the departments in Washington—Commissary-General, Surgeon-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, etc.—and in every case I didn't send a requisition, as I remember it. I simply telegraphed, and received the information that they had been ordered from the depot, and within a reasonable length of time I received them. I never asked for anything I did not get.

Q. How about commissary supplies?

A. Jefferson Barracks is a regular post, and of course the regular commissary-post rations were issued.

Q. How have you been supplied here?

A. I have no complaint to make on that score. Our requisitions have been honored, but are slower than when I dealt directly with the heads of the departments; there are so many headquarters, brigade divisions, and sometimes corps headquarters for the requisitions to go through, but I have got everything necessary. I made a requisition once for different kind of tents and didn't get them. They said they didn't have them; but they have tents and always have had.

Q. Have you stoves?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you made any requisitions for them?

A. No, sir; except in connection with the tents I spoke of. I expected to get tents made for stoves.

Q. You asked for the Sibley conical tent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you expect to get them?

A. I was informed by the Quartermaster-General that they were not on hand. He didn't say whether they might be later on or not. When Colonel Morse was here with the board to inquire into the regiments, he said he had not as yet had an interview with the Quartermaster-General, but he didn't think the department had them. Nobody has them.

Q. How have you been as to medical supplies?

A. Everything. We telegraphed for supplies for three or six months. They were promptly furnished.

Q. How many doctors have you?

A. Three.

Q. All on duty with the regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you a regimental hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many sick have you?

A. About fifty. I looked at the report this morning, as I always do. I did not fix the exact number. I inquire every morning if anybody is severely or dangerously ill, and we have not had anyone for some time. We have had some deaths in the regiment from typhoid, but we have not had any cases of typhoid or other serious sickness that we can attribute to this locality.

Q. Then, as far as your command is concerned, you have no complaint of neglect or delays or improper attention of any of the staff department?

A. No, sir.

LEXINGTON, KY., *November 2, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. THOMAS CRUSE.

MAJ. THOMAS CRUSE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and where you have been on duty since this war with Spain.

A. Major and quartermaster of Volunteers, captain and quartermaster, United States Army. Since this war broke out I have been on duty at St. Louis purchasing mules for transportation. I went on to Texas in the latter part of July and stayed there, and from Texas I went to Chickamauga and reported to General Sanger as division quartermaster, August 17.

Q. How long were you at St. Louis?

A. I was sent there to purchase 1,000 mules. I had seen service in Arizona and New Mexico. I went there on the 16th of April to purchase these mules for the pack train.

Q. Did you organize that pack train there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you employ packers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And drill them?

A. I started in to do that, but they found out they wanted another train and Major Van Fodde was sent to drill them. I organized that pack train and put my whole life in it, because the general had promised to let me go to Cuba.

Q. How thoroughly was it organized and equipped?

A. Thoroughly.

Q. Did you use the Apparajos or the Moore pack saddle.

A. We got packers from all over the United States.

Q. Did you use the pannier at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. What, in your opinion, could one of the mules purchased for that purpose carry? What was a reasonable load for him to carry?

A. On long trips out West we always allowed 200 pounds, but for any use in the Army we counted, I think, on carrying 300. I got the best mules in the world for that service. A gentleman came there and saw the mules—he had been a packer all his life—and he said, “They are the best I have ever seen in my life.”

Q. What was the weight of the mules?

A. One thousand pounds.

Q. Into how large a group did you put them?

A. One hundred packs with a packer to every 5 mules and 1 bell mare for every train.

Q. Was that fixed so you could divide it into 50?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had a chief packer to every 100 mules?

A. Yes, sir. We paid him \$100 a month.

Q. What did you pay the other packers?

A. Seventy-five dollars a month for a first-class packer and \$50 for the others.

Q. And each man, you said, led 5 mules?

A. That was the arrangement.

Q. You had virtually 1 man to every 5 mules?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In addition to that, how many did you have to every 100 packs?

A. Only three, the chief packer and two assistants; that is the normal number.

Q. Did that train go to Santiago?

A. Yes, sir; that is the one.

Q. What became of the second pack train?

A. Part of it is there and part was sent away. There are 600 still there all rigged and fixed out. They are not so good packers with them. We got all those old men out West with the curious names. I was out there for sixteen years, you know.

Q. Were those good men?

A. Yes, sir; the old ones.

Q. Did you hear anything from your men after they got back from Santiago?

A. No, sir.

Q. A good many of them were taken sick, but I understand most of them did good work.

A. I have been told by army officers that that pack train was “the thing;” it is one of those instances where a man puts his whole life into one thing and does it so well they keep him at it. Everybody says it is the finest lot of mules in the world.

Q. You went to Texas for the same purpose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, the stock of mules that you bought for the transportation, are they a fine class of mules?

A. Every general officer says they never saw finer. One thing, the longer the war went on the cheaper they got, because I paid cash. There were no brokers or bonds. I would say, “What can you give me these mules for?” I paid \$135 each for the first grades, \$110 for the second, and \$100 for the third; and the next lot I paid \$118 for the first, \$98 for the second, and as low as \$86 for the third class, and

they were getting better all the time. Providence helped us out in this war, and that was one of the instances. Corn was going up from 15 to 30 cents a bushel, and they concluded to sell some of their mules and the corn too. The last thousand mules I got were simply unapproachable for transportation purposes.

Q. When you went to Chickamauga how long were you there?

A. Only ten weeks.

Q. What preparations did you make to supply this division?

A. I was ordered here by General Sanger and was given ten days to fit up this camp. I got up here Saturday. Sunday morning I received a telegram stating that division headquarters would be moved here at once. I had gotten all the things together. I intended to get 150 railroad gang that were right here, but they were being used at that time in putting in sidings, so I telegraphed to General Sanger that I didn't think it expedient for the troops to come in a week; but typhoid was raging and they sent them at once and sent word for me to do the best I could. My intention was to have two or three sinks ready so they would not use the ground. I think I succeeded. I went right out and got lumber and nails and these people came in. They came up here, but the regiments would be limp and I could not get any work out of them for three or four days. Some were better than others. The Second Missouri came in here in three or four days and I gave them lumber and nails and told them I had not been able to do as much as I wanted; that they were to take the materials and go ahead themselves; if they wanted anything else to let me know; and so they did. We think we fixed them up very well.

Q. What did you do toward furnishing quartermaster supplies, camp and garrison equipage, clothes, tentage, blankets, and equipments?

A. There is exactly where I was surprised, and you would have been. The greater number had nothing but State tents. I have got 3,000 or 4,000, I think, since I came here. I think I have furnished enough lumber to plank the county over with planks, but we took care of them. I don't think I ever saw in my life so much lumber. We didn't have time to prepare, they came so suddenly.

Q. How about the clothing?

A. I found I had to stock up on that. I got shoes. I ordered them at once and they were furnished rather promptly. As soon as I found out what we wanted I telegraphed and got it. The clothing has been very good, except the blankets. I think they got one contract of blankets which was poor. They charged the soldiers \$3.33. I thought \$2 or \$2.50 would have been enough for that quality. If you are going to pay \$3.33 for a blanket, you want something. They had evidently packed up a job lot, but they were issued to the soldiers on an average at the contract price. I called for a board of survey. I got 5,000 blankets and I think out of that we got 200 not up to standard. I don't know how they got in there. If we had issued them to the soldiers at \$2 each, it would be all right. The soldiers would take them. I suppose in the rush that those blankets got in.

Q. Now, the Territorial Regiment complained that they had been here two months before they could get any clothing. What were the facts?

A. As soon as I found it out they got them. They wanted 1,200, and I had, I think, 450 on hand. I think about two days after they got here I gave them to them, and as soon as I found out what other things they wanted I got them. About that time I was released.

Q. Who took your place?

A. Major Roudiez.

Q. He is not here?

A. No, sir.

Q. What kind of shoes did they send you?

A. I think real good. Of course, we ran across some bad shoes, but a very small proportion; not enough to cut any figure at all.

Q. What rather surprises us is that the Quartermaster Department was so lacking. At first they didn't send any supplies to these troops.

A. Another thing, why didn't they send an officer here to take charge of the depot? I don't like to make complaint, but why didn't they do that? Sanger, he says, "I find these people have not this or that or the other," and says "they must be supplied." He says "You have got to supply it and you must be depot quartermaster." I found I was disbursing officer and everything else. They held the matter in abeyance until finally, after I was stricken, they sent a major and one other to take half the duties.

Q. How long was that?

A. I got here on the 17th of August; that man came on the 10th of October.

Q. Did you make known to the department what were the needs of this case?

A. Yes, sir; I started at once. I expected when they came here there would be a portion of the clothing here, but nothing of the kind was done. I had just the bare field.

Q. Do you know what became of the supplies at Chickamauga?

A. I suppose I got some afterwards.

Q. One regiment, I think the Twelfth New York, state these overcoats were all losing their color, fading in the sun.

A. I never heard of any complaint about that. I ordered all of them and issued some. Major Roudiez issued most of them.

Q. Did you know what quality of overcoats they were—what they looked like?

A. They seemed to be fully up to the standard.

Q. How about the blouses?

A. I think they were very fine quality. They kept that up well.

Q. How about the pants?

A. I think they ran to large sizes too much.

Q. That is what I was going to say. The great trouble we have discovered in all these camps is the sizes are not all here to fit three classes of men. Now, why is that?

A. I can't tell. For instance, I sent an order for 3,000 No. 1 trousers for the average man and 3,000 of another size and 1,000 smaller. When they would come, the figures would be reversed, and there would be 3,000 I could not issue to everybody and probably 1,000 that I could not issue to anybody.

Q. What about the leggings?

A. They were the same way.

Q. They complain of the underclothing, that they are all sent in one size.

A. Yes, sir; but there is some of that the fault of the men themselves. These fellows don't know what they want. They ask for No. 36 (it is a big shirt) and No. 1 drawers, which is 31 by 31.

Q. That was the fault of the regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How is that about the size of the overcoats?

A. They were principally No. 4, and everybody wears something else, near a No. 2.

Q. Didn't they send you a great deal of No. 1?

A. Yes, sir—sizes that I could not issue. They ought to have nine-tenths of the overcoats Nos. 2 and 3.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Why were unlined blouses issued at this season of the year instead of lined?

A. Because they were sent.

Q. Were not lined blouses requested?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where is the fault then?

A. It is highly improbable that they didn't have them on hand, or, perhaps,

intended to send us into a warmer climate. I would not pretend to explain that. I guess probably the department intended those unlined blouses for service in Cuba and had them on hand and didn't have the others.

Q. Have you had all the tentage you needed?

A. Yes, sir; just as fast as wanted. I thought the troops that came up here were all supplied. After they had been here three months I think they were replaced to the extent of nearly 3,000, all of the old State tents.

Q. Didn't your experience teach you that these tents won't last more than three months in this warm climate?

A. That is a fact. They deteriorate very fast. Out West it would last five or six years.

Q. Isn't this of a poorer quality?

A. I don't think so.

Q. It is heavier, you know—the duck out there?

A. I think this is pretty good. I don't think there is any complaint on that score.

Q. Down here at Huntsville, they complained that the starch soon washes out and it will leak?

A. Yes, it does, but I have not heard of any new tents leaking like that.

Q. Do they send any flies with these tents—these wall tents?

A. No, sir.

Q. It would be a great help to have flies to the wall tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have shelter tents?

A. No, sir; not until I found out that they needed them. They did not use them except for heavy parade purposes.

Q. Did you have plenty of straw here for bed sacks?

A. I am not criticising other people, but Major Roudiez did not run that office like I did. He came here impressed with the idea of doing everything by bidding. I could do lots better with private contracts. If you ask for proposals for 30,000 tons of straw, what can you do if they make the same price? In mules it is the same way. When I want anything I don't ask for bids, as a rule. I told him before these bed sacks came he had better provide straw. He telegraphed on so we had four days to get it in, and the result was that he didn't get his straw until three of the coldest nights had struck us. Besides, it is the smallest item in the world. You can get it here cheap enough—15 to 17 cents a hundred—delivered in bales.

Q. What did he have to pay for it?

A. Seventeen cents—just the same as before; and it is the same with other items. It may be that his paper will go through and mine won't.

Q. From your experience and what you have seen of the Quartermaster's Department, have you any criticism or suggestion to make to us?

A. Yes, sir. We are loaded down with paper work. Under the provision of General Order 66, the act of course provides that we could go out and make these purchases in the regular manner, but the only thing was to make them in the cheapest possible way. We have Forms 9 and 9½, which require you to put on your emergency purchases. I suppose I have 800 bills here in this city from \$1.60 to \$2,300. We have to abstract all articles received and articles purchased. It takes two clerks. There is no possible chance for fraud. But in all such cases I have had other fellows bid, and now I got a letter only this morning from the Quartermaster-General that Forms 9 and 9½ must be sent in. This is the Secretary of War's voucher for any item. If a wagon breaks down you have to send it in, but in time of war I don't think this should be so. If I have to voucher them I have to get two clerks to do it. I can understand that various methods of the Quartermaster's Department can be changed for the better. I never felt I was doing better

than when buying those mules, and the Quartermaster-General says I have saved the Government \$250,000. When I went over there I found a combination of \$10,000,000, and I was rather taken back at first, but I found out that the local dealers were after Riley and Woolfort. Mr. Woolfort was not in this first deal, and I knew he had a lot of mules, and about that time this general order came out and I went to Woolfort and said, "I hear you have some mules." He says, "What will you give for them?" He says, "These fellows have not taken my batch," and so I got 800 wheelers for \$124 each, and so many of each kind for so much. I told him I would see that he got the money in ten days; I won't keep you waiting a month. He says, "We are in the mule business," and so I got them much cheaper, and I got the next batch for \$118. If we had advertised for bids they would have stuck together and proportioned them out. One man would have sold 200 mules and the next 300, and so on. I think the way of giving bonds in most conditions is the greatest botch in the world.

Q. I want to ask you about the help for your depot; did you have all the clerks you needed?

A. As I told you, I wanted another officer.

Q. Did you get a detail of the men from the regiment?

A. No, sir.

Q. You handled the goods yourself?

A. Yes, sir; I hired four or five darkies at one time to do the labor.

Q. You employed all civil men?

A. Yes, sir; and, within certain limits, I found I had to give everything personal attention.

Q. One of the great complaints we have had, especially at Chickamauga, was that they don't allow them help enough. They would stand around and wait all day long.

A. I don't think you will find any complaint here on that score. We have been complimented here. They said down there they would wait two days for clothes. I would never keep any in the house here. The car would come in at 8 o'clock and by 10 I would not have anything in the house at all. I have been regimental quartermaster myself and I know what it is.

Q. You came in contact with and I expect have had under you a great many civil appointments in the Quartermaster's Department; what class of men have you had under you or come in contact with in the Quartermaster's Department from civil life?

A. Not enough to tell anything about them at all. Our three brigades only had one volunteer quartermaster.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 3, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF COL. ALBERT J. HARTSUFF.

Col. ALBERT J. HARTSUFF then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. State your name and the position you occupy.

A. Albert J. Hartsuff; lieutenant-colonel, deputy surgeon, United States Army, chief surgeon, Department of the Lakes, stationed at Chicago, Ill.

Q. What position did you occupy during the war?

A. During this last war I was surgeon of the army at Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Q. How long have you been in the Army?

A. Over thirty-seven years in the Regular Army.

Q. What State do you come from?

A. Michigan.

Q. What was your position at the breaking out of the war?

A. Chief surgeon, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, Ill.

Q. When did you come to Chickamauga?

A. I arrived at Chickamauga the 21st day of April. When General Brooke was directed to proceed to Chickamauga with his staff, he specially requested the Adjutant-General of the Army to order other officers on duty at Chicago, myself included, and I went under that order.

Q. Were those the first troops that went to Chickamauga?

A. There were two or three regiments at Chickamauga Park, I think, when we arrived there.

Q. How many troops did you have there altogether?

A. Well, it was—I can not tell the exact number—perhaps 70,000 or 75,000.

Q. Who laid out the camps?

A. I do not know. As regiments would come into the park and report, they were assigned to their camps. These camps were selected by the general commanding, General Brooke, and in no case, so far as I know, with the advice of the medical officer, myself, or anybody else.

Q. Was it the duty of the medical officer to have anything to say with regard to the location of the camps?

A. It is the custom on the part of the commanding officer to consult the medical officer. The medical officer could not do anything or say anything without having an opportunity presented to him. As regiments were located, I did not know as chief medical officer where they were to be located. After they were located, as chief medical officer I protested as to the location.

Q. On what grounds did you protest?

A. In some cases the regiments were located on rocky ground and in some cases on low ground, where the surface drainage was not as it should have been, and in some cases the regiments were put in too close together.

Q. When you protested against these defects were they remedied?

A. No, sir.

Q. What difference would it make if the regiments were located together?

A. The difference in keeping the camps clean and having plenty of room for sinks and to allow the sunlight to get in and to have plenty of room.

Q. Were these camps in the open or in the woods?

A. The regulars, when we first went into camp (it was in April and pretty cold and the ground was wet), and all the camps were located on the open ground, all the regiments and all the batteries. There were there finally about 13 to 15 regular regiments and 10 batteries, and they were all located on the open ground. They went away and the volunteer regiments came in later in the season and it was becoming dry; it was very dry, and the hot sun came down fiercely, and they were located in the woods, in what we call "woods." It was not a dense woods by any means, not shaded as in primitive woods, but all cut out nicely; so it was like an improved park with the sun shining in abundantly everywhere, although it was a grove.

Q. What was the character of the soil?

A. Clay, almost uniformly clay.

Q. How deep could you dig the sinks?

A. That depended upon the locality. That was the objection to locating the regiments. In certain localities, as I observed, it was rocky on the surface, so we could not dig to any extent at all. In other localities the stratum of the rock was

several feet below the surface, so that there was no difficulty whatever in digging to the extent of several feet—5 or 6 or more feet into the earth.

Q. How deep ought you to dig for a sink?

A. I recommend 8 or 10 feet if possible.

Q. Could they do that?

A. Well, no. They could have dug 6 or 8 feet, probably, in some localities. I don't know whether they could have dug to 8 feet or not, but approximating that depth.

Q. You would consider the locality not fit for a camp?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why not?

A. There is nothing about it objectionable.

Q. Was it not objectionable to have shallow sinks?

A. It was objectionable to have these regiments in these particular spots where those shallow sinks had to be made, but if the regiments had been placed where the sinks could have been dug deeper it would have been better.

Q. Whose business is it, Colonel, to locate the sinks?

A. There is generally a general order; or if not, then it is the business of the colonels commanding the regiments.

Q. In general, where ought the sinks to be put?

A. In line with the company quarters, and in the rear as much as possible.

Q. When you say "in line with the company quarters," do you mean on the right or left or on the company streets?

A. On the company streets—an extension of the company streets.

Q. They ordinarily put the kitchens there?

A. Yes, sir; the sinks should be beyond these 300 or 400 yards.

Q. Was that possible at Chickamauga Park?

A. Yes, sir; it was possible if the regiments had been located a little differently. It was not done because the regiments were located on roads, and because of the regiments, in some cases, being put too close together, so that the company sinks, to be located that distance from the regiment, would have been put in another regiment.

Q. In regard to the placing of the tents of the regiments, were they close together or some distance apart?

A. Well, they were, I think, a reasonable distance apart generally.

Q. Did the ropes of the tents interlace each other?

A. They came near each other. I don't think that they ran into each other.

Q. How far ought the tents to be apart?

A. So that the sun can shine in all parts of the tent.

Q. It is not proper to have the ropes interlace?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was that done there?

A. I could not answer that in all cases. I know it was not the case in a great many. It might have been in some regiments. I know some of the regiments were crowded very much. In a majority of cases the regiments had room enough.

Q. When did you first find any great amount of sickness?

A. Not until early in July; that is, tolerably early in July. Up to that time sickness had been reported and had been increasing somewhat. The reports, in fact, were unfavorable. We had a daily report of the sick men. It never exceeded 4 per cent. It ran down to 2 per cent; and 4 and 5 per cent would be favorable. I think during the whole time I was there it never ran up above about 5 per cent. I left there a short time after General Brooke left the camp.

Q. Where did you go?

A. To Chicago.

Q. Then you left in July?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About what time?

A. About the 27th.

Q. At that time the sickness was not very great?

A. Up to about the 20th of July the weather had been good, excepting warm. It had been very dry—exceedingly dry; no rains at all for weeks. About the 20th of July commenced what might be called a “rainy season.” It rained daily, and about that time the sickness began to increase.

Q. How did that affect the camp?

A. Very unfavorable everywhere, and it filled the shallow sinks and caused an overflow there.

Q. Do you know whether the men used the sinks regularly or not?

A. I know they did not.

Q. They would defecate around where they pleased?

A. Yes, sir; everywhere. In many cases regiments came into the park and went into camp and no sinks—kitchen sinks or any other sinks—were dug until a few days after they arrived in camp.

Q. Whose fault was that?

A. The colonel commanding. Well, all that matter comes under the immediate direction of the colonel commanding, but whether it ought to be put on higher authorities, brigadier-generals in command of that brigade—

Q. Did you have an inspector-general on the staff?

A. I think not at that time—well, yes; we had an inspector-general. What time he arrived there I do not remember. Colonel Vroom was inspector.

Q. Was he there when you went there?

A. No, sir.

Q. How soon did he come?

A. A good while afterwards.

Q. What is the business of the inspector-general?

A. To inspect every feature of the camp.

Q. He is exactly what his name says?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. His business is to inspect everything and report to whom?

A. The general commanding.

Q. Direct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, do I understand that the inspector-general ought to go all over the camp at proper intervals and report whatever he sees?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say there was no inspector-general there?

A. In the early part of the encampment.

Q. When the inspector-general finds anything wrong he reports it to the general direct; he does not go to the subordinates?

A. No, sir; he does not go to the subordinates.

Q. Then the office of inspector-general is an exceedingly important one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If he finds anything wrong in any department it is his business to report it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That's what he is for?

A. Yes, sir; that to a large extent. So far as the sanitary condition is concerned and the hygiene of the camp, that is the duty of every medical officer on the ground. That was my duty; that was the duty of the corps surgeons, chief surgeons of the corps; that was the duty of the brigade surgeons, division surgeons, and regimental surgeons. That was all their business.

Q. If, then, the sinks were not properly located or dug, or that if anything else affecting the sanitary condition of the camps was discovered, whose business was it to make the report first?

A. Well, so far as the first reporting is concerned, I do not know.

Q. I want to know whether it is the regimental surgeon.

A. It was the business of everybody to make report as soon as they found anything wrong.

Q. Is it the duty of the regimental surgeon to inspect the camps and protest against anything?

A. At once, and keep it in the proper condition, and it was the duty of the brigade surgeon to report anything under his command that was wrong. It was equally the duty of the division surgeon, when he went around the division, in regiments constituting that division, to protest or report against or in favor of, whatever the case might be, to the division commanding general. Then when you get to the higher position, then to me, to instruct all regimental surgeons, brigade surgeons, and division surgeons as to the sanitary condition in the camp as to how to do it and be very active in their work.

Q. Did you get any reports as to the bad condition of the camps?

A. No, sir; these reports would not have come to me.

Q. Would they not have ultimately come to you?

A. Unless they would be referred by the general commanding, General Brooke, to me.

Q. In point of fact, however, as long as you remained there, the health was not bad.

A. It was not bad.

Q. Do you know what did produce the sickness?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just state, Colonel, your own opinion in regard to it.

A. It was probably due in a great measure to the bad water supply, and then the huckster street, that went on ad libitum, the canteens, and the want of discipline in the regiments, the recklessness on the part of the officers in permitting the men to leave the commands and to go into Chattanooga, which was at times pretty well filled up with drunken and dissipated soldiers in Chattanooga and en route between Chattanooga and Chickamauga Park, indulging, as they did, in all sorts of eatables, producing intestinal diseases, aided very materially. The only disease—typhoid fever—that was prevalent was, of course, through the bad water supply, having been brought from some other locality and having then been disseminated throughout the camp.

Q. I wish you would tell me about that water supply.

A. I have here a lot of documents, my reports, and I can present some of these, or read some of these, or give them to you, as you like.

Q. Will you leave these with us?

A. I can give you copies of these.

Q. This water supply, when you got there—where was the water secured from?

A. From springs on the park grounds and from wells on the park grounds. The wells and springs were insufficient to furnish the necessary amount of water, and wells, therefore, had to be dug. General Boynton, with all his park force, was engaged digging wells as rapidly as possible to supply the incoming regiments.

Q. Were they artesian wells?

A. They were not flowing wells at all. They were dug through the solid rock, some of them 40 feet deep, and some 100 feet deep, and the water was examined in Washington. I sent it here to Washington for chemical examination on repeated occasions. The water, however, that I sent here was principally from Chickamauga Creek, which bordered the camp all around on one side, and the water

taken from the wells and springs supplied the camp until the camp became sufficiently large—until the numbers became so great that the supply of water was not equal to the demand. These men, coming in there by the numbers of regiments every day, seeking new camp grounds, were located nowhere near wells and in many cases nowhere near springs; the weather was hot, and they sought water of any character anywhere, and they used Chickamauga Creek water, which, at that time, was not particularly objectionable, because the camp was just being established on Chickamauga Creek, and it was reasonably clean at that time. Men dug holes in the ground on side hills with old tin cans and things of that kind, and got water, and they drank that water. As I would ride through the camp, which was very large (and my duties were such that I was not able to go all through the camp, but every few days I did ride through), I saw them occupied as I have just narrated, and saw them digging for water; and on each occasion I cautioned them not to use the water, that it would result injuriously. On each and all occasions I instructed the surgeons to caution everybody to report to the colonels commanding the importance, the great importance, of looking to the question of the water supply and of other hygienic questions. When regiments came into camp it was my business to assemble the medical officers, as I did, until (I was there first, as I said)—the corps surgeons came into camp. I assembled the medical officers that came into camp at my tent and gave them lectures as to the duties of the medical officers in the field, going over the questions of camp hygiene, discussing them, laying out on tables, spreading out reports, records, and all the papers belonging to the medical department under any circumstances (copies of them, I mean—blanks), and calling their attention to them, and showing them how to make them out and how to use them, and I continued my school for a considerable length of time, asking, when I finished, if anybody wanted to ask questions as to making out the reports, records, or as to the terms, or anything. I said to them, as I finished my lecture to them, having directed them how to make out all papers, reports, etc., “If you have any difficulty now or in the future with any paper as to what may be your duties in the camp, or anything whatever, come to me freely any time, anywhere, and I will help you out.”

Q. Were these surgeons regular surgeons in the Army or contract surgeons?

A. All those I spoke of were volunteers. The regulars had all gone, and the volunteers were then in camp. We had a force there of nearly 60,000 volunteers. We had only two or three regular surgeons in the whole command at that time. All the rest were volunteers. Regiments came in with probably three medical officers; some did not have that number.

Q. What is the number of medical officers a regiment ought to have?

A. Volunteers have three. Regular regiments have none.

Q. In going into battle is that number increased?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have a hospital?

A. No, sir. I was in command of hospitals. I had no hospital in particular.

Q. I mean state generally what hospital arrangements were made, regimental, brigade, and division posts.

A. One of the difficulties we had to contend with in Chickamauga was the change of the plan when I went into camp. We attempted to organize and did organize on a certain basis that had been prescribed under orders, giving so many medical officers to a regiment, so many stewards, and hospital-corps men. That plan, after we had been in camp some time, was changed, and it made a great deal of confusion. That was one of the most serious sources of all the trouble we had to contend with there and elsewhere in the Army. That was in establishing what was called division hospitals. Division hospitals were built up at the expense of regiments. Regiments had three medical officers, properly, and three

hospital stewards. It ought to have had a large hospital-corps force. There was another serious defect. The hospital-corps force of the regiments in their respective States were not enlisted and brought into the service.

Q. Did they accompany the regiments?

A. I say there was not a single hospital-corps man in the volunteer regiments of any State. That was not allowed by law. They did not come into the service as hospital-corps men. The regiments having come in there suddenly upon us found us without a hospital-corps force. Then it became necessary to transfer men of the volunteer forces into what is called the regular force—the regular service. The law provided for the hospital corps in the Regular Army, but it did not provide for a hospital corps in the Volunteer Army. Therefore we transferred men of the Volunteer Army into the Regular Army and then used them in the volunteer forces. The transfers of men, made hastily, the necessity being great, were in many instances unfortunate, the best men not having been selected. Under the new régime of establishing division hospitals, leaving with the regiment proper one medical officer, one hospital steward, and one private in the hospital corps, taking also from the regiments their regimental supply of medicines and medical supplies and ambulances, and concentrating all this force and material at what was called the division hospital, the division hospitals were built up at the expense of the regiments. Therefore the regiments were too extensively depleted both in medical forces and in material.

Q. Do you think that was bad policy?

A. I think it was very bad policy.

Q. Could you not have controlled it?

A. No, sir; that was an order from the authorities here in Washington.

Q. Who directed the order; was it from the General Commanding?

A. That was an order from the Secretary of War.

Q. Then, did you retain any regimental hospitals at all?

A. Under the orders, no regimental hospital could be kept up. We, in some cases, violated orders to a certain extent and retained some of the men.

Q. Do you think there ought to be a regimental hospital?

A. Yes, sir; all the regimental forces—a sufficient number of the regimental forces—should be retained with the regiment, making the regiment a unit in this thing. Superadded to that, the division hospital, or more particularly the field hospital, is necessary—absolutely necessary, in view of the amount of troops when it becomes necessary to move very sick men—regiments, brigades, and even divisions move quickly; then sick men have to be left in the same locality. Then it becomes necessary to have field hospitals, but they should not be built up at the expense of the regiments, but independent of the regiments; but they ought to have medical men, privates, stewards, supplies, etc. •

Q. What character of sick would you keep in your regimental hospital?

A. Only those men who would recover in a few days—the least serious cases—and if the regiment was sure to remain in camp (almost never sure to remain in camp, however), but if it was pretty sure to remain, then serious cases might be treated in regimental hospitals as well as in division hospitals.

Q. What would be the reason for regimental hospitals? Do the men prefer to remain with the regiment? Is there anything in that?

A. Because these men expect to be returned in a short time, and it is more compact; the whole forces are kept together. Then there are the doctors. They come from the same locality. Their stewards and nurses belong to that organization particularly, and they are, therefore, much more interested in that organization; and when removed from that organization and taken to another locality among strangers in a new kind of work, I found they were not familiar with the new work, and they were in a great many cases totally paralyzed by them, their services being almost useless. Then, another thing, by being taken from the regi-

ments to the division hospitals, the division hospitals being built up in that way, an order would suddenly come to move (as it did in many cases)—to move in haste, perhaps in two hours. Then those regimental surgeons with the hospital corps, privates, and the ambulances and supplies of medicine and all the paraphernalia taken from the regiment, had to be taken suddenly, quickly, from the division hospital. The regimental surgeons had to be returned to the hospitals and a sufficient corps had to be sent to the regiments, and medical supplies and all kinds of supplies had to be returned with the greatest possible haste, and therefore in the greatest amount of confusion, and ambulances in the same way were all hurried back. They had originally been hurried to the division hospital, and then the same confusion was repeated, only greater, when the regiment had to go off on the cars. Division hospitals were paralyzed—rendered almost useless in many cases—because of this unfortunate condition, and regiments were equally injured by it, nobody having been materially benefited by it.

Q. Was the division hospital the last resort, or was there a general hospital above that?

A. We have general hospitals where men finally go for treatment.

Q. At the time you were at Chickamauga was there any general hospital?

A. I established a general hospital there. I bought what was called the Chickamauga Park Hotel, afterwards known as Leiter Hospital. I was instrumental in bringing that about, and had that established on the borders of Chickamauga Park. It was a beautiful hospital, located on a magnificent spring—Crawfish Spring—and I immediately took action to obtain that hotel, which was afterwards secured and established as a general hospital.

Q. What class of patients went there?

A. Only the severe typhoid cases and cases of that character; only those cases that would remain in the hospital for a considerable time; that was the design of it.

Q. What effect, in your opinion, Colonel, did this change from the regimental to the division hospital have upon the sickness of the troops?

A. That ought not to have produced any marked effect. That is what I was talking about a moment ago. The confusion was such, the regimental hospitals having been suddenly transferred from the regiments to division hospitals, under new conditions with which they were not familiar, not knowing what their duties were when they got there, and not knowing how long they would be there, because they were detailed and detailed back suddenly, causing confusion, and I think under the circumstances it was unfortunate. It would be well—in my opinion necessary, as I observed—to have division hospitals, but we ought to have a larger medical force to build up division hospitals independent of the regimental, and leave the regiments with their own medical forces, or at least a much greater portion of it, and their ambulances, all of which were taken from the regiments, crippling them materially and causing a feeling in the regiments that they had been robbed of all that belonged to them in a medical point of view.

Q. Did you make a protest at the time of the alteration?

A. No, sir; the order was issued from Washington. I could not protest against that. I made a report to the General Commanding, which is in my pocket.

Q. How long after the order?

A. I don't know, not until we had seen—we had to observe these operations of the transfer, the misfortunes, etc., connected with it. I made a report to the General Commanding in writing. I was immediately associated with General Brooke and made reports to him personally every day of my observations, and called his attention to the various conditions of things, and I have copies of many letters in my pocket here. I made also written reports on all subjects.

Q. As to the water supply, Colonel, what did you do about that?

A. It was discovered with almost alarm that regiments were entering the camp grounds requiring water in excess of the supply. General Boynton was notified

of the condition and he put extra forces to digging wells. That was not sufficient. It became apparent that water must be obtained, and the question was held under consideration by General Brooke. I was one of the persons consulted, and discussed the question with the chief quartermaster and General Boynton, who was in charge of the park. It was determined to bring water there through artificial means—that is, from other localities. The question was asked about bringing water in from Chickamauga Creek. I protested upon every occasion against water being brought into the camp from Chickamauga Creek for domestic use—that is, for drinking purposes.

Q. Why did you do that?

A. Because in the wet season, which occurred the greater part of the time I was there, the runways—what we call dry streams, that is, old runways all over the camp ground—led into Chickamauga Creek, and the washings of the camp throughout would more or less be washed into this creek.

Q. You say these dry streams in wet weather would become running streams, and would run into Chickamauga Creek?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were these streams affected by the camp? Was there any intake or pollution, or anything of that kind?

A. Well, not in dry weather. In wet weather the natural drainage from the camps would run into these little places, and they, in turn, would naturally increase all the time (they did not run directly into Chickamauga Creek), but in many cases more or less water would come into Chickamauga Creek.

Q. Would it get in at a point below where the water was taken?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, that would affect the creek water that the men were using?

A. No, sir; below that point, I said. When it was determined finally that water should be taken from Chickamauga Creek, I protested that the water should not be taken from there at all; on the contrary, if it became necessary to bring water in, that we should pipe the water from Crawfish Springs, 3 miles from the park, which was good water. My recommendation was to bring in that water when it became necessary to bring the water in. They thought it was necessary to bring it in at once. I was one of four gentlemen who went over to inspect the ground—General Brooke, General Boynton, Colonel Lee, and myself. We went over to Chickamauga Creek, and finally determined, in view of all the conditions, that the water was so necessary that the pipe line would be put in Chickamauga Creek, but above the place where any of those runways could get into Chickamauga Creek. The pipe was put above those places. At that time I also stated as soon as the pipe lines could be gotten in there that they should extend the pipe lines up to Crawfish Springs, but the pipe lines were put into Chickamauga Creek above the point where the flow came in.

Q. You said a part of the sickness came from that water.

A. Yes, sir; from water there somewhere; that naturally comes from water—from Chickamauga Creek, or from the ponds after the rainy season commenced; the ponds were standing everywhere; men were bathing in that water, which became clear after standing awhile, and the men were told not to use it, but did use it, notwithstanding the caution. That water in many cases was the washing from the camp.

Q. What was done with the rubbish?

A. Each regiment had what is called their own dumping ground. That was a feature that I protested against. They were located in close proximity to the regiments, so much so that in the course of time, long before I left the park, it became very seriously objectionable in every sense, in a hygienic point of view. I recommended that the dumping ground should be in the open; that as few dumping grounds should be made as possible; that they should be circumscribed as much

as possible, the area reduced very small, and they should be continuously burned; what could not be burned should be disinfected as much as possible, and they should be put on high ground and in low localities where the drainage could not run into the springs or sources of water supply.

Q. To whom did you recommend that?

A. General Brooke.

Q. Was it done?

A. No, sir.

Q. How is it that recommendations were disregarded?

A. That is difficult for me to answer.

Q. Is there a custom or usage or regulation which makes the will of the medical officer controlling in matters of that kind?

A. No, sir; they can only recommend; they have not the power to execute.

Q. Were there any crematories there at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. They have been pretty generally introduced now in the Army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At the time you went into the camp, I suppose?

A. One reason for this condition (I only suppose this) the regiments were all organized there and sent forward as rapidly as possible. All the regular regiments had been sent forward; many of the volunteers had been sent forward; regiments were coming in and going out, and it was not expected perhaps on the part of the authorities. Everybody was being crowded to the utmost extent and there was confusion all the way from beginning to end. Everybody was hard at work to put the regiments in condition to go to Florida or somewhere.

Q. Under the circumstances you said it was difficult for sickness not to break out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You, however, left and did not know personally what did happen?

A. I did not leave until the sickness had broken out. Many typhoid cases had appeared, although the condition of the men was not particularly bad at that time. However, it was so bad, the last official recommendation that I made to the general commanding (and I made other recommendations of the same character) was that the whole command be moved from Chickamauga Park to various camps on Lookout Mountain or other places as rapidly as possible, to give them an opportunity of being out of the park several days, and when they returned to put them on new ground; they had been lying in there too long. Under the most favorable conditions, a command of that character, lying in camp with the best sanitary conditions, would get sick.

Q. In your opinion camps should be changed from time to time?

A. They must be.

Q. When did you recommend that?

A. Well, I recommended it in writing—I can not tell; I have a record of it; but recommended it frequently in my intercourse.

Q. Was that done?

A. No, sir.

Q. Would there have been any difficulty, as you say, in marching these men out in the country for a while and bringing them back again?

A. I can not tell as to whether the country was so occupied that to march a large force would fill the roads everywhere, and whether they could get grounds and places. It could have been done to an extent. It could have been done to a limited extent. I made a personal inspection and I found on Lookout Mountain that grounds could be provided there for a limited force and without any materia expense. Beyond that, of course, my duties were such that I could not know where else they could go.

Q. You speak of expense. In a matter of that kind ought expense to be considered?

A. Not at all. As I went up on Lookout Mountain I investigated the question of expense, and, as I say, it could have been done without any material expense there.

Q. How long did the troops remain there after these recommendations were made by you?

A. I left there on the 27th of July, I think, and the troops—some troops had been moved out before I left there. General Brooke was gone, and it was understood that the First Corps was all to go. The First Division of the First Corps had gone to Porto Rico, and it was expected all along the line, and they were preparing and prepared to move out with the greatest possible dispatch—I mean the other two divisions of the First Corps. If that had been done at that time it would have left Chickamauga Park in a pretty good condition. They went on from day to day and week to week and it was not done, and they remained there in the old camp for weeks.

Q. Is it not well known among medical men and in the medical science that a change of camps is beneficial?

A. Usually so. As I was about to say a moment ago, during the civil war, on many occasions, if we would remain in camp any considerable time and under the most favorable conditions the sick reports would swell up to alarming conditions sometimes. A recommendation would be made to the commanding general perhaps to remove at any time anywhere. The line of march would be taken up and the men's minds would be occupied and the sick would improve. By lying in camp the men get sick—homesick. Many men die from what we call nostalgia—homesickness.

Q. How did you get your medical supplies?

A. The medical supplies—as soon as I went into camp I reported to the Surgeon-General the aggregate forces in the camp from time to time—almost every day reported to the Surgeon-General, either by telegraph or letter, the aggregate force and the amount of supplies on hand and the amount of supplies required. My communications were to the Surgeon-General, in many cases most pressing: "We must have such and such supplies," of various characters.

Q. Who did those supplies go to—you, directly?

A. No, sir. I also recommended at the time we went down there—I did not know the number of forces, and anticipating the large force that might be collected there, I reported to the Surgeon-General that if large forces should be sent in that locality it was very desirable that a medical purveyor should be sent there at once. I recommended that a large medical storehouse should be built at Chickamauga Park at once. After crowding them somewhat, a large medical storehouse was built and a medical purveyor was in charge, whose business it was to make requisition for supplies on proper authorities and keep supplies on hand of all kinds for the whole command. That medical purveyor did not know the forces any better than I did. I, as chief surgeon, was to exercise certain authority over the medical purveyor and the corps surgeons. I reported to the Surgeon-General that we must have sent at once, without requisitions, a large amount of supplies to the medical purveyor for two full corps at least. Then it was the duty of the medical purveyor, of course, to receive these supplies and issue them.

Q. And on whose requisition would he issue them?

A. When the regulars were there requisitions were made, but there were no requisitions made when the volunteer surgeons came into the camp. It was found that they were inexperienced with the work, and it was seen that they were going to be delayed in getting supplies, and I directed that he keep a memorandum book on hand and issue to them any supplies without requisitions whatever.

It became necessary for me to keep watch on the regiments, and on the medical purveyor also, in order that certain regiments should not receive all, in detriment to other regiments, who would have nothing. An old envelope or some marginal ruled paper were the requisitions for certain supplies. If I knew that a certain regiment was pretty well supplied, there being only a limited amount of supplies in camp, then I would say that that regiment should not have those supplies, but that, with the limited supply on hand, they must go to another regiment, which had no supply. That was the only way we regulated the issue of supplies. We tried to equalize it as far as we could.

Q. Did you get all the supplies you wanted?

A. No, sir; not at first. Before I left there, everything on the supply table of every name, nature, and description—instruments, supplies, etc.—were completed for the whole command, and was so reported by me.

Q. Was there any suffering on account of the water supply?

A. I think not; they were reported by the regiments, but the list supplies allowed by the Medical Department—what is called the “medical supply table”—was limited, necessarily. Volunteer surgeons, according to their peculiar fancy, wanted to use certain medicines that they were familiar with and fond of. These medicines did not appear on the “supply table” and were not furnished there. Another regiment would want something else; but something else was supplied there to take the place of the articles required, although in some cases volunteer regiments clamored for certain things that were not supplied.

Q. In the beginning you say you did not get these supplies; how was that?

A. When I went there at first there was nothing there, quartermaster's, commissary, or anything else. It took time to get these.

Q. Then there was not negligence or incompetency in getting the supplies?

A. No, sir; the supplies were hastened there rapidly, and, although in some cases we were annoyed, I do not know that the command suffered materially because of the want of supplies. It would have suffered probably if it had moved out in haste. Fortunately the commands did not move until they were supplied. What were called medical chests, and surgical chests, and field desks, and blanks and records, and things of that character were not supplied, and the command would have been materially crippled had it moved out earlier than it did, but it did not move until all those things were fortunately furnished.

Q. You think, then, generally, that everything was done that could have been done?

A. Sometimes I stood between the authorities here and the regiments there. The regiments asked for a great many things that I could not furnish, and sometimes I thought we ought to have had things that did not come, and we waited and waited and wanted.

Q. How about delicacies for the sick; how were these furnished?

A. They were furnished. In May, when division hospitals were established, I communicated by telegram with the Surgeon-General, saying division hospitals were being established, and that men were getting sick—in some cases seriously sick—and it was necessary to have some delicacies—ice, milk, and other delicacies; it was necessary to have money, and I asked him to send me a quantity of money at once. Several hundred dollars were sent by telegraph at once by the Surgeon-General. That was turned over to the division-hospital surgeons, and it was used for milk, ice, and other delicacies, and was not all spent when I left there.

Q. Had the 60-cent ration come into play then?

A. No, sir.

Q. But there was always a 30-cent commutation, was there not?

A. No, sir.

Q. We have understood it here that there was a 30-cent commutation.

A. No, sir; not that I know of. The company fund was built up from the sav-

ings of the rations, and out of that they might buy things. The rations were worth, say, \$8 or \$9 for the month. If the ration is drawn in quantity and sold outside it may be sold at a profit. If left with the commissary, then the fund is made up from the Government price of the ration and allowed to the hospital or to the company.

Q. Do you know of any incompetency on the part of any surgeons?

A. Well, there were a great many surgeons there, of course, and my work was very exhaustive. I found many surgeons very competent, very able, very active, very interested, and I found many surgeons quite the reverse.

Q. Was there any suffering or inconvenience by reason of any incompetency noticed by you?

A. Well, as surgeons, I can not say as to that. I would say they were suffering because of the want of knowledge as to how to manage division hospitals.

Q. You mean that as to their administrative duties they were not well up?

A. I mean conducting and administering the hospital.

Q. Was there any negligence on the part of any officers to your knowledge?

A. I would say with respect to these division hospitals, the medical officers sometimes would be put in charge of the division hospitals (the records in my pocket will show this). The man himself may have been a competent doctor, as a doctor purely, but his duties in charge of the division hospital, or in connection with a division hospital, were not purely professional.

Q. You would call them administrative, would you not?

A. Oh, yes, sir; largely so; and in many cases it became necessary to change these medical officers, and it was difficult to find the right man to fill such a place, and in that way men did suffer because of want of knowledge of how and what to do—or not necessarily the want of knowledge; I will not put it that way, because these men had been instructed by me over and over again what to do and how to do it, yet there seemed to be a perfect paralysis in certain localities.

Q. I understand that a man may be a very good surgeon, or doctor, but when he comes to perform the administrative duties of the position as chief of the hospital he may fail in those duties. Is that true?

A. Yes, sir, radically.

Q. Would you have one man to do the medical part and another to do the administrative part?

A. That must be. The man that does the administrative part has not any amount of time, except in a general way, to supervise and overlook the other departments.

Q. Would it be better to have two men—one to take charge of issuing the various lists that the soldiers have to have, their furloughs and all that kind of thing, and the mere administrative part, and another to look after the medical wants? Is it better to have two men, or to give one man a large force under him to do the work?

A. The latter. One to administer a general hospital. There can be but one head, the same as in a business. It all ought to be under the surgeon in charge, conducting all branches and parts of the hospital, and he directing all parts of it.

Q. Would you recommend a change of that kind?

A. That would not be a change; that would be the same condition of things. There is no prescribed way. That is the way all division hospitals are managed now. That is unavoidable. You can not do it otherwise, but it becomes necessary for a medical officer occupying a position of that kind to have some knowledge in a general way. He became at once responsible for a large quantity of property. He did not know how to receive it in many cases, and he had to receive it by papers, invoices, receipts, etc., and in many cases he did not have the forms, because the men were transferred—men from the volunteer service to the Regular Army—and they had to find clerks the best way they could, and it took time to do that; they didn't know how to make out rations returns; how to make out all

kinds of papers; how to make out reports; how to get anything or do anything; or how to bury a dead man. After going through these things repeatedly some of them became nervous, and, as I say, they were inefficient in that way from want of knowledge; and after a little manifestation of that they became apparently frightened and gave it up—so much so that in many cases reports were not rendered, rations were not drawn. In one case I went to the division hospital where the time had run over for several days when rations ought to have been drawn. If they had not been drawn in a short time men would have suffered for the want of food. There were six or eight men at the post, but they didn't know how to make out returns. There was a large number of the men suffering for food because they didn't know how to get it. They might have learned how; I don't know. They simply laid down, in many cases, probably discouraged.

Q. Did you send regular army officers to show them how to do it?

A. In that case we did not have practically any army officers. We only had two or three in the camp. I went myself, and I issued an order at once relieving the men in charge of the hospital and assuming command of it myself. I went there to the hospital and stayed there myself for several days and saw that everything was put in proper condition, every medical officer and medical hospital steward and every man put in his proper place, and saw that everything was running smoothly and nicely. Orders having been issued by me, I left it in that condition, and in a week it was chaotic again, for the reason—as I spoke of before—that these surgeons who were in charge there and connected with the hospital and the hospital-corps men who were there—maybe a regiment or brigade or two brigades—were suddenly taken out, and then the surgeons and corps men had to be taken and rushed off to their respective regiments and sent out of the camp, which occasioned a paralysis in the division hospital, and the men had to go in there inexperienced and not familiar with their duties, and the same thing happened again.

Q. Did you have any female nurses? Is there anything else you care to say?

A. I want to say here that in my opinion the sickness at Camp Thomas was due largely to the inexperience and, in many cases, to the inefficiency of the medical officers, and largely, also, to the inexperience and inefficiency of the line officers, who did not furnish the support that should have been furnished, probably, in many cases, to the medical officers; that the sanitary condition of the camp and hygienic conditions rested largely with the line officers; that the duties of the surgeons are limited only to recommendations, and they are unable to cure abuses in themselves; that these conditions must be attended to by the line officers. That applies to regiments, and the same conditions hold with respect to general officers.

Q. If you desire to suggest any change with regard to the law or regulation with respect to the authority to the medical officer, do so.

A. No, sir; that would require a good deal of thought and reflection as to just how to do it.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 3, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF COL. MYRON H. M'CORD.

Col. MYRON H. McCORD then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Colonel DENBY:

Q. Colonel, will you state your name and present position?

A. Myron H. McCord; colonel of the First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry.

Q. Where is your residence?

A. In Phoenix, Ariz.

Q. Where was your regiment raised?

A. In Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

Q. It is called Territorial?

A. Yes; the First Territorial.

Q. How many men did you have, Colonel?

A. One thousand three hundred and eight officers and enlisted men.

Q. Where did you organize?

A. Two battalions were organized at Fort Whipple, in Arizona, and one battalion of five companies at Fort Reno, Okla., and we all joined at Lexington.

Q. What time did you get to Lexington?

A. The 28th of September—a little over a month ago.

Q. Have you been there ever since?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of a camp have you got at Lexington?

A. We have a very good camp there, sir. It has been a little muddy, but otherwise it has been a very nice camp.

Q. How has your regiment been supplied with quartermaster, commissary, and medical supplies?

A. Well, a part of our regiment that was in Oklahoma was supplied with their quartermaster's supplies and commissary supplies and their arms at Fort Reno, before they went to Lexington. The two battalions that I had in Arizona were supplied with everything, except their guns, before we left there. Our guns were furnished us after we reached Lexington.

Q. In general, how have you been supplied—suitably, properly, and sufficiently, or not?

A. Yes, sir; we have been supplied with everything that we have been entitled to—everything we wanted, in fact.

Q. Have all your requisitions been honored?

A. Everything that I remember of. Perhaps there might have been some little unimportant things that I have asked for which I didn't get, but I don't remember them.

Q. What brigade are you in?

A. We are in the Third Brigade. General Andrews is our commander.

Q. In what corps?

A. First Corps; General Wilson.

Q. General Wilson commands it now. Who commanded it before?

A. General Breckinridge.

Q. Colonel, you stated that you wanted to come before the commission to correct a statement made by your lieutenant-colonel.

A. Yes, sir. It was reported in the newspapers yesterday morning, or the day before, and I don't know but both, that Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell, of my regiment, had gone before the committee at Lexington and stated that I had repeatedly made requisitions for things and they were not honored. I simply want to deny that statement.

Q. What do you say as to requisitions made by you as to whether they were honored or not?

A. I say they were very promptly honored; and in one instance, if I may be allowed to tell it, I made a requisition on the quartermaster at San Francisco for shoes, blankets, and trousers, and shirts, and some hats, and asked him to send them as quickly as possible, and to send them by express, which enabled them to reach me four days earlier than if they had been sent by freight.

Q. As to medical supplies, Colonel?

A. I have heard no complaint from our surgeon. We have one surgeon and two assistants, but I have heard no complaint at all.

Q. What has been the health of your regiment?

A. Exceptionally good. Out of 1,308 men we have only had three deaths.

Q. Only three deaths?

A. That is all. We have had a few desertions.

Q. What did they die of?

A. At Fort Whipple one man died of typhoid fever and one of pneumonia, which was the result of his own carelessness. He got drunk and laid out doors one cold night; and one man died of pneumonia at Camp Hamilton about two weeks ago. He was taken sick and only lived twenty-four hours.

Q. Where is Camp Hamilton?

A. Near Lexington.

Q. Do you desire to file this letter, Colonel [indicating]?

A. Yes; I would be glad to leave it with you.

Q. The commission has been at Lexington. I suppose they have examined numbers of witnesses on the general character of the camp. It is hardly necessary to take up your time with these questions. We will file this letter with this testimony.

A. Is that all?

Q. That is all unless you have something else you have to say.

A. There is nothing else I want to say. I simply wanted to correct the statement of my lieutenant-colonel.

Q. You make the requisitions for your regiment yourself?

A. Yes; except when I have been away.

Q. And you personally know that they were supplied?

A. Yes, sir; and promptly, too.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1898.

WAR INVESTIGATION COMMISSION,

Washington, D. C.

SIRS: I see by newspaper reports that Lieut. Col. D. D. Mitchell, of my regiment, the First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry (who before joining the regiment was a captain in the Fifteenth Infantry), gave some testimony before the investigating commission yesterday at Lexington, Ky., to the effect that requisitions made by the commanding officer of that regiment (myself) had not been promptly responded to. I wish to contradict that statement, if it was made. Every requisition that I have made in behalf of the regiment of whatever nature has been promptly complied with. One requisition that I made upon the quartermaster at San Francisco, while the regiment was stationed in Arizona, for shoes, clothing, hats, and blankets, and which must have weighed several thousand pounds, was shipped to me by express, thus causing the supplies to reach me four days sooner than they would if shipped by freight.

The medical officers of the regiment have never complained of a lack of medicine supplies, nor has the quartermaster or the commissary ever made complaints that they could not get their requisitions promptly filled.

The regiment is well equipped in every way. This fact will be patent when I say that in the early part of July the regiment was mustered into the service and contained 1,308 officers and men. Up to the present date it has lost but 3 men by death, and has now over 1,200 officers and men ready for duty.

Very respectfully,

M. H. McCORD,

Colonel First Territorial United States Volunteer Infantry.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 3, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF CAPT. FRANK N. MOORE.**

Capt. FRANK N. MOORE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you give your name, rank, and present position?

A. Frank N. Moore; captain Company M, Ninth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers. That is what I was. I am not in the service now.

Q. You were mustered out when, please?

A. Last Sunday, the 30th day of October; discharge dated the 29th.

By General BEAVER:

Q. When did you enter the service?

A. On the 11th of July.

Q. Where were you encamped after entering the service?

A. First encampment was at Chickamauga. We arrived there the 14th of July.

Q. How long did you remain?

A. I can't give you the date when we moved from there.

Q. About?

A. The 27th of September we moved from there. I figure that from my brother's death.

Q. Had you gone out with the regiment originally, or did you join it after it had been in camp at Chickamauga?

A. Joined it after it had been in camp with the companies of the third battalion.

Q. The regiments from Pennsylvania went out originally with two battalions, and the third battalion joined them afterwards? At least, that was so with your regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you went into camp at Chickamauga, did you secure additional ground for your battalion, or how was it put into camp?

A. The Ninth was originally located between the Second Missouri and the First New Hampshire, and when the third battalion joined the regiment they shoved the tents together and made the streets narrower and encamped the twelve companies upon the ground that was formerly occupied by the eight companies.

Q. How much space did that leave between the Missouri regiment on the one hand and the New Hampshire on the other—that is, between your regiment and the Missouri regiment?

A. I would estimate it at about 100 or 125 feet. It is purely an estimation. The Y. M. C. A. tent was in between and it was pretty close.

Q. What was the width of your company street after your third battalion had been brought into camp?

A. Our company street ran down this way, the whole row of tents facing to the front. Afterwards, to get the men who were camping at the lower end of the street away from the stench from the cesspools, they were moved up and double-rowed, so they only ran down half the space. Then the street was narrowed up, so that I would think the company street was only 60 feet in width.

Q. That left your company street what width?

A. I would estimate it at 60 feet. I didn't measure it. I know the distance between the rear of the tents was 6 feet—between the rear of our company tents—and the others was 6 feet.

- Q. How far apart were the tents in the street?
- A. From 3 to 4 feet.
- Q. You mean the edges of the tents to each other?
- A. From 3 to 4 feet.
- Q. What was the distance from the lower end of your company street to the kitchen sink?
- A. Before the streets were divided and moved up?
- Q. Yes; before you changed.
- A. The cook's tent was pretty nearly opposite the kitchen and there was a road running between the kitchen and the cook tent. The kitchen sink, you mean?
- Q. The kitchen sink, we mean; the sink into which the garbage and slop is put.
- A. You mean from the last tent occupied by the men to the kitchen sink?
- Q. Yes.
- A. I would say 60 feet.
- Q. And how far to the sinks used by the men?
- A. From the kitchen sinks on some 50 or 60 feet. Our water-closet was as near the road as we could dig it.
- Q. What was the character of the ground there for sinks? How deep could you go?
- A. Our sink was about 5 feet, I think.
- Q. Did that take you down to the rock?
- A. Yes, sir; we dug part of it and struck rock about half way through, 3 feet or so down. Then we dug the other half down till we struck rock again.
- Q. The rock was shelving?
- A. No; it stuck up.
- Q. What was the source of your water supply when you went into camp at Chickamauga Park?
- A. It was hauled from Blue Spring, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles away.
- Q. That made a round trip of 9 miles for one load of water?
- A. Yes, sir; they hauled 5 barrels to the load.
- Q. What was the character of the road over which the water was hauled?
- A. After they crossed Alexander Bridge it was rough.
- Q. Were the ends of the barrels open?
- A. The ends of the barrels were open. They were ordinary whisky barrels with the ends removed, and they used gunny sacking; but when they had a cover it was generally lost.
- Q. Just go on and give us a description of the water hauling.
- A. The water was hauled in teams of 5 barrels to the wagon from Blue Spring, and they were usually filled full at the spring. The water was dipped from the spring in pails and put into the barrels and gunny sacks over the top, and the teamster, if he was real careful, could land the barrels two-thirds full. If he was not careful, with the jolt, they would come from half upward of being full. The water at Blue Spring was ordinary; looked middling clear when first placed in the barrels. Immediately following a rain the water would be more or less roily and contained more or less vegetable matter. I suppose you went to the spring?
- Q. We didn't go to Blue Spring. We went to the Crawfish Spring.
- A. The Crawfish was a good bit better. There was a great deal of vegetable matter, and they had a row of store built up so the water would not go back. That was fixed up before we went there. Those gunny sacks the men would be careless with and throw them back in the wagon and get tobacco spit on them, which was washed off in coming over, so that when the water came it was not clear. In our company we boiled that water and placed it in an open barrel. We had a detail of men sit up each night to boil it, and after the water was boiled there was mineral matter enough in it so that the flakes could be seen with the naked eye.
- Q. That was the evidence of it being limestone water, was it?

A. I won't say what kind of matter was in it, but there was mineral matter, for after we got our filters and the water was filtered it would be absolutely clear then. Prior to this it would coagulate; it was flaky.

Q. Filtering don't take the lime out of water, and when you boil it the lime will precipitate.

A. Might that not be oxide of iron?

Q. If there was iron in it. What was the character of the rock there in Chickamauga?

A. Limestone conglomerate.

Q. Did you use the waters of the wells at all in the park?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you in the neighborhood of the pipe line which ran to Chickamauga Creek?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you use that?

A. No, sir; only for bathing purposes.

Q. Then your entire water supply for cooking and for drinking was from this Blue Spring?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you able to get wagons in sufficient number to keep you supplied with water in sufficient quantity to satisfy the thirst of the men?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the difficulty in that respect?

A. It was usually reported that wagons had been detailed to division or brigade headquarters the days when they would haul supplies for the regiments, and then we were short.

Q. Commissary supplies?

A. Yes, sir. I do not think at any time in that camp we had enough water to give the men what they needed. I would make the statement that to the best of my knowledge there never was a day when the men had a sufficient supply of water. Many a day we received only one or one and a half barrels of water.

Q. What was the character of your commissary supplies in general?

A. Good.

Q. Did the men have sufficient in quantity for their wants?

A. Yes, sir; of the kind that they got.

Q. What was it as to quality?

A. Generally good.

Q. Were there any exceptions; if so, what?

A. The principal exception was on potatoes. I think that from 40 to 50 per cent of the potatoes issued to us were rotten.

Q. Did you return the potatoes?

A. Never in but one instance. I ordered the quartermaster to return the potatoes, and he did so and was placed under arrest.

Q. To whom did you return them?

A. To the regimental quartermaster.

Q. You didn't do that again, then?

A. No, sir; I had orders from both the colonel and the regimental quartermaster that we were to take all of the food that was issued to us; what we couldn't use we were to bury.

Q. Did you ever have a board of survey to condemn any of your food?

A. No, sir.

Q. And in accordance with the directions of the colonel of your regiment and of your regimental quartermaster, did you bury any of your food and if so, how much?

A. We buried it for some time, until we did not have ground sufficient to dig

and bury it, and then we burned all that we could. We burned the meat and potatoes.

Q. Did you get bad meat at any time?

A. Frequently.

Q. What meat?

A. The pork and bacon.

Q. What was the trouble with it?

A. Maggots.

Q. All the way through? Did you cut into it?

A. No, sir. When we found pieces with maggots on the outside we simply threw it on the fire.

Q. You didn't know then that the commissary at the depot would have issued you meat in place of what was bad and would have given you good potatoes in place of what were bad if they had been taken to the depot?

A. No, sir; our orders were to take what we got.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Was that the regimental colonel that put that man under arrest for complaining?

A. No, sir; I think it was the regimental quartermaster.

Q. The quartermaster of your regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Ninth Pennsylvania?

A. Yes, sir. I was just going over to Alexander Bridge on outpost duty with the entire company, and the quartermaster called my attention as we were walking by to the sacks of potatoes being in bad condition, and I told him to load them up and take them back to the quartermaster, and went on, and when I returned the next day he came to me very much broken up and said he had been placed under arrest for disobeying orders, and I went to the major and we had a round over the question and they exonerated him.

Q. Exonerated him and insisted on you taking them?

A. I went to the quartermaster and protested against sending us any more rotten potatoes, and he notified me we were to take the supplies to be issued and what we couldn't use we were to bury or burn. I went to the colonel and got the same orders. The other troubles we had on the food question was with green coffee and our beef spoiling on us.

Q. What did you do in that case when the beef spoiled?

A. Burned it.

Q. And got nothing in return?

A. No. Don't understand that the meat was spoiled when we got it. The meat was issued at 9 o'clock in the evening, and we would proceed to cook it either right off or after breakfast. The meat was usually in fair condition, but was spoiled the next day.

Q. It was meat taken out of a refrigerating car?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. It wouldn't spoil after it was cooked?

A. Yes, sir; it would spoil as quickly after it was cooked as before. By skinning off the outside we could usually use some for dinner; but very, very rarely.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. That meat ought to be issued in the morning?

A. They found it more practicable. I don't wish to be understood to say that the beef was bad when issued to us. The pork was; but the beef would spoil within ten or twelve hours. We tried to manufacture a refrigerator. We had one made with such lumber as we could get, but were unable to get the ice.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Why was that? You were willing to pay for it. Didn't they have the facilities at Chattanooga for supplying ice?

A. We could not get the ice early enough in the day to save the meat. I got 100 pounds of ice for my company; that we used in the water barrels, and then my company had a private lemonade barrel, and I bought 100 pounds of ice for that, and they paid that out of the lemonade fund. Whatever profit was made on that was turned over to the quartermaster-sergeant. Instead of buying lemonade we made it ourselves. We had 200 pounds in the company up until later they bought 200 pounds additional for each company in the regiment from the canteen fund.

Q. Were there commercial facilities at Chattanooga for supplying the troops with ice?

A. I am unable to answer that.

Q. You say you didn't get it?

A. I couldn't get it.

Q. Why was that?

A. The instructions we had from the people at Chattanooga were that they could not furnish it unless we sent the order a day in advance.

Q. When you sent it a day in advance was it furnished promptly in the morning?

A. No, sir.

Q. When would you get it?

A. Anywhere from 11 o'clock to 6 in the evening. The money had to accompany the order.

Q. How were your men clothed, Captain? What was the quality of the clothing issued to them?

A. Fairly good, excepting the ponchos; they were no account.

Q. Did you draw your canvas from the Government or was that furnished by the State of Pennsylvania—the tents?

A. I would think by the Government. It was there when we arrived.

Q. What was its quality?

A. Fair. We were short of tents, but the additional ones were furnished two or three weeks later.

Q. What was the amount of sickness in your company? You didn't go until the 11th of July?

A. We arrived there the 14th of July.

Q. How many sick had you when you reached Chattanooga?

A. None. Men all walked up to the camp without any difficulty.

Q. Between that time and the time of your leaving how many of the men in your company had been sick at one time or another?

A. I think about 109.

Q. All of them?

A. I don't know of a man that wasn't sick.

Q. What was the largest number sick at any one time?

A. Eighty-two.

Q. To what do you attribute that alarming state of affairs?

A. On the 20th day of July we got our orders, or, rather, on the evening of the 19th, the same day we drew our extra clothing, we got orders to go to the Keeley field to pass in review before General Sanger, and our orders were to place the blanket and the poncho and the service tent and poles in a roll, carry the haversacks and canteens, and wear the blouses in addition to the new woolen shirt, which is called heavy marching order. We started and arrived at the Keeley field, I think, about 7.30 or 8. We were marched over in very rapid time, a large portion of the time in double time, and given but very little rest in going the distance. When we arrived there the majority of the men had sweated their cloth-

ing through. A number of men standing in line had sweat run down their coat sleeves so that it dampened the dust. The sweat would ooze out of the tops of the shoes. I had this pair of shoes on and that was my experience. I was not in uniform—dressed in citizen's uniform, at least my pants. I had bought enough uniform around the camp; didn't have on a coat at all; wore the shirt. They found then that there had been a mistake made; that Sanger had gone to the Kelly field. We were then double timed away from the Keeley to the Kelly field. On arriving there we found that Sanger would review us at General Andrews's headquarters, as we passed. In going up the hill from the back to Andrews's headquarters the Third Battalion was doubled timed the most of the way up the hill.

Q. That was your new battalion?

A. Yes, sir; the Third Battalion was in the rear. Whether the other battalions were ahead or not, I couldn't see them. When we passed General Andrews's headquarters, I think perhaps I had from 60 to 70 men in line, I couldn't tell; I was blind from heat and sweat; the majority of my men were too; they fell out like ninepins falling over. Two days after that we had 82 men sick in the company. The sickness was diarrhea, and from that it went on to malarial and typhoid fever in time.

Q. How many men had you sick with typhoid fever that was pronounced typhoid fever by the surgeons?

A. I am unable to answer; I would say 30 or 40.

Q. How many men did you lose in your company?

A. Three from typhoid fever, and one died from heart failure after arriving home. On my last morning report at Lexington I think I had 42 men furloughed on sick furlough. I had 33 men report for duty, and the balance were sick in quarters or in the hospital. I had 29 sick in quarters or in the regimental hospital.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. And 40 on sick leave?

A. Forty-two; the majority of those men had the typhoid fever.

By General WILSON:

Q. How long had you been there when that occurred?

A. About ten weeks; understand that was the condition the day that we left Lexington.

Q. When you were disbanded?

A. No, sir; when we were sent home. I am entirely satisfied that the men brought the typhoid germs with them from Chickamauga.

Q. Have your men generally recovered their health, or are a good many of them sick yet?

A. A number are sick yet; the majority are recovering. I think I have three men at the present time who are unable to come to be mustered out. One is sick in Sayre Hospital, the other two sick at home.

By General BEAVER:

Q. To what extent were you able to keep your camp policed? Was your camp in good, clean condition, including your sinks?

A. Yes, sir; the ground in the camp was very clean. After we got lumber to put floors in the tents in my company I had the tent floors raised up from the ground. The ground was sloping. We used stones about 4 or 5 inches on each side, and if the men wished to slope them I let them slope them. I calculated to let them have from 6 to 8 inches air space between the ground and the flooring, so that the air could circulate freely. That street was absolutely clean, policed every day.

Q. How was the ground around the camp? Did the men use the sinks carefully or did they use the ground around?

A. They used the sinks; that was very rigidly enforced.

Q. Did you have lime for disinfecting purposes?

A. What we bought we did.

Q. What the company bought or what the regiment bought?

A. I bought the lime for my company.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Lime wasn't issued to you at all?

A. No, sir; I bought lime the third day I was in camp. It was the first used in the regiment. We bought it until the blue vitrol was bought by the regiment.

Q. Did your lime come in barrels?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you pay?

A. \$1.25 a barrel.

Q. Did that continue to be so, or was lime issued to you later?

A. Never any issued.

Q. Never any lime issued from the Quartermaster's Department for disinfecting purposes?

A. No, sir; after we moved over to the Smith-White field the regiment bought it.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How did you get funds in the regiment to buy it? From the canteen fund?

A. From the canteen fund.

Q. What was the character of your canteen? What did you sell?

A. Beer and blackberry wine and raspberry wine and all kinds of soft drinks and groceries. We ran that in another tent.

Q. Had your barroom separated from the grocery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Kept them both apart?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the profit in the canteen? How much was divided among the companies?

A. That is a pretty hard question to answer. At the time I was made president of the canteen fund there was turned over \$850 in money, \$600 in goods, and \$1,500 in bills to settle. We paid the \$650 indebtedness; we paid the running expenses of the regiment; that means ice, hospital supplies, music for the band, etc., and divided upon the first dividend \$20 per company, and when we were at Philadelphia we got \$20 more per company out of the treasury, and there is at the present time \$70 in the hands of the treasurer.

Q. When you spoke of funds, so much money and so much goods, you had a stock of goods on hand?

A. We had a stock of goods that had been accepted from the old board as estimated at \$600. I think the cash value was \$150. We didn't propose to put any stigma on the officers. The fact was that they had spent more money for the hospital than there were profits.

Q. How did it come you supported your hospital out of your canteen fund? Did you make requisitions to the Government?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. You were running a regimental hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was in charge of that?

A. Dr. Weaver. The common rumor was that we couldn't get any. I sent home for medicine for my men. My people sent money from home to buy supplies for the sick.

By General WILSON:

Q. Did you have a regimental surgeon?

A. Yes, sir; Dr. Weaver and Dr. Glosser.

Q. Do you know whether he made his requisitions, without regard to the rumors?

A. I think he did. I heard him say he did.

Q. And they were not filled?

A. I heard him say he made requisitions and did not get the supplies. The women of Wilkesbarre furnished us with medicines, clothes, pajamas, etc.

Q. For your sick men?

A. Yes, sir. Colonel Daugherty sent home and got the mess tent that they had formerly used in the National Guard, but was private property for the National Guard, and put that up.

Q. For hospital purposes?

A. Yes, sir. He gave his own private tent for hospital purposes also. We took all the vacant tents that could be spared from the company streets and put them up for hospital purposes.

Q. Do you know Dr. Weaver's first name?

A. I do not. I might make a little explanation to you in regard to the water supply after we moved over in the Smith-White field.

Q. You did move your camp, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You moved your camp from the site where you first were to the Smith-White field?

A. Yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How far from your first camp?

A. About a mile or a mile and a quarter.

By General BEAVER:

Q. That was in open ground?

A. Yes, sir. Prior to our moving I had made considerable disturbance about the water supply, and the company authorized me to go and get pump and tanks, according to my ideas, and I went to Chattanooga and got two tanks, which held 676 gallons each, to haul water from Blue Spring.

Q. They were just wooden tanks?

A. Wooden tanks made out of white poplar lumber, and cleaned out every night, and we fared much better for water. We moved over to the Smith-White field. I went out and looked for another spring, and I found one on a farm owned by a man named Jones. We cleaned the green all out and sunk a box and pumped it from the box, and we got our four barrels of water a day for the company. Corporal Jones, of my company, had charge of the water team.

By General WILSON:

Q. Did you have that water analyzed at all?

A. No, sir; it was much better looking water than the Blue Spring.

Q. You said that when you first went there you ignored entirely the pipe line?

A. Those were our orders.

Q. You know no other reason?

A. We had orders not to use it for any purpose and natural instinct would repel a man from using that water.

Q. On account of its color?

A. On account of it being roily.

Q. Did you ever see the water we use in Washington?

A. No, sir.

Q. Ever live on the Mississippi?

A. Yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Did you go to the Crawfish Spring?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't you consider that good water?

A. I always drank the water without any hesitation there, although I have seen as high as eight hogs bathing there at one time.

Q. It was quite a large spring?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. A large quantity of water flowed from it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They hauled a great deal of water from it?

A. Not to our regiment; we had no right to use it. We had permission to use the Blue Spring.

Q. Some regiments used a great deal from that Crawfish Spring?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. They testified that they hauled from there.

A. I never saw any of it loaded there. They may have got it from below at the hospital.

By General WILSON:

Q. Did you ever go to Chickamauga Creek where the intake pipe was?

A. No, sir; I have been to the creek above where the intake pipe was. I know that those little inlet streams that ran into the creek above were always roily and tramped up from the mules and cavalry horses.

Q. What streams?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Where were they located, I mean the distance above the intake pipe?

A. I couldn't tell where it emptied. I know it does empty above where those mills are.

Q. You know it, but you never saw it?

A. I never was down to the creek; I was over on the brink.

Q. How did you know it emptied into the creek above the intake?

A. I saw the engine above.

Q. Could you see it empty?

A. I could see the valley running down to the creek and the engine was down below.

Q. You never saw it empty into the creek?

A. Yes, sir; I saw the valley run into the creek.

Q. Did you see that stream run into the creek or not?

A. To the best of my belief and knowledge, I would say that it emptied into the creek.

Q. Do you know?

A. I tried to explain.

Q. All I want to know is whether you saw it or not?

A. Yes, sir; to the best of my knowledge and belief I say I did.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Your idea about the sickness that resulted at Chickamauga was the water?

A. Yes, sir; I think that was the principal cause.

Q. And the close camping together?

A. The water and the filthy condition in which the cesspools were.

Q. There was a good deal of typhoid fever there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you hear of any efforts made by the commanding officer to investigate the cause of the typhoid fever?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By the commanding officer of the camp?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you investigate it?

A. To the best that I could.

Q. Did you report it to your colonel?

A. The colonel knew all about it.

Q. Who was in command of the campaign at that time?

A. General Breckinridge, I think. Before General Breckinridge came there, General Brooke.

Q. Did you make any effort to find out what was the cause of the sickness there that you know of?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. The typhoid fever was epidemic in that camp?

A. Yes, sir; it was in that surrounding country also.

Q. Outside of the camp?

A. Yes, sir; the first house across Alexander Bridge had two cases of typhoid fever; and when I was over there on detail, I met a country physician and he said that typhoid fever was epidemic throughout the country, and told me also that it ran epidemic nearly every season during the months of August and September. I so reported the facts to Colonel Daugherty.

By General WILSON:

Q. The reason I ask you about these items is that, so far as I am aware, you are the first one that has testified that there were any streams that emptied into that creek. We had been there ourselves and hadn't seen them.

A. I am under the impression that it emptied above.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You didn't use that water at all?

A. No, sir; that was 2 or 3 miles from where we were at camp; but the water as it came down through the pipe line was roily, and we were forbidden to go to the creek. The men were excluded from approaching the creek at all.

Q. For drinking purposes?

A. For any purposes whatever.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Were they allowed to bathe in it?

A. No, sir; not allowed to go to the creek under any circumstances.

By General WILSON:

Q. Did you have any opportunity of bathing at all?

A. At the pipe line with the hose. After we got over in the Smith-White field we had a building there they called the sanitary bath, and I made a contract with the proprietor to furnish tickets for the whole company for \$5 to bathe.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What regiment was next to you?

A. The Second Missouri on our right and the First New Hampshire on our left.

Q. How far from General Sanger's headquarters?

A. Less than half a mile.

Q. Where was the First Georgia Regiment, near you?

A. No, sir; they were not; they may have been over the hill. I think they were over to the left. I very seldom got around. I know that there were wells throughout the park, and I heard they were condemned. Over by the Fourth Pennsylvania they had a pump; my men would stop there when they were going to and from the rifle range.

Q. Didn't they dig wells in the park?

A. That was done before I went there.

Q. You never used that water?

A. No, sir.

Q. You used that water out of the spring?

A. That was all. We had no other source for our water.

Q. And you could not use the water that was piped for drinking purposes; you only used it for bathing purposes?

A. That was all.

Q. What is your idea about piping that water from Crawfish Spring and having it guarded so the hogs would be kept out of it? The flow of that spring, they say, is 10,000 gallons a minute.

A. I would say it was perfectly practical.

Q. Pump it up on the hill and then let it run in the pipes, so the men could have used it altogether?

A. I would say it was perfectly practicable to pump that water to the camp.

Q. And it would be better water than the water you got at Blue Spring?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the hogs above the spring or below it?

A. Above the hospital—back of the hospital.

Q. The hogs, I suppose, belonged to some of the residents around there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about the hospital there? Wasn't it properly run? Let us know whatever was objectionable.

A. The noise about the hospital during the day was very objectionable, and my brother complained that he couldn't rest. They were changing the hospital, and also building a steel tank in the rear, which sounded about like a boiler factory.

Q. That was while the sick were in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir; the floor of the building, as you probably noticed, was hollow, rather what we would call a shell of a building, and the majority of those doctors there wore long regular military boots of a heavy nature. They walked up and down the corridors of the hospital with a very stately military tread, which produced a great deal of noise. They would congregate in the hall outside where the nurses and doctors pass and would engage in conversation and laugh, which was very annoying to the patients, so much so that I reported it to Major Carter.

Q. What was the matter with your brother?

A. Typhoid fever.

Q. Was he a nervous man?

A. No; he was not a nervous man.

Q. How many sick men were in that hospital at the time your brother died?

A. I couldn't answer that. The wards were more or less filled up.

Q. Was your brother in your regiment?

A. Yes, sir; in my company. I took him there for the reason that I supposed he would get better treatment than in the division hospital. I am satisfied that I made a mistake. I think the patients lived better under canvas than in buildings.

Q. How long was he sick with the fever before he died?

A. Sixteen days; that is, after he began to be treated.

Q. You reported this noise to whom?

A. Major Carter.

Q. Was he the chief surgeon there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did he do to correct it?

A. He thanked me for it afterwards. He said it broke the ice so that he had a practical excuse for doing it.

Q. Did he do it?

A. I think he did, from the change in the procedure. It was noticeable, at least.

Q. What kind of food did your brother get there? Was that all right?

A. Milk.

Q. Good milk?

A. I think it was,

Q. Was it such food as was necessary for a man with typhoid fever?

A. I should think so. I don't think there was any question of food and medicine but that it was plenty at that hospital.

Q. What kind of medical attention did your brother receive?

A. They had trained nurses and contract doctors?

Q. What kind of doctors were they?

A. I am not a physician. I was not competent to judge. My impression was that the physician who attended him would starve at common practice.

Q. What was his name?

A. I couldn't tell you. He was sent from Porto Rico there and Major Carter sent him on to Detroit. That was the last I ever heard of him.

Q. Was there but one physician that attended him?

A. The one physician and Major Carter.

Q. What kind of a physician was Major Carter?

A. In my opinion a competent physician, for anything that I saw to the contrary. I always found him very much of a gentleman.

Q. Were they prepared there to give typhoid patients baths?

A. Yes, sir; I think they were.

Q. Did they administer baths to your brother?

A. He reported so to me. I never saw them.

Q. You didn't stay with him?

A. I only went down in the evening to see him a few minutes and went back.

Q. Do you think that your brother would have recovered if he had had that spell of sickness at home, in your opinion.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You think he didn't get proper medical attention?

A. I wouldn't like to say that. I think the noise at the hospital disturbed him very seriously.

Q. In the condition that he was in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he have a good bed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And clean linen?

A. Yes, sir. Wire spring cot; every necessity of life, so far as I knew could be furnished him, was furnished him. I bought everything and took there that could be used and paid the nurses from my own pocket.

Q. The trained nurses or the men?

A. Both of them.

Q. They had lady nurses there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they accepted payment from you for their services?

A. Yes, sir, a donation. I felt satisfied that they discharged their duty, and it was as a donation to them (it was prior to his death), and gave them money when I first went there to use it for anything they needed that they didn't have—not to stop or hesitate to see that he was properly cared for. That money, however, was all returned after his death.

Q. But the donation they accepted?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then in your company, including your brother, three men died from typhoid fever while there?

A. Yes, sir. My brother died at Leiter; Chilson died at the Second Division hospital, and Corporal Terry died in this city in a hospital, shipped on a hospital train.

Q. And the other dropped dead?

A. Died at home from heart failure.

Q. Second Division of the Third Corps, was that?

A. I should have said Third Division.

Q. Of what corps?

A. We were in the Third Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

Q. You went there to the Third Division hospital personally?

A. I visited it every day when I had men there.

Q. That was over near Alexander Bridge?

A. Yes, sir; to the right of General Andrews's headquarters.

Q. What direction was your camp from the hospital?

A. Our first camp, or second?

Q. First.

A. South; the New Hampshire people were between our hospital and us.

Q. The First South Carolina Regiment was down to the right of it, over the hill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I think I was pointed out where your regiment was. It was half a mile from Sanger's headquarters. Sanger's headquarters were a little north?

A. Yes, sir. Sanger's headquarters beyond the hill. We were upon the right, at the right of the road.

Q. The road goes from Alexander Bridge to Jay's mills?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. From your experience there, what opinion did you derive of that locality as a camping ground for troops?

A. Very unfavorable.

Q. In every way?

A. Yes, sir; of course, you must make a little allowance.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. What do you think was the cause of the typhoid fever?

A. I think the flies conveyed the germs.

Q. From the sinks?

A. Yes, sir; whether we drank typhoid fever germs in the water I am unable to answer. The men hauled it. We had to find it in sufficient quantities where we could.

Q. Did all those regiments have to haul water that way?

A. Yes, sir; that part of the brigade, excepting those that had their wells, the Second Missouri and the New Hampshire.

Q. They had wells?

A. No, sir; they hauled the water the same as we did, and I don't know how many more regiments. The road would be lined with a string of teams.

Q. Will dipping that water out of a large spring like that make it roily?

A. That was a very large spring, said to be over 200 feet in depth. I always was a little suspicious of that report, but don't know.

Q. Would it have been better to pump the water from there?

A. Yes, sir; but about that, I suggested that to Colonel Daugherty at the officers' school, but he rather repulsed me and complained that he could not get anything like that done.

Q. Who was your brigadier-general?

A. Andrews; you will excuse me for not knowing. I always attended to my business. I don't know whether Andrews was a brigadier-general.

Q. He was the general commanding next to the colonel. Sanger was in command of the division?

A. Yes, sir; the division. Sanger was the man who stopped us from moving the water-closets across the street; I know that.

Q. You wanted to move them?

A. Yes, sir; he stopped us then.

Q. On what ground?

A. On the ground that it was spoiling the parade ground. We got permission to move those closets across the street.

Q. Into the field?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The field was back of his headquarters?

A. Yes, sir; right across the road. We had the pits partly dug and had to fill them up and move them back to the old place. After two weeks we got permission to move to the left of McKee road over a hundred yards. I had charge of the digging and they came down and stopped us and then moved back within a hundred feet of the road.

Q. That would relieve you of some of that stench?

A. Certainly; but the ground that we had to travel over was thoroughly honey-combed. I suppose when they first went there they were not so very particular, and we found when we were trying to level the ground we would run over pieces of meat, boxes, etc., and we took pieces of wood and pounded that ground down. When it would rain in many of the sinks the maggots would crawl out in large quantities. We would have to take shovels and scrape them back from the kitchen.

Q. That is enough to create typhoid fever, is it?

A. One of General Andrews's aids ordered me one Sunday, when I was officer of the day, to take an Irishman under arrest for bailing the water out of a cesspool. The top was covered with maggots. I sent for Andrews to come down and see about it. The ground at that time for 3 or 4 rods square was one mass of maggots.

Q. In the vicinity of the sinks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The sinks were filled up with water?

A. The sink they were using was filled with surface water, and the maggots came mostly through the old sinks.

Q. Through the earth?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why did he want to put the Irishman under arrest?

A. One of the captains had ordered him to bail the water out, and he ordered me to place him under arrest for bailing it out. We had an altercation about it, and I took him up to the guardhouse and preferred charges against him for obeying orders.

Q. How was that?

A. He ordered me to take him to the guardhouse. I took him to the guardhouse and preferred charges to have him tried.

Q. And he was obeying orders?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the aid of General Andrews told you to put him under arrest and prefer charges?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you did?

A. Yes, sir. I preferred charges against him for obeying orders.

Q. What was done with the case?

A. The officer of the guard thought that that wouldn't answer, and they sent

for Captain Flannery and then sent for Colonel Daugherty, and they thought that that wouldn't answer, and I refused to put charges against him and he never was tried.

Q. You never heard anything more from the General's aid?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the condition of that camp—the maggots around there—known to the General?

A. His aid knew it.

Q. And he saw it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't know whether the General saw it?

A. I can't say. The only time I saw General Andrews and talked to him personally about the camp he came to my kitchen and sent for me and I went down and he shook hands with me and personally complimented me on the condition of my company street. We had quite a discussion with regard to sanitary measures, and I pointed out some of the abuses and gave him my idea as to what ought to be done. That is the only personal conversation I ever had with the General.

Q. You called his attention to the fact that those sinks were too close to the tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he admit it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You knew the regulations required them to be a certain distance and it was less than that distance?

A. I couldn't say as to that.

Q. You say it was 60 feet?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I stepped it myself at Sanger's headquarters and it was only 20 steps.

A. That would be about 60 feet.

Q. You found in that field where you dug those sinks and where they made you fill it up that you could get 6 or 8 feet?

A. Part of the way we struck rock within 2 feet. After we moved back some of them dug 8 or 9 feet, and others about 3 feet, and then we raised the closet up and banked the earth around.

Q. Those they made you fill up?

A. No, sir; we used those. They were the third lot.

Q. The first, I say, were right close to the road?

A. Those were the first. We started to dig first and they wouldn't let us move. Two or three weeks after they got orders to go 100 yards. After we dug them up they claimed we were destroying the parade ground.

Q. You have no complaint, as I understand, of the quartermaster or commissary more than you expected when you went into the Army?

A. I don't know that I have.

Q. You say that some of the potatoes and some of the meat was bad?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you didn't investigate the matter, except in that instance of the potatoes, and didn't try to get a reissue for the provisions that you couldn't use?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You did?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the reply to that?

A. I was instructed on more than one occasion that we were to take the food issued to us.

Q. Whether it was good or bad?

A. Yes, sir; I raised several vigorous old kicks.

By General WILSON:

Q. By whom were those orders given?

A. The quartermaster-sergeant and Colonel Daugherty.

Q. Did other captains in your regiment complain upon the same subject?

A. Yes, sir; about the potatoes and bacon.

Q. And they were met with the same treatment?

A. I couldn't say as to that.

Q. Did you know whether other regiments made the same complaint about potatoes and bacon?

A. Only general rumor.

Q. You don't know of your own knowledge?

A. No, sir. I could hear the boys complaining, but couldn't give evidence.

Q. This march that you made, where so many men got sick, who do you blame for that? I mean, who was to blame for the misunderstanding about the Keeley field and the Kelly field, and that extraordinary march? You considered it an extraordinary march?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was to blame?

A. Colonel Daugherty's orders to me read that the review was to take place in the Keeley field. The General, after issuing the order, went to the Kelly field.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. There are two fields?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They are more than a mile apart?

A. More than that. My opinion would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Q. When you got to that field you found you had to go $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles again?

A. When we got to the Keeley field we found we had to go to the Kelly field. We went across to the Kelly field, and then got our orders to go back to Andrews's headquarters.

Q. Near your camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when you got there the men were worn out?

A. They dropped out from exhaustion.

Q. And so with you?

A. Yes, sir; I was in line, but I say to you I was blind when I passed there from fatigue and sweat.

Q. And heat?

A. And heat.

Q. Who was to blame for that?

A. I couldn't tell you. General Sanger issued orders to review us in the Keeley field, and we went to the Keeley field. I suppose Colonel Daugherty led the regiment over there. There were other regiments. Whether the division commander had charge of leading the pace that we moved over there I am unable to say. I was in the third battalion and couldn't tell who was ahead of us.

Q. You don't know who gave the orders for double-quick?

A. No, sir; we moved over, one battalion after another, in column of fours.

Q. You must have marched 6 miles?

A. Eight miles.

Q. It was a warm day?

A. It was reported after we got back to camp that the thermometer stood at 115.

Q. In the shade?

A. No, sir; we were in the sun. I always kept my thermometer in the sun. We had to drill in the sun, and I thought it only fair to have the thermometer there. I have seen it 120, and we were required to work in it, and were willing to work in it.

By General BEAVER:

Q. How much drilling did you do there?

A. About four hours a day—four or five.

Q. What time?

A. We had drilling in the morning and afternoon. Then we would have regimental and brigade drills, and in the meantime we would have to dig extra sink holes and level off both streets. We hauled a good many tons from our company streets.

Q. You were pretty much engaged all day?

A. Very busy with our details, etc.

Q. Don't you think that caused sickness, too?

A. Yes, sir. And I want to volunteer a little testimony. We were required to get up at 4.30 in the morning. Taps were at 9. I do not think the men received anywhere near rest enough, and they were worked out; did not receive the amount of rest that nature requires, and the men became in a worn-out condition from steady jading from 4.30 in the morning till 9 at night. I might compare it to a hack horse that is hacked all the time.

Q. What was the object of having reveille at 4.30?

A. That was an order from the corps commander. I can furnish you the roster.

Q. Then you had your breakfast after reveille and roll call?

A. Roll call and mess. Roll call about a quarter of 5; mess at 5. The cooks had to get up usually at 2 o'clock to prepare the breakfast and also detail the men to split the wood. The wood furnished was that green yellow-pine wood, and a good many men were required to split it. It kept three or four men together all the time to split the wood.

By General WILSON:

Q. What time was drill in the morning after breakfast?

A. Mess at 5, and I think the drills would commence at 6 or 6.30. The roster varied. We would get a new one every few days.

Q. He never changed the order about reveille. Did he have reveille at 4.30 right straight along?

A. No, sir; that was changed. The second one, I think, was 4.45, and then another came at 5, and I believe the last change was the most easy time that we got. It was 5.30; that was in September. Taps were always at 9, but we did no drilling—comparatively no drilling—after we moved over in the Smith-White field. Then we were not in condition to drill.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 3, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. E. S. HELBURN.

Maj. E. S. HELBURN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment?

A. Maj. E. S. Helburn; Second Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Q. When were you mustered in?

A. The 6th day of May, 1898.

Q. Please state where you were encamped until you were mustered out. You are mustered out?

A. Yes, sir; I am mustered out. I was in camp at Lexington from the 6th of May until the 25th; was then moved to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, and remained there until the 6th of September. We were then ordered back to Lexington, and remained there until the 31st of October, when we were mustered out.

Q. State when you arrived at Chickamauga how your regiment was furnished with quartermaster's supplies.

A. When we were mustered into the Volunteer Army our regiment was poorly equipped. The first night we were there we had no tents, but the next day we were furnished tents. Our regiment was equipped very rapidly, I thought, and we were furnished with quartermaster's supplies from the day after we arrived there, and we were thoroughly equipped in about three weeks.

Q. What kind of arms did you have?

A. Springfield rifles.

Q. During the time you were encamped at Camp Thomas how was the regiment supplied with commissary supplies? Was the ration furnished to you promptly and of good quality?

A. I regard the Commissary Department furnished us the very best rations of the best quality. Of course at times, perhaps for a day or two, we were short of rations, but as a rule there was an abundance of rations and the best. The meat was splendid and other things in proportion.

Q. While you were at Chickamauga did you have much sickness in your regiment?

A. The first two months very little, and then the sickness increased very rapidly, and about the 1st of August we had as high as 175 sick in our regiment. I think possibly that was the highest it ever reached, but it ran up from about 30 or 40 to 175 in four or five days.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Was that after the rainy season set in?

A. Yes, sir; and most of this sickness was epidemic of measles and mumps. We had some typhoid, but not nearly so much as some other regiments. We had as many as 25 or 30 cases of typhoid, probably.

Q. What time did you leave Chickamauga?

A. On the 6th of September.

Q. What time did you reach Lexington?

A. On the 7th.

Q. How was the camp at Lexington, and how were you supplied with camp and garrison equipage and commissary supplies there?

A. At Lexington we were ordered back there preparatory to being mustered out, but of course we had not the floors and other conveniences of other regiments. We were there thirty days and then furloughed thirty days.

Q. How many deaths were there in your regiment?

A. Twenty-six; but I desire to say that most of these died at home.

Q. On furlough?

A. Yes, sir; and some after recovery from typhoid were furloughed to regain their health, and while at home ate too much or indulged in excesses that caused relapse. We lost 5 or 6 on that score. Only 2 or 3 died in camp.

Q. Now, while at Chickamauga or Lexington, have you any statement to make of any negligence of officers of the staff department or unnecessary delays in furnishing anything that the regiments required in the field?

A. Personally I know of no instance where any officer was neglectful in furnishing supplies for the regiment, except in the Medical Department, and I only

know that from the statement of our regimental surgeon. I asked him on one occasion why it was that certain patients were not given certain drugs, and he said to me that it was owing to the fact that it was impossible to get them. He had made every effort to get them and could not, but afterwards he told me that he had gotten those drugs. That was along the first part of our encampment.

Q. You arrived at Chickamauga in the very beginning of the camp, didn't you?
A. Yes, sir; in the very beginning. You asked if I know of any neglect with reference to supplies. I do know that in the hospital there was a shortage of tents, medicines, and hospital supplies. I know that myself.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Your command was in what corps?

A. First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.

Q. You were a member of the commission that reported to General Breckinridge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who were the members of that commission?

A. Maj. Milo B. Ward, of the Fifth Missouri, brigade surgeon; Maj. James J. Thompson, of the Second Arkansas, and myself.

Q. Under what authority was the commission appointed?

A. Well, there was a complaint filed by Colonel Chandler, of the First Arkansas, about some neglect of his men in the Second Division, Third Corps, hospital. That was forwarded through military channels to General Breckinridge and a report made on it by the inspector. General Breckinridge then recommended to General Compton, who was division commander, to appoint a committee to investigate the condition of the hospital upon that complaint, and General Compton appointed the three named.

Q. Was Dr. Ward at that time in charge of the hospital?

A. No, sir; not at that time.

Q. Before or after that he had charge of the hospital?

A. Before that he was assigned to ward duty in the hospital. He never was in charge.

Q. Why was he relieved, do you know?

A. I only know from what was told.

Q. What was that?

A. That he requested to be relieved.

Q. Who drew up your report?

A. It was drawn up by Majors Ward and Thompson and myself.

Q. Who wrote the report?

A. Why I, myself.

Q. Did you write so much of the report as bore upon the hospital and its condition?

A. My recollection is that we met at Major Ward's quarters and we conferred about what should be the report and the report was suggested by Major Ward and agreed upon by the rest of the board and a part was made by Major Thompson and a part by myself and agreed upon by the rest, and the whole agreed upon and written by myself.

Q. Will you be kind enough to state what condition the hospital was in when you examined it?

A. At the time we examined it they were prepared to move it. This time was in the latter part of August.

Q. What was the date of the report, do you remember?

A. I have some notes that I took at the time for my own benefit; you want the date of the report?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. It was about September 5.

Q. Do you know the date upon which it was submitted?

A. Upon that date we prepared a report and made three copies, and I suggested that I would take it over and file it with the Commanding General, and Major Ward said he had some business over there that day and he would take it over. My information was that it was filed the same day it was prepared.

Q. As a matter of fact it was filed on the 10th. Will you be kind enough to state what condition you found it in at the time with reference to preparing this report?

A. At that time the patients were being removed and it was in a chaotic state. They were drawing down the tents and removing the patients, some to the Sternberg Hospital and some to the Leiter. If you desire to know about the sanitary condition of the hospital I will state this, I found it very bad.

Q. Please state what you mean by bad sanitary condition.

A. Well, the sinks were too near the wards.

Q. How near were they?

A. Some of them as close as 150 feet. Then they were in an unclean condition, some of them full, and the policing had not been properly done and they had a great pile of stuff dumped near the hospital, I think three or four hundred feet from the hospital. They used the dumping ground for stuff that was taken from the hospital and the hospital was located in the worst sort of a place. There was a ditch, drain, or gully right through the hospital and the water rushed right through there, and I thought it was a very poor location for the purpose.

Q. Who selected the site for the hospital?

A. I am unable to state.

Q. As I understand you, everything was in a chaotic state. They were about to remove, and there was an unusual amount of refuse; therefore, the fact of its being so at that time does not prove it was so always?

A. No, sir. We took that into consideration and made no mention of it in the report.

Q. Will you be kind enough to state what the condition of the sick was at that time?

A. At that particular time they had very few sick there.

Q. Those few were in what condition?

A. Very good condition. They seemed to have what was needed and proper attention at that time.

Q. Now, in your report, were you instructed to report upon the condition of the hospital as you found it or what it had been?

A. We were instructed to take the hospital up from its inception and report upon all times.

Q. What had you to do with the time from the inception until the time of investigation?

A. We had at least two or three hundred witnesses come before us and testify about the condition of the hospital and the attendance given to the sick from the beginning of the institution until the day we were there.

Q. What was the general character of the witnesses brought before you? Were they patients or physicians or what?

A. All classes; commissaries of regiments, chaplains of regiments, physicians, privates, patients, nurses, and all character of witnesses, including the hospital corps; that is, from the general surgeon of the Army down.

Q. Who was the chief surgeon of the Army then?

A. Colonel Hoff.

Q. What conclusion did you come to with respect to the attention at the hospital?

A. At first, judging from the testimony, and I believe we were warranted in

that conclusion, the hospital was in a very chaotic state. There seemed to be no order and no system whatever, but from time to time it got better, and during the time Major Smith was in charge there was a very great improvement in the hospital, in fact, it improved from the beginning, although it never was what it should have been. That was due to circumstances I can not explain. In the first place, it was doing work that it was not intended to do. It was intended to be an ordinary field hospital where patients could temporarily be for a short time and cared for. The capacity was 200, and instead of that the sickness increased at a very rapid rate and it was established as a permanent hospital or base hospital, where patients were kept for months, and they accumulated until sometimes there were 600 in the hospital which was only intended for 200. In addition, they didn't have the necessary appliances to take care of that number of sick. I do not know that anybody is to blame for that. In addition to that, orderlies, in my opinion, and I base it upon the testimony I heard—the condition of private soldiers waiting upon the sick is unsatisfactory and no good results can be obtained from taking enlisted men. They are enlisted as soldiers and forced to be nurses, and they are careless and indifferent, and I think that that was very largely the cause of so much trouble in the hospital.

Q. Those, then, are the reasons you give for the conditions you found, are they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do they never reverse the order? The nurses that you complain of as being unfit because untrained are practically worthless men detailed from the companies whenever they could be shoved off by their commanders, isn't that so?

A. Not in all cases; in some it was true.

Q. Your rank was major?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have anything to do with detailing the hospital corps?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did the captains of your regiment when called upon select the best and most capable and reliable men, or did they select men the least serviceable to commanders of the companies and desirable to get rid of?

A. I will say of this, the very best men were selected, because I remember the circumstances well. The boys regarded it as a promotion. It was in the beginning of the institution when they were detailed, and we had one man, Dr. Cheek, who was afterwards mustered out and then retained as a contract surgeon. We had Dr. Hastings, a practicing physician, and Dr. Lawrence, a practicing physician, and I can say for all the men in our regiment, the most of them were good men, but not all; but in that investigation it was developed that a good many regiments took the worst men, those who were not good soldiers and men they were anxious to get rid of, and they detailed them from there to do that work. That developed in the testimony in a great many instances.

Q. Now these details were made in accordance with the rules and regulations for the government of the Army, were they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If the Army rules prescribe the way the hospital corps is to be formed, you are compelled to obey it, aren't you?

A. Certainly.

Q. If they obeyed that rule, then the responsibility rests with the incompetent nursing, with the Medical Department, or the medical officers of the hospital, or the line officers who detailed such men?

A. Of course the medical officers are not responsible for it, because they have nothing to do with the detailing of those men.

Q. In their rejection or selection?

A. No, sir. They were forced to take them.

Q. Then why did you gentlemen in your report censure the Medical Department for this condition of affairs?

A. We did not censure them for that. I believe if you will examine that report, you will find we did not censure the Medical Department as much as others.

Q. Now, did the evidence that was presented to you warrant you as a committee in declaring that there was unnecessary suffering?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What necessity?

A. In this regard: The quartermaster failed to furnish the necessary tents, and the men, on rainy nights, having fever, measles, and other diseases, were exposed to the rain, and a number of instances were given in which patients, and even physicians, were exposed to the rain by reason of not having tents. In other instances there was failure to furnish cots and floors, and they had to lie on the ground. In other instances patients were forced to lay out under trees at night. They explained that by saying they made a requisition for cots and tents, etc., and the quartermaster failed to furnish them. In two or three days he would furnish the supplies, but then another batch would be accumulated and be on hand.

Q. If, as you say, there was a delay in securing tentage, was he responsible for that; for what you pronounced unnecessary suffering; does that rest upon the Medical Department, or somewhere else?

A. Somewhere else; I think, upon the Quartermaster's Department.

Q. Did you find out whether the Medical Department had made a requisition for the tents?

A. Yes, sir. The records show they had, but there was delay in getting them.

Q. How much delay?

A. From one to ten days in some instances.

Q. Was there submitted to your committee requisitions in proper character, upon proper forms, that were rejected from above?

A. No, sir; none were rejected; the quartermaster approves them and all the intervening officers.

Q. Did your committee find out whether there were or were not tents on the ground at the same time these requisitions were made at Chickamauga?

A. We had some testimony on that point, and the testimony was that the tents were not there. The cots were not there and they could not get them. Colonel Hoff, I believe, testified that he personally purchased 100 cots in one instance to relieve the patients, which he afterwards charged to the Government.

Q. Did your investigation warrant the statement that many deaths occurred from the lack of proper attendance to the sick?

A. I would not say many, some.

Q. Your report says "many." How many deaths came to your knowledge that could be attributed to the lack of proper attendance?

A. Here is the way I can best answer that question: We based that on this state of facts. With several others, there was an order issued by Colonel Hoff, so Major Smith said, directing him to send 50 of the worst patients to the Sternberg Hospital. According to that order Major Smith sent 50 of the worst patients to the Sternberg Hospital. One man, Sergeant Ronan, had typhoid fever and was very low indeed. He became unconscious before he reached Sternberg, which was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and he died within an hour afterwards. Sergeant Reede, another typhoid patient, was very low and was removed that evening, and gradually sunk and died a few hours afterwards. We asked Colonel Hoff and he said the order to Major Smith said "fifty patients," leaving it with Major Smith to select the patients, and it remains that way in the testimony.

Q. Did you see the original paper?

A. We asked for the original order, and Major Smith stated that he would file it,

but for some reason or other—I think he said he misplaced it—it was left open for the responsibility to be fixed.

Q. Can you give the date of that order?

A. I believe I can [looks through papers].

Q. Major Smith, you say, was in charge of the hospital at that time; who was he?

A. I think he was major-surgeon of the Fifty-second Iowa, afterwards placed in charge of the Second Division hospital.

Q. Do you know where he lives?

A. I do not.

Q. Is he mustered out of the service now?

A. Yes, sir; the records will show his address.

Q. Was any question asked by your committee at that time whether any demurrer was made to the order; that it would be certain death to certain individuals?

A. I think as an officer we did not ask him that question, because if he had an order it was his duty to execute it.

Q. Yes, sir; but was it not his duty to send the healthier of the patients?

A. I should think so.

Q. He was given orders, I understand, to send 50 of the worst patients to Sternberg?

A. That is what he stated, but it was denied by Colonel Hoff.

Q. No order of that sort would a sensible man pay any attention to?

A. I am not a physician, but if I had charge of the hospital and you asked me to send men away in the condition those were, I would not do it.

Q. You would be foolish if you did do it. "Many deaths from lack of proper attendance to the sick," it said. This was not a lack of proper attendance, but, if anything, was an error of judgment in allowing men to go when not able to travel?

A. I would say further than that that the testimony developed a number of cases where these men had measles and were exposed to the weather and rain and died from that exposure.

Q. Did the testimony show that many of them died?

A. Two or three. I will say that the testimony did not show more than 4 or 5 dying that way, but that caused our statement in this report.

Q. How many cases of measles were reported to you as occurring in that hospital?

A. As many as 100.

Q. And 4 or 5 died? It is not fair to ask you, as you are not a medical man, but I suppose you are an observer, and I would like to ask you if 4 out of 100 patients would be an indication of neglect?

A. It would if they were directly exposed to rain.

Q. Could your witnesses prove to you that it was a direct result of exposure to the rain?

A. The doctors didn't state that. We drew that conclusion from statements of the witnesses. I desire to state that in that report we did not undertake to censure the physicians at all.

Q. It don't make any difference to me about the physicians—

A. Because two members of the committee were not physicians and we were unable to state whether they were given proper medical attention or not.

Q. Was there any evidence presented to you indicating any condition of medical officers themselves that rendered them unfit to take care of the sick?

A. No, sir; I don't think we made that statement.

Q. There was no evidence of that sort?

A. Except in one instance.

Q. What was that?

A. There was some testimony there censuring Major Hubbard in his conduct.

Q. In what respect?

A. For instance, the testimony went to show that on one occasion there was an

examination of the hospital and he made the sick come to attention while he went through; but while that is a fact, we said in that report, and the evidence warranted it, that Major Hubbard, while much was said about him, was a very efficient officer.

Q. What was the condition of the hospital corps as you regarded it?

A. I thought very good.

Q. Were they interested in their work?

A. I think so; many of them broke themselves down. The greatest trouble we found was only 5 surgeons on duty with 500 sick.

Q. Those 4 or 5 seemed to be working together for the best interest of those in the hospital, didn't they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If this be a fact, what constituted the demoralization of the medical corps, of which there was considerable, undoubtedly, as stated in your report?

A. From the fact that they were unable to get medicines and proper supplies and proper nurses to treat the patients with good results. I can best answer that by reading Major Smith's own statement.

Q. The men were busy working, as you say, constantly and earnest in their efforts to take care of the sick, and working together; does that condition of things correspond with the demoralization?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you mean by demoralization?

A. I mean this, that the physicians were downhearted. They felt as if they were doing no good; that they had not attained the proper results, and they felt half-hearted on that account.

Q. Then it is a question of words, not of fact, is it? They simply didn't have men and medicines and therefore could not secure the results, and, as you say, were downhearted; is that it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore, do you still adhere to the term, demoralization of the corps?

A. I only use their own language. I have their own statements.

Q. "That there is demoralization of the medical corps, there is no doubt," are your words. Now, did these men willfully neglect the patients in their care?

A. Oh, no; nothing of that sort.

Q. What would you say to a sentence like this: "This caused feelings of indifference, which amounted to actual neglect."

A. Well, I suppose there were cases of actual neglect.

Q. You just now said there was not.

A. I mean medical cases as a whole. I said cases of neglect a moment ago, not neglect, perhaps, but bad judgment, to say the least.

Q. Or misunderstanding of the orders received.

A. Now, there is another instance, where a patient by the name of Mitchell, private in Company H, Second Kentucky, remained in the hospital for seven or eight days with fever, and his temperature had not been taken. That was one instance of neglect, although I think Dr. Workenbaker, contractor, was in charge of the ward at the time. There were some instances of neglect of that kind, but not many.

Q. By whom were the temperatures taken?

A. In some wards by the orderlies, and in some by the physicians.

Q. Was any testimony taken before your committee to show the number of thermometers issued to that hospital and broken?

A. No, sir; except that Doctor Jenne made a statement once that he gave a thermometer to an orderly, and the next day he went back and asked the orderly where it was, and he didn't know what it was for and so he had given it away.

Q. As you are not a medical man it is hardly fair to ask you, but as a man of

good judgment, as the world goes, do you think it absolutely necessary for a doctor to have a thermometer in order to tell whether a man has a fever or not?

A. I don't know about that; I should think a man could feel a patient's pulse and temples and head and find out whether he had fever.

Q. Isn't it possible he would be able to?

A. I should say so.

Q. Isn't it a fact that until the last thirty years that was the only way and the universal way of determining fever?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then it was not an evidence of gross neglect if temperatures were not taken?

A. That is a question for the medical fraternity; they would have to decide it.

Q. Very well, but you decided it; it might or might not have been evidence of neglect?

A. That is not alone. You only take certain things. I will read you some of the statements of the witnesses.

Q. That testified before you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. We can see those witnesses and see whether they will take back the testimony or not, when properly examined?

A. The testimony is all on file with the War Department. I will tell you. The statement of neglect we left open. We did not know who was responsible unless the heads of the departments. There was quite a number of witnesses testified that they went to the hospital and that they found patients there who had typhoid fever and who had stooled in bed and had lain in it until it caked onto the bed; that some of the patients were fly blown, and that maggots had worked on the patients, under their arms and between their legs, etc. Those are the cases that we referred to as being such outrageous neglect.

Q. Were flies numerous at that time in the park?

A. Very numerous.

Q. Was it possible, think you, as an officer, to get rid altogether of the flies?

A. I never saw any evidence of them about me.

Q. You don't know about them in that respect, but didn't they bother you in respect to eating your food?

A. Yes, sir; certainly.

Q. Now, if the hospital is provided according to army regulations with army nurses, according to the orders of the War Department, and these were, through the action of the commanding officer, the most worthless men in the camp, who endeavored to shirk their duty as much as possible, is it surprising, in your judgment, that certain men would be dirty and certain beds would be dirty, and the effect of flies would manifest itself?

A. Of course where men are relied on there would be just such cases.

Q. Will you tell me whether there was any other class at that time in that place that could be relied upon for nurses?

A. Yes, sir; I think some of the nurses were competent and conscientious.

Q. Very well, some might have been, and possibly had careful training.

A. That is so. I say still that it is not above the fact that there were excesses.

Q. It puts the responsibility upon the captains of companies, who are ready to make complaints, and yet those captains again and again detailed the most worthless men they had, and when the sick were not taken care of they complained?

A. Yes, sir; that may be so. We were not trying to fix the responsibility in that case.

Q. Do you remember the time that Dr. Ward was in charge in that hospital or a ward of it? Do you know anything about the conditions of the hospital or the ward he had charge of?

A. No, sir; there is no testimony bearing on that. I want to say for the hospital that in many respects they did very well.

Q. We are trying to find out in what they didn't do well.

A. Yes, sir; but I think they ought to be given credit for what they did well.

Q. The community isn't disposed to commend them for that.

A. I think there has been a good many complaints against the hospital that are uncalled for.

Q. Was it very dirty?

A. Not at all times.

Q. Was it not generally very dirty?

A. Not at all times; it was sometimes.

Q. Was it not generally very dirty?

A. At times it was very dirty, and at others it was not.

Q. Was not the hospital overcrowded?

A. Very much so; about three times as many patients as ought to have been in there.

Q. Was there not a great lack of nurses in the hospital?

A. Very much so.

Q. Were the men in charge of it changed frequently?

A. The medical staff?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir; a great many broke down under the work.

Q. Were there not several officers in charge during the three months the hospital was open?

A. At least three that I know of.

Q. Do you know, as an officer in the command, why this frequent change was made?

A. I understood that one of the commanders of the hospital was asked to resign; Major Burgin, I understood, was asked to resign.

Q. Was Dr. Bradbury asked to resign?

A. No, sir; his health broke down.

Q. Was Dr. Smith asked to resign?

A. No, sir; he was in charge until the hospital was discontinued.

Q. Was Dr. Jenne asked to resign?

A. No, sir; this is all hearsay, you understand.

Q. Yes, sir; did you yourself see any patient lying out anywhere on the ground in that hospital?

A. I never did.

Q. Did you see any patients lying on the ground, the tent not being floored?

A. Oh, yes, sir; often.

Q. In a considerable number of cases?

A. All the time until some time in August.

Q. You mean to say the floors were not laid until August?

A. No, sir; the floors were put in in some wards some time in June, but most of them had no floors until August. I saw a number of patients under the flies, no tents.

Q. Did you observe any patient lying in the open not having covering over him?

A. Only a fly.

Q. But you never saw a man lying in the open?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see a patient lying under a tree?

A. No, sir; but there was testimony to that effect before us.

Q. Did it ever come to your official notice that any of your men or any other rested against a tree on the ground without shelter until he died?

A. That was testified as occurring in the First Arkansas.

Q. You never knew it thus?

A. No, sir, not personally.

Q. Where is this original report of this investigation of yours?

A. It is on file in the War Department.

Q. Was it sent up by General Breckinridge?

A. I think so, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Now, Major, you saw the condition of this Second or Third Division hospital. Did the evidence before you show that the officers in charge made the proper efforts to change it?

A. I think they did. I think the medical staff was conscientious.

Q. What did Colonel Hoff testify to in relation to the supplies of that hospital?

A. I can read his testimony. [Reads testimony of Colonel Hoff, before the committee appointed by General Compton. See copy of same.]

Q. This is Dr. Smith's statement?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Let me interrupt you for a moment. At the time of this examination, did Dr. Ward, the medical man of the board, ask for these things—the mortars and pestles, etc.—that were necessary?

A. I have the questions here.

Q. Do you remember whether he asked that question?

A. I don't remember it.

Q. Did he ask all of these questions in regard to the necessity of having these things?

A. No, sir; he asked none of those questions.

Q. What was the date of those questions?

A. September 7.

Q. Did you call the attention of that hospital to that—that the supply depot, both medical and commissary, had authority to purchase anything that the hospital needed that they didn't have on hand, or did you know that the commissary had authority to always furnish the hospital, upon credit, whether it had the hospital fund or not?

A. I don't know that.

Q. Didn't the surgeon know that he could use that authority?

A. No, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. The evidence didn't bear that out?

A. No, sir; we didn't touch upon that.

By General DODGE:

Q. You had surgeons there that did know it?

A. They were asked specifically about supplies, and their answers were invariably that they had made requisitions of the quartermaster, but they were returned not filled. They showed the requisitions.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If an officer ascertains that a certain duty has been neglected; within twenty-four hours after the man is brought before him; he then and there discharges the man. Has he discharged his military duty or not?

A. I think so.

Q. Where this orderly had made lemonade—stealing the lemons, I suppose, from the hospital and selling the lemonade—and, this being reported to the surgeon in charge of the hospital, the surgeon in charge at once relieved him and sent him off. Does any condition of blame attach to that surgeon?

A. Not at all. These questions came up. We asked these questions so he could have the benefit of explaining it. We attached no importance to that at all after he explained.

Q. Your committee regarded the water from Chickamauga Creek as unfit to drink, as I understand it?

A. That is the statement of Dr. Smith.

Q. It was unfit for drinking purposes, but only after great difficulty were you able to get water at all; was that it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, did you know of any evidence afterwards proving that that pipe-line water was not good drinking water?

A. Only the statement of those physicians.

Q. They said it was not good to drink?

A. They said they had tested it, if I remember.

Q. Do you know who those doctors were?

A. Now, Dr. Smith says in his statement here that they knew death was in Chickamauga Creek water, and I think some other physician stated the same thing. It was the common talk, anyway.

Q. We have heard it several times that it was unfit for drinking, and every man, when asked whether he knew whether tests had been made, bacteriological or chemical tests, said it was his impression?

A. I can tell you how I got my impression.

Q. How?

A. There was an order issued from high officers directing that no more water be used from the creek until filtered and boiled. That is how the impression got out.

Colonel SEXTON. Who was that order by?

General DODGE. The division commander?

The WITNESS. It came through him, I presume. It necessarily comes from the corps commander.

Q. Every regiment in the corps, you mean?

A. Yes, sir; they were prohibited by order.

By General DODGE:

Q. Was not that general for all water used in the camp?

A. Yes, sir; and the order designated from time to time where the water could be gotten and used from. For a long time the water was gotten from Crawfish Springs and was considered satisfactory before they served notice on General Brooke. I saw that notice because I was at the post the day it came in, requesting him not to let wagons go over the grounds and tramp the property, and the order was issued and directed us where to get water, and we didn't go through any more. From time to time the orders stated where we could get water.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was this examination of Dr. Hoff made on or about the 28th of August?

A. The examination was on or about the 4th of September.

Q. Do you know of any report being made by Dr. Hoff about the conditions on or about the 28th of August in regard to the Second Division hospital of the Third Army Corps?

A. No, sir; I do not. He was examined after that.

Q. Do you know of Colonel Hoff making the statement that the trouble was for a great part due to miserable incompetency of the medical officers and their willful neglect?

A. I think he did. [Reads the testimony of Dr. Jenne as given before the same committee of inquiry.]

By General DODGE:

Q. You saw that camp yourself; now, what is your opinion, as an officer, of Camp Thomas?

A. I think the camp was all right and well located, but my idea about the sinks is this: I regard that the sickness was due in a very large measure to the inexperience of the troops—that is, the volunteers; they didn't know how to take care of themselves. For instance, they would go out on a hard drill for two hours and then they would come in and go to these beer saloons that they had, and the beer was flat and stale, but they would fill up on it. Then they would expose themselves at all times and to all kinds of weather, and possibly get full on this beer and lay down, and in a few days get sick. I regard that as having a good deal to do with it. If you tried to impress upon them the necessity of taking care of themselves they would pay no attention on earth to it, owing to the fact that there were new men coming into the army unseasoned, taking no care of themselves and doing nothing to preserve their health. I think one-half—yes, sir, two-thirds of it—was due to that. I saw in my command men who took care of themselves and stayed away from the canteens, and as a rule they were not sick. Of course, there were exceptions, and of course some of the sickness was measles and mumps, and a great portion of the sick roll was from them. Some of it was typhoid, but mostly it was measles and mumps, and these other diseases were brought on by exposure. These men didn't know how to take care of themselves.

Q. Did the hucksters travel all through your camp?

A. Yes, sir; for a time they did. I was stopped after so long a time. It was recognized that it was injurious and was stopped.

Q. What time was it stopped?

A. Along about the 1st of August. I believe after General Breckinridge came there the orders were more strict than ever; they had been pulling in, I think, gradually, all the time, but about that time they were almost excluded. When we first went there a man would go through calling out lemonade, all you wanted to drink for 5 cents. These men would be heated after a drill, and they would come up and drink four or five glasses of this water with a little acid in it, which made it taste similar to lemonade. I think all of those things caused sickness; that is my idea about it. I think all the medical officers did all they could. Some of them, of course, I would not name in particular, but I do not know of one that didn't try to do his duty.

Q. Do you know of medical officers, for instance, in your regiment who advised against this?

A. They did; not only them, but the line officers. I know we constantly advised them, and the medical officers were constantly doing it, too, against the pie, water-melons, and that sort of stuff, but they would eat them.

Q. You don't know whether your officers prohibited the sale of these things in camp?

A. I know that one of the colonels issued an order against it.

Q. So your men had to go outside to get it?

A. Yes, sir. We had no canteen, and these men would go to the Ninth New York. They had beer to sell and their regiment was almost annihilated. At one time they had only 35 men to a company.

Q. What regiment was that?

A. The Eighth and Ninth New York, both. They had wide-open canteens.

Q. Is there anything you think of yourself in relation to these matters that you can say that would be of interest to us?

A. Nothing except that I visited the hospital, and a good many of these things complained of by the witnesses I felt induced to look at. I believe the sick were as well taken care of as the circumstances would permit. That has always been my opinion. One thing, I think the sanitary arrangement of the entire camp was bad—very bad. I think most every officer will agree with me about that.

Q. They didn't expect to stay there long?

A. That is the idea. They didn't think they were going to stay there more than a month or six weeks. I think before we came away the entire air was permeated with the stench from this garbage, etc.

Q. Did your officers ever consider moving?

A. Yes, sir. The regiments were moved about from time to time.

Q. But not until very late?

A. No, sir; during the first two months I don't think the regiment changed camp.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How often did your regiment strike tents?

A. About every three or four days, when it was nice and sunny, they would take the entire tent down and leave them down until night. We required them also to hang out their bedclothing. We didn't have any sickness until the last month.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 3, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LUCIUS M. DREWRY.

LUCIUS M. DREWRY, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you please give us your full name and residence?

A. Lucius Drewry; Cincinnati, Ohio.

Q. Now, Mr. Drewry, you, as I understand, was a member of the commission sent out by the Army and Navy League to investigate the conditions of Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you be kind enough to tell us, in your own way, just what you found and not what you heard?

A. Now, Doctor, as you like, but it has been quite a time since, and I have not thought a great deal about it; it is not on my mind and I have the report with me.

Q. Let me ask you to look at it and see if it is a correct copy.

A. I would say it is; I would have to verify it, though; I can not say it was word for word.

Q. You have the original copy?

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. Will you let me have it.

A. Yes, sir. There is an abstract of the report of the examination of the water by Dr. Cameron, a copy of which, if you prefer the original, but this is a copy of the report. As to where that water came from we do not know, because we received it afterwards.

Q. You lived for a considerable length of time in the southern country?

A. Yes, sir; in Chattanooga. I was raised in Georgia.

Q. You are familiar with the character of the water throughout that country, in a measure?

A. Yes, sir; I would say so.

Q. Is it or is it not a fact, as a rule, that after a rain most of the branches and creeks are very muddy?

A. Yes, sir; very muddy.

Q. Is it not a fact that the people throughout that section of the country almost universally use this creek water for drinking, or do they use well water largely?

A. I do not think, as a rule, they use creek water. They use well water and spring water.

Q. Do you know to what depth they go?

A. No, sir; only in the park wells. The farmhouse wells I do not know about.

Q. Are they deep or shallow?

A. I should say 30 to 50 feet on an average.

Q. Do you know from passing through that country and observing things what is the proximity of the wells, as a rule, to the outhouses, the privies, or places into which the slops are thrown?

A. In that particular country I do not think I could say. Of course I have general knowledge of farmhouse life, but not in that country right about there.

Q. Isn't it frequently the case that privies are near the wells?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Are the people in that country healthy or not?

A. Very well.

Q. How are the people in the neighborhood of Chickamauga Park?

A. They are very healthy people. I have seen quite a good deal of the people in that section, because I have been largely out at the lake. I have been there a good deal, and know a good many people around there.

Q. How far does it extend?

A. It runs from Crawfish Springs down to the mills.

Q. Is it true that the complexions there, the general appearance, the muscular development, etc., of those living in the vicinity of Chickamauga Park indicate that they have delicate health and are sickly in their habits?

A. On the contrary.

Q. Do you frequently find a man or women in that country that is not of a yellowish hue?

A. If you mean from exposure to the sun, I would say no. If you mean their country life, I would say that they are healthy in appearance.

Q. Are not all your bottom lands recognized as malarious?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Isn't it a common thing throughout the southern country?

A. It is. I take it that you have a report by General Boynton to our report of the Army and Navy League. I know I had a reply and published it. I do not know whether you have a rejoinder to that reply.

Q. No, sir.

A. I have it in publication form at Chattanooga. I was there at the time his reply appeared in the newspapers, and personally wrote an answer, thinking at the time to take the entire responsibility, because I had given a good deal of attention to it, but later I thought a good deal of it and sent it to Mr. Davis and Dr. Bonifield for any changes they thought proper. They didn't change it, but signed it. Now I have discovered that I have the only original draft.

Q. Have you got a printed report?

A. I have in Chattanooga and can send it to you. Now, this Dr. Bonifield's letter, of which you have a copy, goes in connection with our report.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 3, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CHARLES H. PRICE.

Capt. CHARLES H. PRICE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and the regiment in which you served.

A. Charles H. Price; captain Company H, Second Kentucky Infantry.

Q. Where did you serve?

A. At Lexington and Chickamauga.

Q. While you were at Chickamauga were you at any time sick?

A. No, sir; I was not.

Q. Were you at any time on the sick call?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you at any time in the Second Division hospital, Third Army Corps?

A. Very frequently. I visited there every morning while I had men in the hospital.

Q. Have you observed at any time when there were any of your men that were not kindly and properly treated?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please state on what occasions, as far as you know?

A. I remember very well on one occasion, when I went there to see one of my men who was confined in the hospital with the measles. When I went to see him, I was informed by one of the attendants that they had him detailed to bring in water from somewhere, and I remember likewise very distinctly when I went there to visit some of my company who were in the Kentucky ward, that the major surgeon of the Ninth New York, I think, who had charge of the hospital, was choking a man—I think his name was Private Nunn, of the Ninth New York—he was choking him very severely, holding him and pressing him down, and then he took hold of his arm and wrenched it. I could not stand it any longer, and I says, "I do not know what your rank is, sir, or your name, but that is brutality, and it must be stopped," and some other adjectives were used that it is not necessary to repeat; and he quit and left the room. The patient was evidently delirious; it struck me that way; but the surgeon quit and went away. That was Dr. Hubbard, of the Ninth New York. The measles ward was very badly crowded; people were just wedged in like sardines, and you might say the same in the typhoid and malaria wards. It seemed to me, sir, there was an insufficiency of tents.

Q. Now, the question I want to ask you particularly is with reference to this man's treatment that you say you yourself witnessed. Did you yourself see another case?

A. No, sir; I did not, personally. I had a man named Mitchell, a private in my company, who lay sick four days in there and never had his temperature taken.

Q. Did they visit him?

A. Yes, sir; but never took his temperature.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. He had the measles, did he?

A. No, sir; typhoid fever.

Q. Do you know of any other case?

A. No, sir; I do not recollect of anything else.

Q. Did you at any time observe a dead body lying in the ward where the sick patients were?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you at any time see a dead body put outside of the tents and left there in the sun without covering?

A. I did not, sir; I heard it reported, but did not see it.

Q. So far as you have yourself observed, as respects the care of your men in that hospital, were they well and properly cared for?

A. Well, Major, I must answer that in this way: That the patients whose captain

appeared at the hospital in the morning and watched were very much better cared for than those who were not watched by their commanding officers. I made that a point, to go to the hospital every morning and watch my men.

BURLINGTON, Vt., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. FRANCIS J. KOESTER.

Lieut. FRANCIS J. KOESTER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Please state, in as concise a narrative form as you can, your movements from the beginning of the war with Spain up to the present time.

A. When the first rumors of war came I was stationed with my troop at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. We left Fort Ethan Allen about the 20th of April—can't give you the exact date—and moved by rail to Chickamauga Park, Ga., where we went into camp with the others of the regiment and with several other regiments stationed there under command of Major-General Brooke.

Q. You might state how long you remained there—days or weeks.

A. We remained there about two weeks. At that time I regarded Chickamauga Park as an ideal camping place.

Q. Were you in the woods or in the open?

A. We were in the open, by woods. The only objection I had to that place was the railroad facilities were poor; but one small road leading into the park, and but a very small depot there—no switches to speak of there, and there was a good deal of congestion in getting in and out of the park. Afterwards that was remedied by building more switches and other depots. I heard no complaints there of water, of bad food, or anything of that kind. We appeared to be fairly well supplied; as well as we could expect. The troops were fairly comfortable, plenty of good water, food, and everything of that kind. I left the regiment there and went on a board-buying expedition, and when I came back and joined the regiment again, after about a week, the regiment was then at Tampa. We were camped on a flat below the hotel at Tampa. It was a very hot and a very dirty camp, where we were dusty and dirty, and it was very difficult to keep the men clean. It was somewhat difficult to get enough water to water the horses; took a long time to water them; but there was no complaint there as to the quality of the food or its abundance.

Q. About what time did your troop arrive there, and how long did you remain?

A. We arrived there about the 10th of May—between the 10th and the 15th of May, as near as I can recollect—and we remained there until the evening of the 8th of June, when we broke camp; eight troops broke camp, of which mine was one, and went over to the railroad, preparatory to going on board transport to Cuba. That was the first time where there were any complaints heard. We reached the railroad at 11 o'clock at night, and we did not have any trains come in to take us away until about 4 the next morning; we loaded our cars and went down to Port Tampa, and then complaints began; there was no transport assigned us; our men had to get off on the pier there and in the hot sun cook our breakfast, and finally General Wheeler, I understand, seized a transport—that's the amount of it, just took possession of one and went aboard.

Q. Give the name of the transport.

A. The *Rio Grande*, with the Sixth Cavalry and Third Cavalry, General Wheeler's headquarters, General Sumner's headquarters, and the signal corps. In the first place, the transport was too crowded by, I should say, at least a hundred men. Our men were down in the hold of the vessel—about four troops were sleeping in the hold of the vessel, which was entirely too close and too hot for that southern climate. We lay there until the 14th, when we moved out into the bay and joined the expedition going to Santiago. There was no provision made for cooking aboard; finally we did get permission to use the galleys after the crew had gotten through, and by that means meals had to be served at irregular hours. There was no ice aboard for the men, and the hold was so hot that some of the men had to sleep on the decks, and we had rains there, and all that. The water aboard the vessel was bad; it appeared to be oily; I thought at the time that the oil had gotten into the water through the distilling apparatus. The coffee aboard the vessel I did not consider good, made for the men. I would state that no provisions had been made before we entered the transport to have coffee made for the men; that was made after we got there, so I have been told; I had nothing to do with that. We arrived off Santiago—Morro Castle—on the afternoon of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st we proceeded toward the landing place—this is as near as I can recollect.

Q. What was the name of the landing place?

A. Daiquiri. We had our orders—the position was assigned us—for landing. That order was violated; we were the fourth to land; we should have landed the First Brigade ahead of the Second Brigade, but it appeared to me that every boat kind of went for themselves, with the result that we were not landed until the 24th. We plunged around there until the 24th; there appeared to be no control over the transports whatever; the transport captains would run their boats in toward the shore, and suddenly run them out. General Sumner worked about two days before he got our brigade off; finally was landed by the Navy.

Q. Referring to the conditions on the transport, let me ask you whether you had plenty of rations or not?

A. Plenty to eat.

Q. Did you have medical attendance?

A. Just before we sailed, General Wheeler, and his headquarters, left our vessel, and he took our doctor with him, and all our medical supplies; but the Sixth Cavalry doctor, Major McCreery, attended our men, so that our men did not suffer.

Q. Did you land all the men in fairly good condition that you started with from Tampa?

A. The men were all landed in good condition, except some of them, including myself, suffered from seasickness, which we recovered from as soon as we landed. The men all landed in good condition.

Q. Was there very much difficulty in landing?

A. Considerable difficulty. One day we were delayed by the surf rising, and there was a very poor wharf to land on. There was no way to tie up; had to land through the surf; had to land on the jump, just as we could. I have no complaint to make about the landing or anything of that kind. I think, as far as the landing was concerned, everything was done that could be done.

Q. What do you know about the landing of commissary, quartermaster, and medical supplies in that ship?

A. They were landed after we left for the front; I don't know.

Q. What supply of rations did you have when you left for the front?

A. I was not in command of the troop then; I couldn't say, but they were ample.

Q. Please state what connection you had with the movement.

A. After we landed our brigade was moved up about a mile from the landing place, and the one complaint I had to make was, one day we were ordered to draw

rations for the command, which amounted to about 5,000 pounds. We went back to get mules to haul these rations up to the camp; there were several hundred of them there in the corral, apparently doing nothing; the corral boss would not allow these mules to be used; I tried to borrow the mules to haul our rations, when he said that General Shafter had given orders that no mules were to be used without his permission.

Q. Do you know who that officer was?

A. It was not an officer; I think simply a civilian that had charge of them. Consequently our men had to carry about 5,000 pounds of greasy bacon boxes all up on their backs. The next day I drew some more rations and they had to carry those on their backs; it was a great hardship for the men to carry that in that climate for about a mile.

Q. Was there any transportation there except these mules; any wagons?

A. Yes, wagons; all these mules were not wagon mules; some were pack mules, some wagon mules. There was a large number of them; about 600 of them.

Q. How many wagons were there not in use?

A. Several not in use; I saw them. After we got our rations we were ordered to the front, which was on the 27th of June. We moved to the front, and we camped near Sevilla; G Troup, to which I belonged, was then detached from the regiment and assigned as guard to General Wheeler's headquarters. On the 30th of June the corps started to move toward El Poso. Before going further, I wish to state one thing. When we landed, a doctor was assigned to us, Dr. Neugarten, but he had no medical supplies of any kind or surgical instruments—no medicines—nothing whatever. One of our men was taken sick with colic; we had no medicines to give him, and all Dr. Newgarden could prescribe was to heat some stones and put them on his stomach. This was at the Daiquiri camp, at Daiquiri. Afterwards, medicines were given him; after one or two days he got medicines and supplies, but very small quantities; got simply a little pill case.) When we got up to Sevilla, about noon of the 30th, the corps moved to the front down a little narrow road, and I moved along the whole length of the corps on horseback; I was going back to Siboney, then: apparently, the whole corps was moving at once on that narrow road, everybody, apparently, for themselves, with the result that there was a great deal of congestion in the corps, and some of the troops didn't get into camp until about midnight. The road they moved on wasn't more than about four miles. The troops were standing there under arms, in the hot sun, waiting for their turn to get on that road; then would move a little ways; then they would be pulled off the road and other troops put in. There was a great deal of confusion. The cavalry division was divided; troops cut in ahead. I was at General Wheeler's headquarters and went around to see all the regiment. Part of them did not get in till midnight, and part I didn't see at all. When we started to move on the morning of July 1 we were camped right around Grimes's battery, except in front of the house, semicircle around the battery, the cavalry division, with the result that as soon as the enemy opened fire on Grimes's battery some of the men were apparently hit, as they were. Men were wounded, killed around there, both Cubans, Rough Riders, and men of other regiments, right around that battery. Grimes's battery opened fire with black powder which offered an easy mark for the enemy. Smoke would rise in clouds, the enemy could locate every battery, and we could never locate the enemy's batteries because they used the smokeless powder, and consequently after Grimes had fired a few shots he had to withdraw. After the firing we could see the battle going on over at El Caney, and of that I know nothing. The cavalry division then was put in motion down this little narrow road toward San Juan, right on down the road, continuation of the road.

Q. Marching by twos or fours?

A. By twos; the road was so narrow they couldn't march by fours. I did not see any advance guard and flankers thrown out to protect either front or flank.

Q. Was the conformation of the country such that they could not march by the front?

A. Couldn't march any way but in columns of fours; couldn't deploy. After the cavalry division had passed—General Wheeler was sick this day and General Sumner was in command of the cavalry division—we were ordered to move his guard down toward the front and establish camp and headquarters, and in marching down this road we passed nearly the entire cavalry division blocked in the road. Every little block made here stopped the whole division; couldn't deploy at all. While we were in this road, within about 1,500 yards from the Spanish intrenchments, they brought the balloon down right over our heads. Colonel Derby and Colonel Maxfield were in the balloon with some men holding it down by ropes, and it absolutely indicated our whole position to the Spaniards, because Colonel Derby was talking down to the men below, and after they got down near where the field hospital was they began to fire upon the balloon, firing, first, infantry fire by volleys, and afterwards shrapnel fire by gun. Colonel Derby was yelling down that the enemy were firing upon them, and they were in the trenches. We knew that already. Then our troop deployed, ran out in the field—it happened to be fairly open—deployed a skirmish line with a part of the First Cavalry; couldn't find the First Regiment. After they had been there some time General Sumner succeeded in getting the cavalry division into some sort of shape to make the advance upon the first hill. Then G Troop of the Third Cavalry was taken out and moved back to the division headquarters, where I went with them. The attack then on the hill was made and I didn't see anything of the attack, personally, to make any criticisms on it.

Q. Do you know what orders were given or received by the division commander during the engagement?

A. No, sir; I don't. I only know that when I went back to the division headquarters I found General Wheeler sick, lying under a tree. He was not in command of the division, but he was constantly sending notes and messages to the various corps, brigade, and division commanders to learn the condition of things, and was giving advice, one thing and another of that kind, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon he jumped up and said he was going to the front, and took the headquarters and my troop with him. He took command then, as being the senior major-general on the field. General Shafter was not on the field. On the 30th of June, when our troops were moving to the front, I rode to General Shafter's headquarters. He was then lying down on a cot, with a man rubbing his head.

Q. Do you know what orders were issued by him for the advance, at all?

A. No, sir; I don't know.

Q. Do you know what orders were issued by anyone putting your division into the battle?

A. No, sir; I was not in position to know anything of that kind.

Q. Please state how well supplied your troop and regiment was with commissary stores.

A. We never, at any one time, got the full ration allowed by regulations. I am referring now to the full measure of beef, vegetables throughout; but no man suffered from lack of food. The ration I do not consider as suitable for the climate.

Q. What changes in the ration would you suggest?

A. I would suggest a good canned beef. The hard bread was all right; the coffee was not ground, and I think one day we got unroasted coffee.

Q. Any means of roasting it?

A. No, sir; none whatever.

Q. What do you think about more fruit and vegetables for a tropical climate?

A. We had some, but fruit was sold in the commissary, and our men had no money to buy it.

Q. I mean as to the change of ration.

A. I believe it should be so. I believe in canned fruit and canned vegetables in that climate. We did have canned roast beef, which was very suitable. I think the beef was of poor quality and unseasoned. The men would throw it away; wouldn't eat it. We had very few potatoes and onions.

Q. What did you have for tentage?

A. Nothing but small shelter tents, that men could carry on their backs.

Q. No horses?

A. No horses except those of the staff officers and the generals and the colonels of the regiments.

Q. What can you say about the medical attendance of the sick and wounded?

A. It was not sufficient. The medical attendance for the wounded was not sufficient. All the doctors that I saw did everything that they could in their power for the men; did heroic work. All the doctors that I saw exposed their lives, worked night and day, but there didn't appear to be sufficient tentage for the men back at the hospital. I am speaking of the general hospital, back near General Shafter's headquarters.

Q. Who had charge of that hospital?

A. I think Colonel Pope.

Q. Name some of the medical officers you saw.

A. Dr. Newgarden, Dr. Harris, Major McCreery, and one that was killed—Dr. Danforth; Dr. Winter, and there were several contract doctors whose names I can't remember now.

Q. Were you at the division hospital at any time?

A. Yes.

Q. Please describe the arrangements there and accommodations for the wounded that were brought back there.

A. I was not at the division hospital until several days after the fight. After that things had improved materially at the division hospital, so that at that time they had some hospital tents, some wall tents, and tent flies, operating tables, etc.; they appeared to have sufficient there for the men they had at that time, but at first there was a great congestion back there.

Q. What means of transportation for the wounded from the field to this hospital, or from that hospital to Siboney, did you see?

A. The wounded were first taken from the field to the first-aid hospital, as a general thing. Those that were able walked, or they would be helped along by their comrades, or were carried in army blankets. I saw some severely wounded men carried on army blankets. I saw two officers carried down on doors torn off the houses—any way they could be carried—no stretchers. I think, later on, stretchers were brought.

Q. Did you see any ambulances there?

A. Afterwards ambulances came up—a day or two after—but ambulances were running from the first-aid hospital back to the general hospital—a few, but there were not enough. A great many of the wounded were hauled down on army wagons—six-mule teams—loaded on the bottom with straw or blankets or brush thrown in the bottom—a great many were hauled that way. I saw a long string unloaded at the hospital there. There were not more than four or five ambulances at that time. I wish to state, furthermore, in connection with this, after the fight we had about 15 or 16 men of my troop that were quite ill with fever, one of whom afterwards died of typhoid fever and another of dysentery. I went to the doctor several times and spoke to him about taking these men back to the hospital. He said, "There is nothing there for them; they are better off with their troop, sleeping on the ground, than they are back in the hospital—nothing there for them at all." These men—some of them—were afterwards taken back, after conditions improved at the general hospital. Two of them died there.

Q. Did the men at the first-aid station have shelter tents?

A. Nothing; right on the sand; had nothing over them.

Q. Why were not shelter tents erected over them?

A. Hadn't them. The men, when they went into the fight, stripped down, threw off all their blankets, rolls, packs, and rations, everything except their arms and ammunition and what clothing they could just get along with. When they were wounded their comrades would carry them right back to the hospital, and, of course, couldn't tell where the blankets and rolls and packs were.

Q. They were not distributed along so they could be easily obtained?

A. Almost impossible to distribute them on account of the brush. When we were first fired upon every organization apparently went into the fight for themselves. The organizations were all mixed up.

Q. How small organizations—troops, regiments?

A. Sometimes troop, sometimes regiment, all mixed in together. I will give an example of it: On the night of the 1st I was ordered to carry some messages along the cavalry division. I found a first sergeant and about 15 men of the Third Cavalry over among the Rough Riders, and they were all mixed up there in that same way—part of the First Cavalry cut in two, part in one place and part in another.

Q. Not even squadrons together?

A. Not even squadrons together; not even troops all together; that was due to the rough ground, and as they converged on the hill they got all mixed up, firing.

Q. Were they under fire when they deployed?

A. Yes.

Q. Fighting in line?

A. Yes, and a great many men were shot there.

Q. Were they under an enfiladed fire when they were in this narrow road, going up by twos?

A. Not until the balloon was fired upon; then the enemy fired right down that road; only the head of the column, didn't extend back; the road was winding all up, and went back there 2 miles beyond the zone of fire.

Q. And not being straight, there were not many that were brought under the enfiladed fire?

A. All the troops were under fire at the time, right from the beginning, before we deployed.

Q. Did you lose any men?

A. No, sir. Some officers were shot; Captain Dodd was shot. After the surrender, when we moved back on the hills a little ways, and the camps were cleaned up, shelter tents were all put up in place, and the camps were kept neat and clean. We were then ordered up near El Caney, which was afterwards Camp Hamilton. They formed a camp in the hills, which they thought would be a healthy place. We made that march in the middle of the day—the whole cavalry division. I think on that march 1,500 men must have fallen by the roadside overcome by heat. My platoon brought in 6 men on that march. I wish to state right here that we received instructions from Dr. Guiteras, at Tampa, about our marches and about our work in the middle of the day in the heat. He said that we should always boil our water, and we should always make our marches in the cool of the day, early morning or evening, or at night, and do no work in the middle of the day. We never made a march otherwise than in the middle of the day; there was never one made, that I was a party to, that did not last right through the middle of the day, with the result that we always had men falling out. After we got up to Camp Hamilton I was then taken from the troop and appointed adjutant of the regiment. I went back to the headquarters of the regiment. When I went back to the regiment I found a terrible condition of things. Out of about 325 men 125 of them were on sick report, due to exhaustion and heat

and bad water. There were no facilities for boiling water, and we were still living practically on the same ration we had had from the beginning. Occasionally we would get a few vegetables or a few potatoes; sometimes they issued a barrel of potatoes to a regiment; sometimes a barrel of onions; sometimes they would have a little more; frequently none at all.

Q. Please state whether the sick had any different food than the regular ration?

A. I did not go to the hospital, but it is my impression they did not. I went once or twice to General Wheeler's headquarters, where he had a couple of wagon loads of goods that had been given him by the Red Cross people, and he told me that I was free to have any of it that I wished for officers or men who were sick. I got some from him, and took it to some of our sick men at that time. I don't think at Camp Hamilton, about the 25th of July, that we had, at any time, more than 25 or 30 men in the whole regiment that would be fit for active duty in the field out of about 325, due to the heat and all that. We then, after Santiago surrendered, began to get fresh bread. At first it was bad, sour, caused a great deal of diarrhea; afterwards the doctor changed that and we got a better quality of bread. Then we began to get fresh meat, but all the fresh meat we had was hauled up in the middle of the day, with the result that we got our night's meal off it, and it was spoiled before we could use the rest of it.

Q. Wouldn't keep?

A. No; even after we cooked it. I think they could have hauled it up in the evening; I know of no reason why they shouldn't. There was ice then in the hospital, no ice for the rest of the men; large tents were then put up, and men were detailed as nurses to assist the medical department, and things then began to move much better; but the doctors were being constantly changed at Camp Hamilton; we had three doctors in less than three weeks.

Q. When did you ship for Montauk?

A. We left about the 8th of September.

Q. On what?

A. On the *Miami*.

Q. You have recited the privations that you endured from the time of leaving Tampa until the time that you shipped from Santiago to Montauk Point. Now, reviewing the situation, considering the exigencies of the situation, please state what proportion of those conditions which you have testified that existed were more than you could expect.

A. I never expected to make my marches in the middle of the day, to begin with, and I expected that we would boil our water, which we could not do; and I expected that we would have better facilities for the care of the sick than we had—more tents, more supplies. We were given to understand the fact that this was to be a model expedition.

Q. Is that all you have to say in answer to that question?

A. Well, except that I think we might have had more artillery along and more cavalry along. As near as I can understand, we knew nothing of the condition at the front and had no cavalry to speak of.

Q. I had more reference to the supplies, care of sick and wounded, etc.

A. I think we could have had more tentage, as there was plenty of it on the boats. We could have had more supplies brought off for the care of the sick and wounded—more clothing for them.

Q. What was the condition of the transport *Miami*, upon which you shipped?

A. It had been an oil collier or oil vessel converted into a transport. but the men were much more comfortable on that—both the officers and men—although it was not so finely fitted up, than on the *Rio Grande*, because they had better ventilation. The water was very bad.

Q. How was the food?

A. The men brought their own food aboard; had plenty of rations. No ice aboard for the men; a little for the officers—what they paid for.

Q. And for the sick?

A. Didn't see any. I got some for my sick men by paying for it.

Q. What was the price of the ice?

A. Oh, you could just give the steward a quarter or a few cents and he would give you some. It wasn't exorbitant, but ice was not available for the men.

Q. What can you say about hospital supplies for the sick—that is, as far as jellies and those things needed for the sick?

A. My understanding was that those things went principally to the officers and other people who purchased them. I got very little for the sick. I wasn't around the hospital enough to know. In fact, we were not encouraged to go around the hospitals much on account of contagion—kept away.

Q. You really do not know about the supply of those things for the sick?

A. I know our sick men—we had more sick men in the regiment that were not on the sick report than were on the sick report, but some of them were just as sick. But very few of those things were brought off, and those were only obtained by purchase.

Q. When you arrived at Montauk Point, did you find any preparation made for you there as to tentage, etc.?

A. Yes, sir; tents were all up, and the floors were in them.

Q. There were floors?

A. I will take that back. There were not at that time; not in the detention camp, but tents were all in place. All we had to do was to march into the tents.

Q. What have you to complain of as to the Commissary, Quartermaster's, and Medical departments during your stay at Montauk?

A. I have nothing to complain of the commissary. We got what the Government allowed us. No complaint of the quartermaster. As to the hospitals, they were crowded. I don't know who was to blame for it.

Q. Did you visit the hospitals?

A. I went to the regimental hospital. There was a man, a sergeant of C Troop, died there with typhoid fever in that hospital. He was sleeping on the ground with some bedding under him—no spring beds of any kind.

Q. That was the regimental hospital?

A. Regimental hospital; although I know that hospital bunks were issued, were given to some of the officers. The Rough Riders had about a dozen of them.

Q. Did you go to the general hospital?

A. No, sir; I did not. But, on the whole, my impression is that the camp was about as good a camp as could be expected under the circumstances. The water did not taste well; the water tasted badly. Whether it was wholesome or not I couldn't say. I didn't drink it. I boiled it and had all the men boil it I could.

Q. Can you think of anything else you would like to say in connection with your term of service?

A. Nothing, except that we got the idea there was not enough cooperation between our staff officers. Commissary and quartermaster, apparently, we think, ought to cooperate more together; ought to be under one head.

Q. They were at variance sometimes, were they?

A. I don't know of any special case, but it always struck me that the man who purchased the supplies ought to see to the shipping of them. We would go to one man to get the supplies and another man to have them shipped. In a case of that kind it took time, and it wasn't very advantageous. In our division it was all practically under one head; so that the cavalry division did not suffer so much as I have understood some of the others did. And I think the constant changing of doctors was a detriment to us. Doctors didn't have time to study the cases of the

men, and the sick report was so large that it took some time for a new doctor to go over it and discover and study the cases of the men. As soon as he would get well under way, then we would have another doctor sent, for some reason or other. I was sick myself one or two days. I didn't have a doctor at all. The doctor didn't come near me. Came one day and then he didn't come any more.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. HENRY L. RIPLEY.

Capt. HENRY L. RIPLEY then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Please give in as concise a way as possible your movements since the beginning of the war with Spain—that is, when you left one place and reached another—giving dates as nearly as possible.

A. I can not give you the dates, all of them, without reference, but we left Ethan Allen, I think, April 21 for Chickamauga, and we remained with the regiment at Chickamauga until it went to Tampa in May, possibly the middle of May. We remained at Tampa until we embarked with Shafter's expedition early in June. We landed at Cuba somewhere in the neighborhood of the 23d or 24th—at Daiquiri. After disembarking we were in camp a couple of days within 2 miles of the landing place, then moved up the country about 14 miles and remained there several days—up the country toward Santiago, and on June 30 we left this latter camp and marched to El Poso, arriving there after midnight on June 30. On the morning of July 1 we started very early in the morning and marched up to the creek, crossing in front of the Spanish works; there we remained; we took a position there, our regiment being designated as a reserve. We remained there under fire about two hours before we were ordered to advance. When the advance was made, after "Kettle Hill," so called, was taken, one squadron of my regiment was held in reserve on Kettle Hill until about 6 o'clock in the evening; the other squadron had moved forward with the first line and had taken San Juan Hill. We moved up and joined them just after dark, and remained with them all through the 2d of July. After dark on July 2 our position was changed farther to the left, joining the Sixth Cavalry on San Juan Hill, where we remained until after the surrender. Some five or six days after the surrender we were moved back in the country north and west of El Caney, and put in camp at Camp Hamilton. We remained there until, I think, in the neighborhood of August 7 or 8, when we were moved into Santiago and took transport for Montauk Point, where we remained until we were sent up here, about the latter part of September.

Q. During the time that you were in Tampa where did you encamp?

A. We were encamped west of the Tampa Hotel—I judge it is west—where all the cavalry was in camp.

Q. How good a camp did you have there?

A. Very good camp for the country. It had been burned and was dirty, but as for healthfulness it was a good camp.

Q. Could you dig the sinks the proper depth?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the health of your command while there?

A. Good.

Q. Upon what transport did you go to Cuba?

A. *Rio Grande.*

Q. In what manner was the transport fitted for the accommodation of troops?

A. It was fitted for the accommodation of men only. No animals were taken on it. Between decks wooden stanchions were put up, on which bunks were made; the men had wooden bunks. Certain portions of the ship were very uninhabitable; the after portion was very dark and close. I happened to have the after portion—one of the troops that had the after portion of the ship, which was very dark and very close. After we had started I found better accommodations for about 20 men forward, so I divided my troop, having about two-thirds of them in the rear or stern and the balance of them in front.

Q. Were there any troops besides your regiment upon this transport?

A. Yes; Sixth Cavalry.

Q. How were you supplied with rations on that trip?

A. We carried them.

Q. Did you have plenty of rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That were good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about your water supply while there on board the ship?

A. The water supply was very fair. There was some little complaint about one tank in front which had an odor, which was reported to the doctor. He said while it was a disagreeable odor it was not unhealthy. I think it was due to the cask having been a wine tub; it had a sort of sour taste.

Q. What did you have for medical attendance on board? Did your regiment have a medical officer with it?

A. Yes, sir; I am sure we had one. I can't recall right now the medical officers we had; we had them, I know.

Q. Was there much sickness or suffering en route?

A. No, sir.

Q. What supplies did this ship carry besides troops, do you know?

A. I understood she had a lot of commissaries in the hold.

Q. Tell us about the landing of your troops at Daiquiri, the method of landing, and how much time elapsed after your arrival there before you landed.

A. We arrived off there, I think on the 20th; we landed on the 24th; we started to land on the 23d, but the sea got pretty high and we had to lay off and wait, so my own troop did not land until the 24th. There was an order published by the general commanding giving out the order in which each regiment would be disembarked. It was not carried out at all. It was every transport for itself; the first one to go in got off. We waited for orders and we were supposed to be the second division landed, and there were many others who were landed before us. There seemed to be no order whatever in landing.

Q. In what kind of boats were you landed?

A. In boats furnished by the ship and also mainly by boats furnished by the Navy.

Q. How much of a surf was there when you landed?

A. Not very much when we landed, but quite a heavy one when we ceased disembarking the day before.

Q. Please state whether there were any commissary supplies or quartermaster's stores landed at that time, and how many.

A. They were being landed all the time; they commenced landing right away and there were plenty of them landed.

Q. What number of rations did your regiment have when it started on this march of 14 miles?

A. Three days.

Q. What transportation did you have?

A. None at all; carried everything on our backs.

Q. Did any of the officers have horses?

A. The major had a horse, our field officers had horses, the squadron adjutant had a horse, and the adjutant of the regiment had a horse.

Q. Did you leave any men sick on the transport?

A. No, sir.

Q. All your men landed in safety?

A. One lieutenant and three men, I think, were left behind in charge of the troop property. They afterwards landed at Siboney and joined us at this camp at the end of the 14 miles.

Q. Did your medical officer accompany you on this march?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What medical supplies did he have, etc.?

A. That I couldn't tell you.

Q. Did you hear of any deficiency of medical supplies upon that march?

A. I remember hearing him say that he was short of medical supplies.

Q. Please state what the condition of your regiment was up to July 1 and during the engagements as to the supply of rations.

A. Plenty.

Q. At all times?

A. At all times. As you would expect in a war time, every once in a while we would be short of one little component, but that was not taken into consideration at all; I considered it well supplied.

Q. What facilities were there for the care of the sick after you got in front of Santiago?

A. There was a field hospital established directly in our rear when we were lying, as I said in the beginning, under fire.

Q. A field hospital of your regiment?

A. Yes, sir. I don't know whether it was confined—I don't think it was confined to my regiment; I think it belonged to the brigade; the whole division probably went there; I know it was.

Q. Do you know who had charge of that?

A. Dr. Newgarden, Dr. McCaw I know was there, and a doctor who was killed there, belonging to the Ninth Cavalry.

Q. Do you know what organization these officers you mentioned belong to?

A. Medical Corps.

Q. What organization?

A. Newgarden belonged to our division; McCaw belonged to the infantry division, and this doctor that was killed belonged to the Ninth Cavalry. A Sixth Cavalry doctor was there; also Menocal, of Cuba.

Q. Please state whether or not the sick and wounded received proper treatment at that division hospital, so far as your knowledge extends.

A. Well, sir, I was only in it—I carried one man of my own troop, who was shot, back to this hospital and left him there and rejoined my line and didn't see it again.

Q. Did you notice the conveniences they had for caring for the sick and wounded?

A. They were all lying on the ground; that is all I know.

Q. Were there any tents?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did they have for shade, if anything?

A. Anything they might have got in the way of trees there and bushes. The object was to get out from under fire; the road was sunken a little, but it was in direct fire, and many were hurt right there. This doctor I speak of was killed right there while performing his duty.

Q. Do you know how far that field hospital was from the division hospital?

A. Not from personal knowledge. I understood the division hospital was afterwards established some 3 miles in the rear.

Q. Please state whether there was any suffering or neglect of sick and wounded men, to your knowledge, during the battle or immediately after.

A. None to my knowledge. Men were wounded and remained there; we didn't stop to carry them back until we got in a position from where we could send them back; then they were looked after.

Q. The first aid was used, I suppose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Each man had that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What means, if any, did you have of conveying the men to the rear?

A. None at all; picked them up; got a shutter or door or something from out the house; one or two officers were carried back in that way.

Q. After the battle where did you encamp?

A. Right in the trenches.

Q. Until what time?

A. Until four or five days after the surrender—until we moved up to Camp Hamilton.

Q. What was the health of the men during the time they were in the trenches?

A. When we got there it was good; they gradually began to come down with fever more or less as we stayed there; it rained every day.

Q. As you stayed in the trenches?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you move out of the trenches and where did you go to?

A. We moved out about four or five days after the surrender and went to Camp Hamilton.

Q. When did you first get your tents?

A. A week or ten day after we arrived at Camp Hamilton.

Q. Did you have your dog tents all the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those were not put up, of course, in the trenches?

A. Not in the trenches. The trench was on the ridge, and right back of the ridge, on the slope, those dog tents were pitched.

Q. Before the surrender?

A. Oh, yes; every night. As soon as we got there we pitched them.

Q. Please state as to your commissary, quartermaster's, and medical supplies in Camp Hamilton.

A. Commissaries were furnished regularly. I could find no complaint with the Commissary Department. The rations were, as would be expected, occasionally short in some component, but nothing to be any hardship at all, and they were brought after the surrender. Transportation was furnished from Santiago, and the commissary supplies were brought around into the harbor, and the supplies were brought from Santiago to the camp by wagon transportation.

Q. Did you have any transportation under your control, your regiment?

A. No, sir.

Q. Any ambulance?

A. No, sir; there were ambulances connected with the regimental hospital.

Q. Please state to what extent your men had the fever during your stay in Cuba.

A. Every single man except myself.

Q. Please state as to their care during their sickness.

A. Well, they had as good care as they could have under the circumstances.

Q. Were they largely sick in quarters, or did they all go to the hospital at one time or another?

A. Well, perhaps 10 per cent in hospital and 10 in quarters, I should say; they were not all sick at one time, you understand.

Q. What portion of time did this fever last on an average?

A. Five or six days; then it would come back again after a week or ten days—have it again by exposure. Camp Hamilton was deficient in wood, and we had to send a detail every day for wood, and it was very hot and the men were not used to that climate and they would get overheated and then the rain would come up in the afternoon, and the men who were obliged to be out all got the fever.

Q. Please state whether there was issued to the sick any other food except the army ration.

A. Nothing else; couldn't get anything else at that time.

Q. Did the Red Cross?

A. We had no Red Cross up there.

Q. Do you know whether or not the Medical Department had any soups or jellies—anything of that kind?

A. No, sir; the food for the sick was cooked in my own camp and sent to them.

Q. Did you have rice?

A. No; I don't remember of any rice; just the plain ration.

Q. How many deaths did you have from disease?

A. I had 1 die of fever at Camp Hamilton.

Q. How many deaths were there in the regiment during your stay in Cuba?

A. I can only speak for my own troop. I had 2 men killed and 1 died; that is the extent of the casualties in my own troop.

Q. Were you wounded at all?

A. No, sir; I had 11 men wounded.

Q. What time did you embark for Montauk Point; upon what vessel?

A. September 21 or 22—somewhere along there—I don't remember the exact date.

Q. Looking back over the time that you were in Cuba and taking into account all the circumstances connected with the campaign, please state whether or not, in your judgment, your regiment was as well cared for by the Government as you could reasonably expect.

A. I only recall one exception to an affirmative answer to that. When we were in camp 2 miles from the landing we had to draw rations; a detail was sent to the landing to get them. The officer applied to the quartermaster for the loan of a couple of mules on which to pack these things to our camp. It was a very steep, hard road; very rough country. While there were some 200 or 300 mules around in the corral loose, he informed the officer that General Shafter's orders were that not a single mule should be taken out of that corral without his direct order, and he would not allow a mule to go, and the men had to pack that stuff on their backs all the way to camp, which seemed to me a very unnecessary hardship.

Q. Do you recall that officer's name; the quartermaster who refused?

A. General Humphrey; Lieutenant Koester, I think, was the man who went down; he could probably tell you exactly.

Q. How did you get along as to water during the campaign?

A. Pretty well; the water was, as a general thing, good. There were a great many troops, and a great deal of care was taken to prevent contamination of the spring in the way of bathing or washing near it. In every camp orders were issued that no bathing should take place until after such a time in the evening, and that no washing, laundry work, should be done within 20 or 30 yards of the bank of the stream during the day.

Q. Did you dig sinks during the campaign wherever you stopped?

A. Always.

Q. I suppose you had no means of disinfecting?

A. Covered them two or three times a day.

Q. Upon what transport did you go to Montauk Point and what troops were on the transport?

A. The Rough Riders—this one squadron of the Third Cavalry were on the transport, and it was the *Miami*, if I remember right.

Q. Please state how that transport was fitted up for the accommodation of troops

A. Very similar to the other one, but it was more airy. It was a better ship for the men by a great deal than the *Rio Grande* was.

Q. Please state as to commissary and medical supplies that you had on board for that trip, as to their sufficiency or insufficiency.

A. I heard the doctors state that they were short of some medicines, but quinine was their principal stand-by; they had enough of that. Both medical officers were sick—one was in bed when we left, but they both came for duty—that is, were able to do duty before we arrived at Montauk.

Q. How about rations?

A. We had a plenty of rations; that is, it was travel rations.

Q. Do you know anything about the medical supplies; that is, as to soups and jellies, and all those things?

A. I don't know. The Rough Riders had a sort of a commissary of their own; they were probably better supplied with those things than the regular troops were.

Q. Do you remember the names of the medical officers on board?

A. Dr. Church was the regular officer of the Rough Riders, and the other doctor—I can not recall his name; he belonged to the Rough Riders also.

Q. Do you know anything about the hospital corps on board, whether they had a regular hospital corps or not?

A. I don't remember; my impression is there were a few hospital men there.

Q. I suppose while you were in Cuba that you depended on details from your own men for nurses for the sick, or did you have a hospital corps?

A. There were a few—each hospital had some members of the Hospital Corps, enough, probably, to look after the patients, except we had to furnish men to carry them their meals.

Q. Please state whether the trip north on the *Miami* was fairly comfortable or otherwise.

A. It was very comfortable; we had very good water. The officers' quarters were simply a shed, a wooden, rough-board shed, on the after deck, built up. If there had been a very severe storm, anything of that sort, it would probably all have been swept away; it rained a couple of times; very leaky; but no hardship at all, as far as that went. We were fortunate in weather, and nothing could be said against it.

Q. Did you have any deaths en route?

A. One man died of the Rough Riders; buried at sea.

Q. What was the condition of your men when you landed at Montauk—physical condition?

A. Well, I probably had 10 per cent of them on sick report, and the others were not strong and were liable to become sick, and did become sick every few days afterwards.

Q. How many were able to march to the camp?

A. I think 80 per cent of them marched up.

Q. What means of transportation from the vessel did you have to the camp, and how far was the camp distant from the landing?

A. Not over a mile and a half, the first camp; we went into the detention camp.

Q. What means of transportation for the sick did you have from the landing?

A. There was plenty of transportation there.

Q. How long did you remain outside before you landed?

A. We got in one afternoon and landed next day.

Q. How long did you remain in the detention camp?

A. Five days.

Q. Then you went to the general camp?

A. Then we went to the general camp.

Q. Please state as to whether you found quarters already arranged for you when you arrived at the detention camp.

A. We did.

Q. How about the hospital accommodations?

A. I can't speak for the hospital, because that was way up; I remember of seeing the hospital tents, pointed out where the hospitals were, so I am confident they did have hospital accommodations.

Q. Please state as to your supply of commissary stores and water while you were in the detention camp.

A. They were good; I have no complaint.

Q. You went into the general camp or cavalry camp—was there a cavalry camp?

A. The cavalry division was the farthest east of the general camp, and we were, of course, in the cavalry division.

Q. Did you find quarters already arranged for you there?

A. Yes, sir; very nearly sufficient. A few days before we arrived our other squadron, which had been left behind with the horses at Tampa, had arrived and had been put into the camp, and they had pitched the tents, so that we were provided with tents when we got there; very nearly enough.

Q. Did your men have bed sacks and straw?

A. Later they did.

Q. Was the ground warm and good for camping on?

A. Very comfortable.

Q. Do you know anything about the hospital at the general camp? Did you have occasion to visit it?

A. I had been to it several times.

Q. What time did you visit it, about when, as near as you can tell; what month and day of the month?

A. I visited it two or three times, perhaps, between the 3d and the 21st of September. My lieutenant was sick and in it, and that took me there.

Q. What condition did you find the hospital in?

A. I should say very excellent for a camp hospital.

Q. What complaints, if any, have been made to you from the officers or men of your troop as to maltreatment or neglect during the campaign or at Montauk Point?

A. I have heard of none.

Q. Please state whether you are dissatisfied with the treatment that you received from the Government at Montauk Point.

A. Perfectly satisfied. The Government issued in excess of the regular ration various other articles which were intended to benefit convalescents. It was in sufficient quantity to feed the whole troop; in fact, you could say the whole troop was really convalescent, and it was fed to the whole troop without regard to whether they had been in Cuba or not—there were quite a number of recruits that joined—and they were amply fed; they were overfed.

Q. You couldn't really use all that was issued to you, could you?

A. No, sir; and after we had been there for some time the Red Cross brought in some supplies besides that which the Government issued, which would have been ample, and then there were one or two other societies that brought in stores and things.

Q. Did you have occasion to send any men away by train while you were there, any convalescents?

A. No, sir; not that were sent away—were sent from the hospital. I gave furloughs to a good many men who went away sick.

Q. Do you know anything of the trouble they had in procuring transportation? Did you ever hear anything of the kind?

A. No; nothing to amount to anything. Sometimes a man would have to wait his turn; something of that sort, for a couple of hours. There were a great many there after the same thing; they couldn't all be accommodated at the same time.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. GEORGE K. HUNTER.

Capt. GEORGE K. HUNTER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objection to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Please give in as concise and brief a manner as possible your movements in connection with your regiment or otherwise from the time of your orders on account of the war with Spain until the present time.

A. On the 19th of April, 1898, my troop, of which I was in command, left Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and proceeded by rail to Chattanooga, Tenn. It was intended that it should go into camp at Chickamauga Park, about 9 miles distant from Chattanooga. At Jefferson Barracks, before we loaded, we found the stock cars to be very dirty, not having been cleaned out, and a number of them broken. My view was that the Quartermaster's Department, who makes the contract with the railroad for the service of such cars, should have an agent who should examine those cars and see that they were in proper condition before they were delivered to transport troops and supplies or anything of that kind. That was not done, evidently, or such cars would not be received. That brought on annoyance, as we were obliged to put our men to the trouble of cleaning out cars, which oughtn't to be, and repairing the cars before they were in fit condition for the reception of our horses. We left Jefferson Barracks at about 7 o'clock at night; the next night we arrived at Chattanooga—the night of the 20th. We were informed there by the quartermaster, Col. J. G. C. Lee, regular quartermaster, U. S. Army, that there were no facilities for unloading at Lytle, which was a station near our future camp at Chickamauga Park, and therefore we were obliged to unload in Chattanooga that night and proceeded, by marching, the following day to Chickamauga Park. Our horses were first put in a very dirty, filthy corral, by order of the quartermaster. As I was very much opposed to having my horses placed in a place where one of the attendants stated that horses frequently contracted diseases, I immediately sought a place to put a picket line outside, and my horses did not remain in that corral over fifteen minutes, but it was the place selected by the quartermaster. We had been issued 30 days' rations on leaving Jefferson Barracks, and for that reason we needed a great deal of transportation to haul all of our supplies from this Chattanooga depot the following day to our camp at Chickamauga Park. I considered that unnecessary, as five days would have been ample, and a supply of rations could have been obtained at Chattanooga or in that vicinity.

Q. You might state in this connection by whose orders these rations were issued to you at Jefferson Barracks.

A. The order emanated from the department commander. Gen. J. J. Copping commanded the Department of Missouri, stationed at Omaha. When we went to Chickamauga Park the next day we went into camp at a place designated by the major of artillery, whose name is Dillenbach. He had the authority of General Brooke to place us in this camp. We had not remained in that camp longer than an hour and a half when we were told we were in the wrong camp. General Brooke had selected another camp. We were then obliged to break camp, to the great annoyance of the men, and go to another camp.

Q. Did you state, as you started from Jefferson Barracks, how many troops you had?

A. Six troops of the Third Cavalry. We remained at Chickamauga Park until (I am not positive of the date) about the 9th or 10th of May. At this point a number of recruits were sent to me and assigned to my troops, and I found it impossible, for as long a period as three weeks, to obtain clothing for those recruits. They had nothing but the garments which they had on when they arrived.

Q. Please state in that connection whether, considering the condition that the Quartermaster's Department was in at the beginning of the war and the large demand that was made upon us to uniform troops, whether or not you considered it a fault of the Quartermaster's Department that your men did not receive clothing.

A. I had no doubt but it must have been an impossibility to have furnished uniform clothing, but I believe an authorization should have been made for the quartermasters of regiments to have purchased underclothing for men to have kept them clean. That was not done, and I consider it a great fault. That would have answered until the uniforms could have been forthcoming.

Q. Do you know whether or not any effort was made on the part of any officer of your regiment to obtain this authorization?

A. I don't know; I explained in a letter to the regimental commander the condition of my men from the lack of clothing and the hardships they had to undergo.

Q. Did you suggest any remedy?

A. I did not, sir. The suggestion of a remedy, seemed to me, would have made me go beyond my position. It was their business. They understood as well as I that such things could have been done in an emergency. On the 9th or 10th of May we left Chickamauga Park and marched to a little town called Rossville, and there loaded trains bound for Tampa, Fla. The facilities for loading were very inferior at that place at that time, and we were not loaded until after dark. Our train was an exceedingly long while in arriving at Tampa. The distance I am not fully aware of, but I was informed as to the usual time it took passenger trains to go over that route. We did not arrive at Tampa until the second day thereafter, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the daytime. There was but one watering of horses en route, and that was at Macon, Ga. The railroad authorities said there were no places we could water horses other than that; that they could have arranged a great many places if the Quartermaster's Department had notified them to prepare pipe and have on hand the necessary hose to water our horses with. I think our horses must have suffered from the lack of water on that trip, and I think it was an unnecessary thing.

Q. Were they unloaded?

A. No, sir.

Q. Watered them in the cars?

A. Yes, sir. At Tampa there was no officer at the depot to meet us and inform us where our camp was or as to how we were to unload, or to give us any of those details which are usual. I was directed to find the commanding general of the forces and inquire as to what was to become of us. I found General Wade

at the Tampa Bay Hotel. He said to find some staff officer—I think he mentioned the name—he would direct what should be done. There were no facilities at the point where our cars were left for unloading the wagons, at all; we had to wait until the railroad company could furnish us with the necessary means to unload.

Q. You might say, in that connection, whether you brought your supply of wagons with you from Jefferson Barracks?

A. We brought some from Jefferson Barracks. Some had been brought from this post, Fort Ethen Allen; the entire regiment had got together, and some had been assigned at Chickamauga and other places.

Q. So you had your full supply?

A. No, sir; we had as many as they chose to give us. The War Department issued the order—I think when we were at Chickamauga it was received—stating that a regiment of cavalry would be allowed 49 wagons—6-mule wagons. I don't think at any time did we have half of that number. At no time did we have nearly enough wagon transportation to carry us. At Tampa additional recruits were received. The same trouble was found in getting clothing and ordnance supplies to equip the men. On the night of the 7th of June, I think, at about 7 o'clock, orders were received by all troop commanders to be ready to depart on a train for Port Tampa in two hours. We were ready, but the train was not there until 2.30, and our men had simply to sit down and wait the arrival of the train. It was after daylight when we arrived at Port Tampa. There we were unloaded, and in the hot sun directed to wait. While there were ten transports at hand, there had been no assignment made of a transport for our regiment. Finally, the transport, named *Rio Grande*, was assigned to the regiment, and the Sixth Cavalry was also placed on board that vessel, and, in my estimation, there were 150 more men put onto that vessel than should have been when it started for Cuba. A certain proportion of our rations were issued to us known as "field rations," or "travel rations," I mean, the other portion field rations. The facilities for cooking on board of this transport were so execrable that my men would cook some nights from 8 until 12 o'clock, sometimes from 12 till 4 o'clock in the morning. It seems that we were only allowed to do cooking at night, when the ship was not using the kitchen department for their own purposes; therefore my men, on board of that miserable, overcrowded vessel, were obliged to eat cold food with hot coffee. The coffee was made in a barrel and was very poorly made—didn't seem to have the amount of supervision that it should have had.

Q. Made by whom?

A. Made by the enlisted men; but every troop commander was ordered to furnish his quota. It was put in there, and I don't know who had direct control over it.

Q. But some one did of your regiment?

A. My regiment or the Sixth Cavalry—the two regiments. I mentioned, in the presence of General Sumner, who had command of the vessel, that the coffee was poor and complained of the facilities for cooking. It was the best they had and we got along as well as we could, but I considered it was all wrong to make troops get along in that way just preceding an active campaign in the Tropics. We remained on board this transport from the 8th of June until the 23d of June.

Q. I want to ask you a question before we leave Tampa entirely as to your camp ground there and your supply of rations and your medical attendance and supplies?

A. In Tampa I considered the camp a good camp at the time we were there. I understood that in the rainy season, which had not yet come, that it was low ground and generally covered with from 1 foot to 2 feet of water. The rations were ample and of good quality while we were at Tampa, the medical supplies were sufficient, and my men were generally healthy there.

Q. You may state about your landing—when you landed and what you did afterwards—in as concise a way as possible.

A. At Daiquiri my troop was landed on the 23d. The sea became too rough for all my regiment to land on that day, and the remaining portion—I think three troops of my regiment got off on the 23d and the other five the following day. We were placed in camp on a ridge about a mile from the landing, where the supplies were kept—commissaries were kept. I saw over 4,000 pounds of rations carried on the backs of the men of my troop and the other troops of my regiment from this landing to this camp, when there were mules with aparejos on them standing idle. I understood that the quartermaster was asked for transportation and it was denied, and was told that we were obliged to carry our rations to our camp—the men. We remained in this camp within a mile of Daiquiri until the 27th of June. On that day we marched to a place called Sevilla. There we remained till the afternoon of the 30th of June. At some hour in the afternoon, I think between 2 and 3, I received orders to prepare my troop to march to the front, and the other troop commanders received the same order. We, in the meantime, had one or two more days' rations issued to us, and about 5 o'clock we started toward Santiago and found the road congested with other troops, and we presumed that everybody had received the same order, and no one seemed to know who had the right of way in this single road, so that we lay down in the grass. I presume it must have been about 11 o'clock when we finally managed to get the road; then we started again, and marched to a place—I think it is known as El Poso Hill—where we bivouaced until early daylight. There we started to make breakfast, and I received orders to extinguish the fires. As my men had not been properly fed since noon of the day before, I was angry, and I went to General Sumner and appealed to him for authority to make small fires in an obscure place. He granted it, and my men got their breakfast.

Q. From whom did this order issue not to build fires?

A. It came from my squadron commander, Capt. Charles Morton, who told me it was an order he had received which emanated from General Sumner. I received his permission to go to General Sumner. We were drawn up en masse in the rear of Grimes's Battery, which had been put in position. We all laughed—I am speaking now about that military genius that put us at the rear of a battery en masse. As to how the order was brought about I know nothing, but we received orders to go to the rear under a hill, and finally marched in columns of fours around a road and down toward Santiago, or what was known as the San Juan Hills.

While opposite Grimes's Battery, which had opened fire at about 8 o'clock, a shrapnel, fired from the enemy, burst over our men—wounded 3 of them, I think—and we were ordered to withdraw from the road off to one side. It seems the troops they had there came to a halt for the purpose of the commanding general—giving him time, I mean, to make his disposition of troops; we probably did not remain there more than half an hour till we proceeded down this road until we crossed a creek the name of which I am not familiar with. My regiment was then drawn up under this creek bank. I might add that this place was known, or has been called by a great many since, "Bloody Ford"—has been spoken of as that. Right under my troop, which was not in the bottom of the creek, but on the edge of the bank, just so as to be away from the bullets, was established a hospital, and it occurred to me there it was a strange place to keep a troop which had never been under fire before. There were wounded and dying men brought in there, and it seemed to me it might dishearten some of the men, but it proved afterwards that it did not. I should judge that about 12 o'clock my squadron commander informed me that he had received orders to advance with his squadron and act as a reserve to another advance line of cavalry. We deployed and started forward. The brush was so thick I felt that it would be impossible to keep in

personal touch with my regimental commander, who was Major Wessells, or with my squadron commander, who was Captain Morton. I spoke to Major Wessells about it and said that I thought I would have to use my best judgment in my advance, and he authorized me to do so. We proceeded in a military way toward the enemy, and finally drove the enemy from a hill known as Kettle Hill. On this hill our men in skirmish line fired for a while at the intrenched Spaniards on San Juan Hill, about 400 yards away.

Q. What were you armed with?

A. We were armed with the Kräg-Jorgensen carbine only. At about a quarter of 2 Major Wessells signaled for our advance, and three troops of my regiment took three of the intrenched positions of the Spaniards, unassisted by other troops, excepting an occasional man from other organizations that had drifted in among us. The fourth troop of this squadron, assisted by infantry, took the fourth intrenched position of the Spaniards—there were but five intrenched Spanish positions. I have gone thus particularly into the description of this fight because I have felt aggrieved that my regimental commander did not make a specific report of what his regiment did in that fight. The squadron in which I was started in line from right to left, Troops H, K, I, and B, and wound up on the San Juan Hill in the same tactical order; and I don't believe any other organization in that battle did equally as well. My regimental commander is a man who has had a great deal of experience, has been wounded before in an Indian fight, and he only thought it necessary to refer to the officers and his command in this wise, "My men and officers did their duty." There has been so much stated with reference to the battle of San Juan and so many have made so much of it that I feel it my duty to the men and to the officers who were in that squadron, which we have called the "San Juan squadron," to represent to this commission what work we did there, with an idea that the War Department may have on its files a record of the facts.

Q. What time were you wounded?

A. I was wounded at 2 o'clock; I can explain how my wound occurred. After driving the Spaniards from these trenches there was a lull in the firing, presumably for the reason that the Spaniards, who had taken up another position, were afraid to fire for fear of wounding some of their own men. We were congratulating ourselves, of course, upon our victory so far, and Major Wessells called me to the blockhouse known as the San Juan House. I went over there, as did Captain Morton and several other officers congregated near this house, and a volley from the Spaniards began again. Major Wessells said, "You must move forward again." He got on a captured mule. I said, "Shall I give the command, Major, for my troop to move forward?" He said, "Yes." I shouted the command, "K Troop, forward!" and looked towards Major Wessells just as he received a wound. He doubled like this [indicating] and fell over on the ground, and appeared to be insensible. I rushed to him, picked up his head and saw that he was wounded in the back of the neck; while I was kneeling in that position I was wounded in my right leg, and injured so that I could not keep up with the command, and was obliged there to have my wound dressed and went to the rear.

Q. Please state how well you were supplied with commissary stores from the time that you reached this camp and the time that you left your troop, that is, from the 27th of June to the time you left your troop?

A. My troop had plenty to eat up to the time I left it; I did not consider, however, that the rations were of the best character; I have one component part of the ration to complain of, and that seemed to be furnished very liberally.

Q. What was that?

A. That is canned roast beef, prepared by some of these canning establishments; I don't remember now whether Armour's or Swift's, but the quality of that canned roast beef, in my estimation, was very poor. I believe the idea is a fairly

good one; it struck me that perhaps that meat might have been cooked from meat which they had used in extracting some of their different beef preparations; I don't know that to be the case, of course; it struck me that way; it was very poor.

Q. Give your experience of your medical attendance.

A. There is another thing I forgot. There was a surgeon, Dr. Newgarden, assigned to the Third Cavalry, and for a few days after we landed at Daiquiri he was without medicines and with no instruments. He it was who established the hospital and worked nobly at this place, known as the 'Bloody Ford.' There was no surgeon to accompany our firing line, which, I think, should have been.

Q. What medicines and medical appliances did he have at this field hospital near the ford?

A. He seemed to have, at that place, ample supplies; I don't know exactly; he seemed to be working all the time; seemed to have the necessaries there.

Q. Please state your own experience as to the treatment of your wound, and what you saw in regard to the care of other wounded; what came up under your personal observation.

A. I didn't have the first-aid package that time, but soon after being struck I directed Major Wessells to be carried behind the blockhouse, out of harm's way, and there I found a First Cavalry trooper—my troop having gone on—who told me he had a bandage, and I asked him if he would apply it; he said he would; he applied it, and I was fairly comfortable. I rode back on another captured mule that had a pack saddle, so I could sit sidewise on the mule, and was more comfortable in that position. I rode back past this "Bloody Ford" hospital to the division hospital; there the doctors were working all of the time, and if there had been more doctors there was work for more.

Q. Tell what facilities they had there as to tentage and operating tables, medicine, etc.?

A. Well, there were a number of tents, and I don't know how many operating tables; I saw one; it wasn't necessary for me to be put on an operating table. I had my wound dressed there after being there maybe a couple of hours, maybe three hours. I said my wound wasn't troubling me, and I had others, more severely wounded, dressed first.

Q. Were there many there wounded that time?

A. I judged by dark that evening there must have been between four and five hundred in this place.

Q. Where were the wounded?

A. The most of them were lying around on the ground in this inclosure.

Q. Without cover?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State as briefly as you can things of any consequence that occurred before you left Cuba for Montank Point.

A. Well, I don't know that I can recall anything of special interest in that time. I can go on and state what became of me. After getting something to eat at this hospital, after dark I got on this same mule and was going back, at the doctor's earnest solicitation, to Siboney; he desired to get this congested condition of his hospital, as far as possible, you know, relieved. I started with the idea that I would go to Siboney, and while crossing a creek a familiar voice, Dr. Winter's, said, "Why, is that you, Hunter? We heard you were killed!" I said, "No, I am not badly hurt." "Where are you going?" "I am going to Siboney." He said, "You can sleep in my tent," which was opposite this Sevilla house where we had previously camped. So I was familiar with the location of his tent. He said, "I am going to the division hospital, where I expect to be obliged to work all night"—didn't expect to use his tent, and I went there. This tent was opposite General Young's tent. He was sick with fever—hadn't participated in the fight. The next day, at about 10.30, perhaps, General Young

asked me to ride with him in an ambulance to Siboney, and I arrived at Siboney hospital at 1 o'clock, and at 2.30, I think it was, a doctor informed me that I had to go on board of a transport bound for the United States. He told me, with three other officers in the same tent, we all had to go. We all rebelled, objected, pleaded with him, and tried to tell him we would be well in a week or ten days—didn't want to go. It wasn't any use; we were under his orders; we had to go. Then we wanted to know whether we could return on the same transport when it returned to Cuba. He said that would depend upon the other doctor at the other end. We went on board the *Iroquois* about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of July, and left Santiago, bound for Key West, where we arrived on the night of the 5th of July, and I was taken to the hospital there.

Q. Let me ask you in what condition as to tentage and other appliances you found this hospital at Siboney?

A. There they seemed to have ample tents for all of the patients I saw there, at the time I was there.

Q. What about this ship *Iroquois*; how was that fitted up?

A. That was a pretty comfortable vessel.

Q. Medical officers on board?

A. There was one regular army surgeon; I think his name is Harvey, and I think he had the rank of a major; he was going on sick leave. There was a Dr. Sudberg, of the Swedish navy, who was sent by his government to observe the wounds which might be received by our people. He volunteered to go on this vessel and assist in dressing the wounds of those on board. He dressed my wound twice during the voyage.

Q. How long were you on the voyage?

A. We arrived at Key West on the night of the 5th of July.

Q. Did he think it necessary to dress your wound as often as that?

A. He found on dressing it—it pained me a good deal, and I asked him to dress it on the 4th of July—he found it suppurating then, and so he said, in his peculiar language, "That is very bad gotten; I am afraid it will take you a week or ten days longer." On the 5th, however, he had cleansed it so nicely it was all right again.

Q. Were there medical supplies on board that ship sufficient for your use?

A. So far as I know, I think there were.

Q. How did you find the hospital at Key West?

A. That was in first-class condition. It was a converted convent; seemed to be everything very nice there.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. I stayed there three days, and then went to Tampa. The doctor at Key West said we must go north, and he telegraphed to Washington for authority to send us. He was informed that we would have to be given sick leaves; that the regulations did not permit ordering the wounded north; so he said, "You get on the *Iroquois* and go to Tampa, and I will have the leaves arranged." He recommended me two months' sick leave.

Q. When did you join the regiment again?

A. I did not stay my two months; I joined the regiment at Montauk, I think it was on the 23d or 24th of August; I could have remained away until the 9th of September.

Q. How did you find conditions at Montauk?

A. When I first got there I found my troop living on the ordinary ration, and without tent floors, but within two days I found no trouble in getting all of the delicacies that my men needed and having their tents floored. At the end of two days I had their tents floored and all of the delicacies—what we call delicacies in the Army are simply a proper kind of food for sick people. I found the men looked as though they had been through Cuba.

Q. On the whole, what is your estimate of the camp at Montauk Point?

A. I thought it was the most excellent camp there.

Q. And you have no complaints to make in regard to that?

A. No complaints.

Q. What experience had you had in service before you went there, on the plains or elsewhere?

A. I have been twenty-one years out of West Point, twenty-five years in the United States Army.

Q. Looking back over your experience, and as a man of experience, considering the exigencies of the situation, the raising of an army of 250,000 men in such a short time, and considering the preparation, upon the declaration of war, of these different departments to care for such men, how many of these annoyances and privations which you recite could you reasonably have expected to have been avoided?

A. I think that younger and more active men could have seen that a number of things could have been avoided.

Q. Younger and more experienced men? In what positions do you refer to?

A. As the commanding generals. I don't know whether criticism is desired of me or not.

Q. You have a right to say what you please.

A. I believe that General Shafter did as well as any man of his age and weight could be expected to do in tropical regions. I think the error was made in the War Department selecting a man of his age and weight to go into an active campaign in the tropics in summer. In the first place, if I had been in command of those troops, I would have foreseen that it was necessary for me to interview Admiral Sampson, and I would have been ahead of my transport fleet; would have accomplished that interview by the time the transports arrived there; would have begun my landing on the 20th; would have landed everything on board of those vessels that belonged to the United States, and would have begun my fight on the 1st day of July, just as he did. I don't believe for one moment that General Shafter knew that the battle of San Juan was to take place on the 1st day of July, because I heard his staff officers discussing the propriety of beginning the battle; they didn't know whether it was right that it should begin. We forced that fight, and it was a captains' fight all the way through. There was no general officer that gave me an order to advance on that hill, and I think history will show, as it goes on, that it was a captains' fight.

Q. What staff officers of his did you hear discussing that?

A. I heard Lieutenant Miley, Lieutenant Steele—I believe, however, he was on Wheeler's staff, but there was some other staff officer—there was three of them in one place; Captain Howze, who was on Sumner's staff, was one of them.

Q. You said, Captain, that you did not receive any orders from any general officer to make the advance. You would hardly expect to do that, would you, personally?

A. No, sir.

Q. You would expect the order from your regimental commander—squadron commander?

A. Oh, certainly; yes, sir.

Q. That was a portion of your criticism, the reason I call your attention to it.

A. I mean that General Shafter did not issue any orders for an advance.

Q. That is as far as your knowledge extends?

A. I don't see how he could; I know where he was—3 miles back.

Q. You didn't know of any order or hear of any order for any advance then?

A. No, sir; after we got down there—yes; then I think General Sumner ordered an advance. But what I meant to say was there was no intimate connection between the generals of that line as it went on; it seemed to me they didn't come

in contact with us; they didn't understand what we were doing in the front; that was my notion as far as I could see: they were not around.

Q. Anything else you want to add?

A. No, sir; I think I haven't anything.

BURLINGTON, VT., November 4, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. HERMANN E. ENSSLIN.

Sergt. HERMANN E. ENSSLIN, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. State as near as you can the time you left Fort Ethan Allen and the times you arrived at various points and the times you left various points until you arrived in Cuba.

A. We left Fort Ethan Allen on or about the 21st of last April. We arrived at Chickamauga about the 23d of April; remained in camp at Chickamauga until the 10th of May, as near as I can remember; then went from Chickamauga to Tampa; remained in camp at Tampa until the 7th day of June; then to Port Tampa on the night of the 7th of June, and on board the transport *Rio Grande* on the 8th day of June.

Q. What were your duties as quartermaster-sergeant during that campaign?

A. I had nothing to do except to draw rations and issue rations.

Q. For your troop?

A. For my troop. I was assistant to the regimental commissary while in camp at Chickamauga and at Tampa.

Q. How long did you remain at Chickamauga?

A. From about the 23d of April until the 10th day of May—10th or 11th, I don't know which.

Q. Please state how good a camp you had in Chickamauga.

A. Good camp.

Q. State as to the rations while in camp at Chickamauga—as to quantity and quality.

A. Quantity was as provided for by regulations, and the quality was good.

Q. How was it in Tampa?

A. As far as the rations, they were the same.

Q. How about the camp?

A. The camp was not a desirable camp. It was impossible for a person to keep himself clean.

Q. How about the hospital department of your regiment at Chickamauga and at Tampa? Do you know anything about it?

A. The medical department at both those places was all right, as far as I know. I was not sick at either place.

Q. You say you went on board the *Rio Grande* about June 8?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How well was that transport fitted up for the accommodation of troops?

A. It was not fitted up well, by any means.

Q. Were there too many men on the transport?

A. The transport was crowded.

Q. How about rations while on the transport?

A. Rations were the regular travel rations, as provided for by the regulations, and were of inferior quality as to the kind, at least; I refer to the roast beef that formed part of the rations.

Q. That was poor, was it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what way was it poor; was it spoiled?

A. No; it seemed to me to be beef that had been boiled and all the strength had been taken out and made into beef extract, and the remains of the meat put in cans after all the substance was extracted.

Q. Of course you have not any knowledge, only just what you believe by the way the beef tasted?

A. I have knowledge in that line, of course. Before I came down I was a professional cook.

Q. Did you ever handle roast beef, canned roast beef, that was different from this?

A. I have seen canned roast beef that was entirely different from what was issued.

Q. Better?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any other fault to find with the ration except the canned beef?

A. The coffee was of poor quality.

Q. Was it ground or unground?

A. Unground.

Q. Did you have means of grinding it on board ship?

A. Yes. We ground ten days' coffee before we went on board.

Q. What time did you land in Cuba, and where?

A. We landed in Cuba, at Daiquiri, on the 24th day of June.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. We went into a camp about a mile and a half from Daiquiri.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations there?

A. We got part of the rations now, field rations.

Q. What parts did you get?

A. Got the bacon, hard-tack, sugar, coffee, and tomatoes occasionally.

Q. Have any rice?

A. No, sir; not there.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Remained there, as far as I can remember, three days, I believe.

Q. How were your rations transported to you there?

A. Carried up by the men on their backs.

Q. Wasn't there any transportation there?

A. There was transportation, but it was all in use to carry supplies to the troops that were farther advanced to the front.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. We went to a camp about 15 miles farther on—I forget the name, some Spanish name—and went into camp there.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations there?

A. We got the same as before, leaving out the vegetable component of the rations; got always plenty of bacon, hard-tack, coffee, and sugar.

Q. Where did you go to from that camp?

A. We were issued three days' rations on the evening of the 30th of June; we left camp about 6 or 7 in the evening and marched at night until we got to the hill of El Poso some time during that night; we lay down in the grass and slept a couple of hours; we were awakened before daylight and told to cook breakfast; we cooked breakfast, and just about the time we got through eating breakfast we were ordered forward toward the Spanish line; that is, toward the hills of San Juan. We advanced, and when we got to the creek we took off our blankets, rolls, and haversacks. We deposited them all in the creek bottom, and left one man in charge of the equipments of three troops of the squadron. We were deployed as skirmishers, then got into the fight and went through that evening.

When we were up on the hills, I went back with 13 men to where we left the haversacks, and each man took two haversacks and a blanket roll, some men two blanket rolls, and we brought them up on to the firing line, where we were that night, and we had some supper then.

Q. Were you supplied with rations all the time in the trenches?

A. Yes, sir; we always had rations.

Q. How long did you remain in the trenches?

A. Until the 17th of July.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. We moved about 6 miles in an easterly direction to a camp called Camp Hamilton.

Q. Were you wounded?

A. I was not.

Q. Do you know anything about the care of the wounded there?

A. From what I saw when I went back that night, I saw lots of wounded men that had no care.

Q. Where were they?

A. Lying in the road and alongside of the road; all over the ground.

Q. They hadn't got back to the first-aid station even?

A. Some of them had got there; that was overcrowded.

Q. Not all of them?

A. No, sir.

Q. What means of conveying the wounded were there there?

A. There wasn't any that I saw.

Q. What was the condition of these wounded that you saw there?

A. Some of them were severely wounded and others were not. They were trying to get back.

Q. Please state whether or not the surgeons that you saw there at that station and attendants were doing all they could for the wounded.

A. They were doing all they could.

Q. How many of them were there there?

A. At that station at the creek crossing I saw two doctors and the chaplain of the Sixth Cavalry, and I believe there were five or six hospital attendants.

Q. That was right in the open field, without covering?

A. That was in the creek bottom.

Q. Dry creek?

A. No, sir; that was a good-sized creek.

Q. They were not in the water?

A. No, sir; right in the bank—kind of scooped out a little place in the bank.

Q. No covering?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hear them state whether they had medical supplies there, bandages, or not?

A. They had; most every man, or every second man at least, was supplied with a bandage that he carried on his person—an emergency bandage.

Q. Please state how well supplied you were with rations and shelter at Camp Hamilton.

A. At Camp Hamilton, after about the 22d or 23d of July, we had fresh beef and also fresh bread, and it was almost a complete ration. Sometimes they couldn't bring up potatoes, but we got nearly the full ration—sufficient for any man to exist on.

Q. What about the medical attendance there?

A. There was a lack of doctors; there was one doctor, of course; the doctor got sick; there was one doctor; he had to attend to the sick of all of the three regiments. I got sick and lay there three hours before a doctor came.

- Q. Were there any deaths in your troop there from disease?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. How many of your troop were killed and wounded?
- A. We had a captain and 2 privates wounded, and I think 5 died since.
- Q. From disease?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. None killed there?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. When did you leave Cuba, and where for?
- A. We left Cuba on the 8th day of August, on the transport *Miami*. We arrived at Montauk Point, Long Island, on the 16th.
- Q. How comfortably fitted up was the *Miami* for troops?
- A. It was a decided improvement on the *Rio Grande*.
- Q. What accommodations did the sick have?
- A. The sick had pretty good care.
- Q. What did they have for sleeping places?
- A. They had the deck to sleep on; that is all.
- Q. Were there any bunks or hammocks on?
- A. Bunks in three tiers—wooden bunks—no hammocks.
- Q. What about the rations?
- A. It was a travel ration, consisting of roast beef—canned roast beef. I was issued seven cases of it, and I didn't use one, because on the way over none of the men would eat it.
- Q. And coffee?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Rice?
- A. No rice.
- Q. What vegetables did you have?
- A. Canned tomatoes.
- Q. Was the trip more or less comfortable than it was on the *Rio Grande*?
- A. Decidedly more comfortable.
- Q. Where did you go when you arrived at Montauk Point?
- A. We went in the detention camp.
- Q. Was there any preparation made for you there?
- A. The tents were pitched.
- Q. Was the ground comfortable to camp on?
- A. Yes, sir; it was a good camp.
- Q. What arrangements were made there for the sick?
- A. I went into a hospital after I was there two days, and I got two blankets, and I laid on the floor.
- Q. What medical treatment did you get there?
- A. I got good medical treatment.
- Q. What food?
- A. I got some rice, gruel, milk.
- Q. How did you consider you were taken care of the time you were there in the hospital?
- A. I couldn't say but that I was taken care of as well as they could under the circumstances.
- Q. Did you go into any other hospital except that one?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. How long did you stay in that camp?
- A. Stayed in the hospital five days, then went on a furlough.
- Q. Where did you go on the furlough?
- A. Chicago.
- Q. How long were you gone?

A. From the 22d day of August until the 7th of September. I come up here to Fort Ethan Allen.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in getting your transportation at the station?

A. None at all.

Q. Was there very much of a crowd around the station?

A. There was.

Q. Did you see men there that were not able to travel—that were lying around there?

A. Well, I saw some pretty sick men there trying to get away.

Q. Did you notice any particular difficulty in getting transportation?

A. No. I was told to report at a certain time, and my transportation was handed me.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Twelve years and six months.

Q. Have you ever been in any Indian campaign?

A. No Indian campaign, but I have been in some scouts.

Q. How do those scouting parties compare for deprivation and suffering with this campaign that you went through in Cuba?

A. Aside from the action on the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, and leaving out the climatic conditions, I think I fared as well in Cuba as I did in some trips that I was on out West.

Q. Please state whether or not you have any particular fault to find in your treatment or the treatment of the men in your troop from the Government. If so, state what.

A. None whatsoever.

Q. Would you like to make any further statement—anything you care to say?

A. Well, I just wish to say that these deprivations and sufferings could not be avoided by anybody connected with the military service, as this expedition was fitted up in a hurry and from an entirely unprepared state, and, as far as my observation goes, we were treated about as well as we could have been, taking all the circumstances in consideration.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. GRAHAM WILSON.

Sergt. GRAHAM WILSON, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Six years, ten months, and four days.

Q. Where were you stationed at the beginning of the war with Spain?

A. Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Q. Please state in as brief a way as you can the time you left Fort Ethan Allen, where you went to, what time you arrived, when you left that point, where you went to, the time of arrival, the time of leaving that point, etc., until you got around to the United States again, without telling anything that occurred those times; just give the times.

A. We left here, I think it was, the 21st of April; arrived at Chickamauga Park, in the northern part of Georgia, on the 24th of April, I think it was, and remained there until the 11th of May. We left there and we went to Tampa, Fla., arrived there on the morning of the 13th, I think it was, and we remained there in camp at Tampa until the night of the 7th of June; we loaded on the train and went to Port Tampa and reached Port Tampa on the morning of the 8th at daylight; went

aboard the transport at Port Tampa on the morning of the 8th, and we moved out into the harbor the evening of the 10th, I think it was, and remained until the 14th; pulled out on the 14th and went to Daiquiri, Cuba. We landed at Daiquiri in the surf. Sergeant Caine and Corporal Kathan got into a boat on the 23d and landed; that was before our troop landed. Troop didn't land until the 23d. The troop landed on the 23d. We marched to a hill about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 miles from the landing at Daiquiri, and we left there on the 26th or 27th of June and went to General Wheeler's headquarters, about 6 or 7 miles, I suppose, from Santiago; camped there until the afternoon of the 30th of June; about 2.30 in the afternoon got orders to move to the front, and we went to a place called El Poso; camped there until the morning of the 1st of July. We had our camp right in the rear of the San Juan blockhouse until the 14th of July; we moved farther back on the hill and remained there until the 18th; the 18th we moved back to a place called Camp Hamilton, and we camped there until the 6th of August; and we moved, to take the boat, down to Santiago on the 6th, got on the boat on the 6th, and left Santiago on the afternoon of the 7th; arrived in Montauk Point on the 14th.

Q. Please state how well you were supplied with rations and medical attendance at Chickamauga and Tampa as to quality and quantity.

A. Well, sir, I don't know anything about the medical supplies at Tampa and Chickamauga. I suppose there were plenty of them. I was not around the hospitals there. The rations were sufficient, plenty; had no excuse about rations either one of those places.

Q. What was the name of the transport, and how well was it fitted up, upon which you went to Cuba?

A. Transport *Rio Grande*; I don't think I could say much for the transport; I have seen places that were a good deal better to ride in than that boat. It was crowded and it was not well ventilated, and the water on the boat was something horrible; it was impossible for a well man to drink it; if the man was not sick, he would be, on that boat in a few days. It was horrible; it was bad when we first got on the boat; of course it got worse all the time.

Q. What about rations?

A. We had travel rations, sir, and consisted of canned roast, called "prime roast beef;" I don't know where it got its name from; it wasn't roast beef at all; very hard thing for a man to eat it; he had to be extraordinarily hungry; I don't think a man could get hungry enough to eat it; I never did; I couldn't eat it; the taste of it was enough for me. Had corned beef; the corned beef was all right. After a day or two out, had to eat it so long, it got pretty tough before we got anything else.

Q. How about the coffee?

A. It was as good, I suppose, as could have been made out of that water; but you could taste that water in the coffee, and it wasn't good. I didn't drink any of it for the last six days I was on the boat. I could not drink it.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations during the whole time you were in Cuba?

A. Well, the rations consisted of bacon, hard-tack, some canned tomatoes, and once in a long while we would get onions and a few potatoes.

Q. On the whole, while in Cuba, looking back upon it, what do you say about your supply of rations, under the circumstances?

A. I don't know exactly. I know it was a hard ration for a man to eat regularly. The men's stomachs were all ruined, I imagine, from eating the rations they had to eat; but of course I don't suppose they could have gotten rations up with the transportation that they had. They couldn't have gotten it up to the front, I don't suppose—any other different ration, only what they did give us—without having more transportation and different transportation.

Q. Were you or any members of your troop wounded?

A. No, sir.

Q. What troop was this?

A. G Troop.

Q. Who commands it?

A. Captain Hardie.

Q. Did you have occasion to visit any of the hospitals where the wounded were?

A. I passed by several of the hospitals—dressing stations, not exactly hospitals—and I was across the road from the wounded hospital. I was in the fever hospital—sent to the fever hospital myself on the 6th of July. I think it was either the 5th or the 6th, and that was just across the way from the wounded hospital.

Q. Where was that?

A. That was at General Shafter's headquarters. That was about 4 or 5 miles from the front—the fire line.

Q. What kind of treatment did you and others receive in that hospital where you were?

A. Well, it wasn't any treatment at all—what you could call treatment. I was sent there with the dysentery, and I got down to the hospital late in the afternoon, and they did not have any facilities for the hospital at all. They had shelter tents—what they call "dog tents"—buttoned together. That is all the tents they had. The doctor in charge of the hospital, he didn't have a tent when I got down there. He got a tent a day or two after, and they had 3 men in a tent—in some of those shelter tents. They were crowded, and they didn't have anybody to take care of them. It was in the mud. The men didn't have bedding. Some of them didn't bring any bedding down. They were sent down from the front. Some of them didn't have any to bring down.

Q. You mean they didn't have any blankets.

A. I mean they lost their blankets on the 1st of July and never got them again. They were sent down; didn't have any tents, blankets, ponchos, or anything; thought they were going to a hospital where they would be taken care of, I suppose. Just put them in there. If a man was able to get up and move around and do anything for himself, he could get the soup and the coffee when they would bring it around. If he was able to get up and cook bacon for himself, fry it, there was bacon there, hard-tack there, and he could get it and cook it for himself, nobody to cook it for him. I have seen men there that were not able to get up, and some of the other men that were just able to move around at all, go down to the creek and get a little water for them, give them water; and some of them didn't have cups, canteens, or anything else.

Q. Those were the sick you speak of?

A. They were the fever patients—not only fever, but all complaints.

Q. How many were there at that hospital?

A. At the time I was there I should judge there were 60 or 70 men there.

Q. How many physicians?

A. When I first got there, there were three. The day after I got there one of those physicians was sent away to the yellow-fever hospital.

Q. How long were you there before you got medicine administered to you?

A. Got it just as soon as I got in there.

Q. Then you don't mean to say you had no attention paid to you, not as far as medicine was concerned?

A. They would issue medicine as quick as a man got in there. The steward would come around and take your name and complaint, then he would give you medicine, and you would get no more attention then until the next day. The doctor would file them all in the next day, the men that were able to file in—file them in in line—and he would examine them; ask them how they felt. There was thirty-six hours there they didn't have any quinine in the camp—not a grain of quinine during that time.

Q. Plenty to eat and no one to serve it?

A. No one to serve it. There were men that went around to serve it. They had two men in there—hospital nurses or attendants. One of them would take a bucket of soup and the other would take a box of hard-tack, and they would go around, and the men that had cups were able to get it, mostly—something to get it in for themselves—they could get it. The men were sick—several hospital attendants there that were sick—knocked out with fever. They didn't have the men there to wait on them. The doctor—his name was Crampton—something of that kind—he said it was impossible for him to do everything. He could not do it all himself. I heard him make the remark he couldn't wait on them himself. He did all he could do—all that was in his power.

Q. Did you notice anything about—know anything about the hospital for the wounded—did you go there?

A. I went through there, yes, sir.

Q. What was the condition of things there?

A. Well, they had hospital tents there.

Q. Cots?

A. No, sir. There was one or two patients there that I seen had cots.

Q. Bed sacks?

A. No, sir; they had straw on the ground and blankets thrown over it; they might have had bed sacks in there, somewhere, but I did not see them; I didn't go all around, just incidentally passed through this camp and happened to look about as I passed through.

Q. How long did this condition of things last in that hospital where you were under those dog tents; how long was it before they got the other tents and got things around into shape?

A. I left there on the morning of the 11th; there were no tents there then.

Q. How many days were you there?

A. On either the 5th or 6th—wouldn't be positive which it was.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. Went back up to the front.

Q. Did you go to Camp Hamilton?

A. Yes; marched to Camp Hamilton with the troop.

Q. How were things there as to rations, shelter, etc.?

A. We got some fresh meat and bread there; I think it was about the 21st or 22d of July, the first fresh meat and bread we had since we got on the transports.

Q. Were you in the hospital there at all, at Camp Hamilton?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did you leave Cuba?

A. On the 7th of August.

Q. Where did you go to when you arrived at Montauk?

A. We went to what they called the "detention camp."

Q. Did you find any preparations made there for your reception?

A. Yes, sir; had tents and floors in them.

Q. Was the camp comfortable?

A. Yes, sir; I suppose it was as comfortable as it could be made—had no bunks or bed sacks or straw, anything of that kind; they had a floor to sleep on; some of the men slept out on the grass rather than on the floor—said they could sleep better on the grass than on the floor.

Q. How good a camp was it?

A. I believe this place where we first stopped there, this detention camp, was a good camp. I would call it a good camp for healthy people, although there are lots of swamps all over that point.

Q. But you were not in the swamp, of course?

A. No, sir; we were right alongside of them, but not in them.

Q. What were they—salt marshes?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How about rations there?

A. Rations were good; got any amount of relief supplies from the Red Cross Society—lots of rations.

Q. How long did you remain in that camp, and where did you go from there?

A. We remained in the detention camp five days, I think it was, and we moved back about three miles—I guess it was two or three miles—from the detention camp to our regimental camp.

Q. How did you find things there as to rations and shelter?

A. We had plenty of rations and plenty of tents; we had floors there after we were there four or five days; troops were detailed to make floors—put floors in the tents; got bed sacks issued there and straw issued.

Q. How did you fare for rations there?

A. Very good.

Q. Have more than the usual rations?

A. Yes, sir; any amount of Red Cross supplies there; had details going for them every day.

Q. Do you know whether or not the Government furnished anything besides the regular rations there, or not?

A. I do not; they might have done it and I not know it; I wasn't in charge of the mess.

Q. Do you know anything about the general hospital there at all?

A. No, sir; I never was near it, except to frequently pass along near the back end of the hospital; one day I was escort for the Secretary of War.

Q. What transport did you return on?

A. *Gate City*.

Q. How comfortably fitted up was that for troops?

A. Was not any preparation made in the *Gate City* for troops at all. They had to sleep on the floor down in the hold.

Q. How comfortable was it?

A. I imagine it was a pretty tough place down in the hold; I couldn't stay down there; I couldn't sleep down there myself.

Q. Where did you sleep?

A. On the top deck.

Q. How were the rations on that boat.

A. Furnished myself with my rations coming back.

Q. Do you know anything about what rations were issued to the men?

A. Yes, sir; they had the same rations as we had going down—beans, hard-tack, coffee, tomatoes, and fruit; they had some fruit, too, I think, coming back—a few boxes of pears and peaches.

Q. Do you know anything about the sick, how they were taken care of, there on the *Gate City*; what they had for food and the kind of attendance?

A. I do not know about that; but I think men that were sick were put in cabins; they did not have any mattresses or anything; they had to use their own blankets for bedding; they were not put down in the hold; there were some sick men down in the hold; as many as they could put in these cabins; I think they were filled up with the men that were the worst off; any amount of sick men that they had no room for.

Q. Looking back over your term of service and considering the want of preparation for so large an army with which our Government was confronted at the beginning of the war, what have you got to say in criticism of the War Department for your treatment and the treatment of the men?

A. That is a pretty hard question; I don't know anything about what it affects; I understand that the question is this—

Q. Of course I want to have you answer it just as you feel, because you are perfectly free to do so. You have stated things that showed suffering, privation, and deprivation which no one doubts; now, the question is, under the circumstances, whether or not you had a right to expect different treatment and more comfort, or whether, considering the exigencies and magnitude of the operations all about, you received such treatment as you might reasonably expect, or whether otherwise; that is a matter of judgment.

A. Well, I think they could have made a great deal more preparation for taking care of the men, sick and wounded. There were men that were sick, men that were wounded. I helped to carry out two—there were five in the party—on the afternoon of the 2d that were wounded on the morning of the 1st. In the bed of the San Juan River there were five dead men lying there and five wounded. We carried them out on the afternoon of the 2d, about half past 2 o'clock; they had had no attention of any kind from the morning of the 1st, when they were first wounded. They had bandages put on hastily, bandaged up with the first-aid package, and there did not seem to be anybody to look out for these men that were wounded. I think there ought to have been some preparations.

Q. You think there was not a sufficient medical organization to care for the sick and wounded for such a battle?

A. No, sir; it seemed to me that they went in with the expectation of getting nobody killed or wounded, and made no preparations for it. The men that laid around, that were not buried, until the land crabs and birds had eaten the eyes out of them, nose off; there was some cases where some men would cover them up; seen lots of them with my own eyes disfigured beyond recognition; they were buried, of course, hastily buried with what little time they had—just throw a little dirt on top of them—did not have time to dig graves. The places where they dug graves—they were very shallow—very often the stench would be something horrible.

Q. Any other criticism to make?

A. I think that is all. Never having had any experience in handling large bodies of men, anything of that kind, I would not know what to say about any of the other preparations; but I think the medical preparations were slighted a good deal. Of course, where they had to move so quick and everything, there ought to be lots of allowance made; particularly going to a sickly country and for the purpose of going into battle, it seems to me it was slighted in that department.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. JAMES T. MURPHY.

Sergt. JAMES T. MURPHY, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Twenty-eight years.

Q. Where were you at the outbreak of the war with Spain?

A. I was with the Third Cavalry troop; I left Fort Ethan Allen and went to Chickamauga; then from there to Tampa.

Q. About what time did you arrive in Chickamauga?

A. I don't remember, sir, now, exactly what time it was.

Q. What month was it?

A. April.

- Q. How long did you remain there?
A. I don't remember that, sir. My memory is very poor. Wasn't there very long.
- Q. How good a camp did you have there?
A. Had a good camp.
- Q. How was the supply of rations there?
A. Had plenty.
- Q. Any medical attendance?
A. All good, as far as I see.
- Q. Where did you go from there?
A. Went to Port Tampa.
- Q. What kind of a camp did you have there?
A. The camp was very poor, sandy, and this black dust—very dusty.
- Q. What about the supply of rations there?
A. Plenty.
- Q. Medical attendance?
A. Yes, sir; good.
- Q. How about the water?
A. The water, sir, was good, as far as I see. It was warm; come through pipes on top of the ground, warm. It was good water, as far as I see.
- Q. About what time did you leave Tampa?
A. I don't recollect.
- Q. What ship did you go on?
A. Went over on the *Rio Grande*.
- Q. With your troop?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How was the *Rio Grande* fitted up for the comfort of troops?
A. There were wooden bunks made down between decks. Some of the men slept on the decks, fixed out pretty well.
- Q. How comfortable were you?
A. Well, I was pretty comfortable—what I would call very comfortable. Of course, we had no mattresses; bunks was made of boards. I have seen a great deal worse places than that, a great deal worse. It was crowded there; too many on the boat, that is one thing sure; we were crowded; if it hadn't been for that we would have been all right.
- Q. How about medical attendance?
A. I don't know; didn't see any of them at all. I was sick, but not sick enough to go to a doctor.
- Q. And the rations?
A. Rations were very poor. At least I didn't like them. Had some of this canned beef, what they call "roast beef." That was bad, very poor.
- Q. Were they fresh?
A. It seemed to be old; standing for a long time; it wasn't fresh. Also some of the canned beans wasn't good.
- Q. How was your hard bread?
A. The hard bread was all right.
- Q. You landed at Daiquiri, I suppose, with your troop?
A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Where did you go from there?
A. We went into camp just outside of the landing upon a little knoll.
- Q. How well supplied with rations were you there?
A. Had plenty of rations.
- Q. How did you get them; were they brought to you?
A. Brought off from the boat, and then details sent down to the wharf after them.

Q. You didn't have any transportation, then, to bring them up?

A. No, sir; men had to carry them.

Q. Where did you go to from there?

A. We went about 8 or 9 miles from there, and went into camp, where we camped about four days and a half, to July 1.

Q. How were you supplied with rations there?

A. Had a great plenty, sir, there; hard-tack and bacon; that is all.

Q. Did you have coffee?

A. Yes, sir; coffee and sugar.

Q. For tentage, what did you have?

A. Had no tentage; only shelter tents.

Q. You pitched those, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you and your troop in the fight?

A. The first day, sir; I got wounded the first day.

Q. Your troop is?

A. C, Captain Johnson.

Q. Whereabouts were you wounded?

A. I was shot through the arm and hit in the breast with a piece of shell.

Q. On what portion of the field were you that time?

A. By the creek they call "Bloody Bend."

Q. Was it there that your field hospital was established?

A. No, sir; that was farther down; that was about, I should judge, 5 or 6 miles from there.

Q. I mean the first aid?

A. Yes, sir; right there. We were right on this creek.

Q. What medical treatment did you get there for your wound?

A. I just got it bandaged up; arm bandaged; bandaged down here [indicating].

Q. Where did you go to, then?

A. Went down to the division hospital.

Q. How did you get there?

A. I walked, sir. Then I walked from there on down to Siboney that night: got there at 6 o'clock.

Q. How long a walk is that?

A. Fourteen miles. The worst of it was the creeks we had to wade through.

Q. No means of transportation?

A. Yes; had wagons, but they were so rough I couldn't ride in them. I got out, myself, and three more men; rode about a mile. The road was so rough we got out and walked. That is all the transportation I see—6-mule teams.

Q. Did you have food that time?

A. Yes; hard-tack and bacon.

Q. Did you stop at the division hospital?

A. Yes; stopped there just to get my wounds dressed. The doctors there attended to me, dressed my wounds, and sent me along down.

Q. What was the condition there at the hospital?

A. It was pitiful; a great many there; there was wounded hallooing and suffering; the doctors did all they could, and the nurses had to take them in their turns as they came to them.

Q. How many wounded were there there, do you think?

A. I couldn't say, but a good many.

Q. Lying on the ground?

A. Yes, sir; lying on the ground; about half-past 1 o'clock, when I got there, in the day.

Q. What number of doctors were there there?

A. Two, I think; I see two doctors at this division hospital.

Q. How many tents did they have up?

A. Four, as near as I can remember.

Q. Did they have an operating table, etc.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you got back to this general hospital, what condition did you find that in?

A. They had a few tents up, but not many, on that first night; but the next day they put up a great many of them, as fast as the wounded came in; then they had plenty of doctors—five or six—at the operating tables.

Q. Plenty of tentage there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have any cots?

A. Yes, sir; all had cots.

Q. Did they have any sheets?

A. No, sir; nothing of the kind as I saw.

Q. Any floors to the tents?

A. No, sir.

Q. But managed to make them comfortable there?

A. Yes, sir; all comfortable under canvas, and then cots.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Until the 5th of July; went there the evening of the 1st, stayed there till the 5th of July.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. Came to McPherson Barracks on the way.

Q. Atlanta?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What boat did you come on?

A. On the *Cherokee*.

Q. How was that fitted up?

A. Just the same kind of boat as I went over on; tiers of wooden bunks, one tier above the other.

Q. Was that the way the wounded were obliged to sleep?

A. Yes, sir; no mattresses on; just on the boards and a blanket, etc.; furnished us blankets to sleep on.

Q. What did you have for rations on that boat?

A. We had beans and this canned beef; same kind we had going over.

Q. Did you have any supplies from the Red Cross or any other societies?

A. No, sir; nothing but this lime juice, bottles.

Q. Have any soups?

A. Oh, yes; we had soups, tomato soup, bean soup.

Q. Any jellies or anything?

A. No, sir; didn't see any jellies. That is the only thing I see.

Q. Beef tea?

A. No, sir.

Q. How did you find things at McPherson Barracks?

A. Everything was all good there.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. I got there on the 12th, and I left there on the 3d of August.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. I came to Fort Ethan Allen.

Q. Have you been on the frontier?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Indian campaigns?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did the suffering of this campaign compare with the Indian campaigns?

A. Well, sir, it was worse on this one than on any Indian campaign.

Q. Were you ever wounded on an Indian campaign?

A. No, sir; never was wounded; been in three or four skirmishes, though.

Q. I suppose it makes some difference to a man whether he is wounded or not, about suffering?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Considering the time which this army went to Cuba, and the time that there was for preparation, what, in your judgment, could have been done to make the men more comfortable than was done?

A. Well, sir, as far as I can see and judge, I don't think there could have been any more done than what there was done. I think those men did what they could. I can't say it could have been done any better in the time they had to get ready.

Q. You think the suffering, then, do you, that was caused was unavoidable?

A. Yes, sir; unavoidable, as far as I could see. I have often spoken of it. I don't see how it could have been helped—how they could have done any better.

Q. Was your wound well taken care of?

A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. Do you think of anything you would like to say from your experience?

A. Well, sir, nothing only in regard to the rations. This beef—you know, we had that there—is a very poor substitute for ration with men; the only way that it is fit to eat, when you have a chance, is to cook it. We couldn't cook it, and to eat it out of the can, it wasn't wholesome at all; lots of men threw it overboard—couldn't eat it.

BURLINGTON, VT., November 4, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. FRANK CAINE.

Sergt. FRANK CAINE, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Where were you stationed at the outbreak of the war with Spain?

A. Fort Ethan Allen.

Q. You left there with your troop, I suppose, and went to Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And from there to Tampa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And went with your troop to Cuba?

A. On the transport *Rio Grande*.

Q. While you were stationed at Chickamauga, please state whether or not you were well supplied with rations and with comfortable quarters.

A. Yes, sir; we were supplied very well at Chickamauga.

Q. Please state as to the condition of those things in Tampa.

A. Things were about the same in Tampa.

Q. Do you remember the date that you embarked on the *Rio Grande*?

A. I can't remember the dates.

Q. It was at the same time that your troop and the other regiment went there?

A. Yes, sir; Third and Sixth Cavalry, both on the boat.

Q. Please state what accommodations you had on the *Rio Grande*.

A. I considered they were not very good and we were too crowded on that boat.

Q. Where were you obliged to sleep?

A. Well, where we had wooden bunks made; just about room enough there; wasn't hardly room enough to turn over, some of them; they were three or four tiers high between decks; ventilation was very bad.

Q. Did you have any hammocks?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did many of the men occupy the deck of the vessel?

A. Yes, sir; as many as could get up there—as many as could get on the deck—they got there.

Q. What were your facilities for cooking your rations on board the ship?

A. There was none. We carried what they call travel rations; we got the coffee cooked; that was all.

Q. Was there any other portion of the ration that you had that needed cooking?

A. No, sir; travel rations.

Q. What did you have for medical attendance, or did you need any—your troop?

A. There was a sick call every morning at 8 o'clock and there were two surgeons there. Any time during the day that a man was sick he could go to the surgeon and tell him.

Q. How long were you on this transport?

A. I can't remember, either, the number of days we were on.

Q. You landed with your troop, I suppose?

A. In Daiquiri.

Q. How did you get your rations there at your first encampment?

A. I had a detail of men, about a mile and a half, and carried them up to the camp on our backs.

Q. Wasn't there any means of transportation there?

A. They were putting the wagons together and getting the pack trains together, and at the present time I don't think they could very well have done any better than they did.

Q. Did you have plenty of rations there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What did you have for tentage there?

A. Shelter tents; each man had a half shelter tent.

Q. How comfortable could you make yourselves in those?

A. Very comfortable in a country where it didn't rain very hard.

Q. Was it rainy or not?

A. First few days, no, sir.

Q. How was it after that?

A. After the 1st and 2d of July there was considerable rain.

Q. But not much rain previous to the battle?

A. Not previous to the battle, there wasn't.

Q. Where did you go after your first encampment?

A. We marched—I can't think of the name of the place now—where General Wheeler's headquarters were.

Q. Marched with your troop, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that near or in sight of Santiago?

A. It was in sight; from the adjoining hills around there we could see Santiago.

Q. How about the supply of rations at that point?

A. We left on the 30th then to move up toward Santiago; each man had three days' rations—the regular ration—what a man gets in the field.

Q. Did he keep his rations?

A. The troop I belonged to, they kept their rations; they put all their rations down in their blankets, and detailed a noncommissioned officer and two men to stay with them. After the fighting had stopped, in the evening, the troop went back and got their blankets and rations.

Q. How was it on the firing line; did you have rations there sufficient?

A. My troop was with General Wheeler's body guard; we were right back of the firing line during the fight.

Q. Do you know anything about the supply of rations to the men on the firing line of your regiment?

A. They claimed that, and, of course, they were, a little short there. Some days they didn't get quite the full ration.

Q. Please state as to the quality of the ration generally during your term of service in this war.

A. Sometimes during the campaign the hard-tack wasn't very good; of course, it rained; some of them got a little moldy.

Q. Any more than could have been expected in that damp, warm climate?

A. I don't think it could be helped under those circumstances.

Q. Do you know anything about the hospitals or the medical department at all?

A. There were surgeons there with us where my troop was, at General Wheeler's headquarters. Any time the men were sick they could go to the surgeon; he seemed to treat them.

Q. Did you see the field hospital at all?

A. No, sir; I never was into it.

Q. Did you see the division hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then you have no knowledge of the hospitals there at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. After the battle you went to Fort Hamilton, did you?

A. After the surrender, yes, sir; we marched about 5 or 6 miles to a camp called Camp Hamilton.

Q. What kind of shelter did you have there?

A. After the transport was unloaded we got our tents; those conical, wall tents we had then, and shelter tents, also.

Q. What was the health of your troop while you were there?

A. A great many of them sick; 6 of my troop had yellow fever, 2 of them died, and most all of them were affected with this malaria fever; most every man in the troop.

Q. Did they receive proper medical attendance?

A. There was a doctor there; 8 o'clock every morning the sick were marched down to the doctor. Of course, they got medical treatment. They claimed they got nothing but quinine all the time. I suppose that was the medicine that was, perhaps, necessary for them.

Q. Do you know whether the sick had other food; that is, soups, jellies, etc.?

A. Yes, sir; after those relief societies sent them there.

Q. Was that after going to Camp Hamilton or before?

A. After we got to Camp Hamilton.

Q. Were you sick?

A. Yes, sir; never went on the sick report, though. I just treated myself with quinine. Never went near a doctor. I had quinine of my own, and I used it.

Q. What transport did you go north on?

A. *Gate City*.

Q. Were you with your troop?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What other troops were on that boat?

A. There were three other troops of the Third Cavalry and Sixth Cavalry, and General Sumner in command.

Q. What time did you leave Santiago?

A. We left on the 3d or 4th of August, I think it was. We landed in Long Island on the 14th.

Q. Then Captain Hunter came much later, didn't he?

A. Yes, sir; he came later.

Q. How was the *Gate City* fitted up for the comfort of the men?

A. It was a great deal better than the *Rio Grande*.

Q. What facilities did you have for cooking there?

A. Each troop was allowed certain hours at night for cooking in the galley.

Q. Please state whether you and your troop were comfortable on that trip or not.

A. I couldn't say they were comfortable, because where they had to sleep, down on decks, it wasn't very good; they had to lay on the floor. I think the ship was used for a cattle boat previous to that and didn't smell very good on there; had to use carbolic acid and all kinds of disinfectants to keep the smell down.

Q. Was it clean?

A. It was pretty clean.

Q. Were there any bunks or hammocks?

A. No, sir; nothing only just the floor.

Q. How was the supply of water?

A. Much better than the *Rio Grande*, and we were not near as crowded.

Q. Was there real suffering?

A. No, sir; I didn't see no real suffering.

Q. How about the care of the sick, medical supplies, etc., medical attendance?

A. Looked to me as if it was all right; sick call every morning, and men all went up there; seemed to be marked "quarters" if they were sick; men all got medicine.

Q. Did you hear much complaint among the men as to the treatment?

A. No, sir; I didn't.

Q. Where did you go when you landed at Montauk, that is, what time in August did you land there?

A. About the 14th. We went into what they called the "detention camp" there. They had tents there for us with floors, in very good shape.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Remained about four days in the detention camp, then we moved up into the regular camp.

Q. Were there any tents prepared for you there?

A. Tents were up. There were no floors. They put in floors as soon as they could possibly do it.

Q. Did you have any bed sacks?

A. Not for some days after we got there; then we were issued bed sacks.

Q. Did you have occasion to go to the hospitals there in Montauk?

A. Not anything more than the regimental hospital; used to carry the sick report there sometimes.

Q. What did you have for a regimental hospital?

A. I think either 3 or 4 hospital tents.

Q. They have cots?

A. Not all of them; some had to sleep on the ground—floor in the tents there.

Q. Did they have sufficient medical attendance, medical supplies, there?

A. Yes, sir; I think they did. I never heard any man complain but what there was enough in the hospital.

Q. Did you go to the general hospital at all—general camp?

A. No, sir; no more than to pass by it.

Q. When did you leave Montauk?

A. I forget the date now.

Q. Did you return with your troop here right direct from there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Twenty-one years.

Q. From your experience and considering the suddenness with which this war

was declared and the number of men that were put into the service, state whether or not you or the men of your troop had reason to find fault with your treatment.

A. No, sir; I don't think they could do any better than they did. I have been on Indian campaigns, right in this country, where I suffered a great deal more for the want of something to eat than I did in that campaign; right here in Wyoming and Arizona—a great deal more.

Q. You know what soldiering is?

A. Yes, sir; a great many of those men that went hungry there, they threw their rations away; didn't carry them. I know that to be a positive fact; threw their haversacks down and left them on the road, and went around afterwards to get some of our men that had them; and also blankets—threw their blankets away.

Q. If you have any statement in particular that you want to make in regard to anything, I should be glad to hear you.

A. No, sir; I have none to make.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. HENRY KOCH.

Sergt. HENRY KOCH, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY :

Q. Please state where you were at the outbreak of the war with Spain.

A. I was at Chickamauga at the time of the declaration of the war.

Q. Where did you go from to Chickamauga?

A. Jefferson Barracks.

Q. What time did you arrive at Chickamauga?

A. I couldn't tell; about the 21st—I know that.

Q. You can state about, if you can not tell the exact date.

A. Left Jefferson Barracks on the 18th—about the 21st of April, I think.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Remained about three weeks, I think.

Q. Then where did you go from there?

A. To Tampa, Fla.

Q. Please state what kind of a camp you had there at Chickamauga.

A. Very good camp.

Q. Was it in the open or in the woods?

A. In the open.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations there?

A. Very good.

Q. And clothing?

A. Had all the clothing we needed.

Q. Water?

A. Water was good.

Q. How good a camp did you have in Tampa?

A. Dry, sandy, and dusty. Not so good as in Chickamauga.

Q. How about the supply of rations there?

A. Had plenty of rations there.

Q. What was the medical attendance of Chickamauga and Tampa as to efficiency, etc.?

A. Very good.

Q. Have you any fault to find with the condition of things at Chickamauga or Tampa?

A. No, sir.

Q. When did you leave Tampa?

A. Left Tampa the first part of June.

Q. Where did you go from Tampa?

A. Port Tampa.

Q. And from there?

A. Went on board the *Rio Grande* for Cuba.

Q. How was the *Rio Grande* fitted up?

A. Very poor.

Q. What accommodations were there?

A. We had no accommodations. To begin, we were supplied with ten days' travel rations, and our travel rations ran out. We had some field rations we had saved and we had to cook that; we cooked that at night, and ate it cold; couldn't cook it in the daytime—the steward wouldn't allow us.

Q. Did you have coffee?

A. Had coffee; very poor.

Q. Was it ground or unground?

A. Ground coffee—no, it was unground; we had to grind it ourselves.

Q. What about the medical department on board that ship?

A. The medical department on board that ship was all right, so far as I know.

Q. How much discomfort and suffering was there on board?

A. It was too crowded, and the bunks we had to sleep in were too narrow, and there was no ventilation hardly—was not enough for the number of men that were there.

Q. What time did you land in Cuba, and where did you go after landing?

A. After landing we went 3 miles inland and we camped out for three days.

Q. How did you get your rations there? How were they supplied to you?

A. We carried them with us.

Q. Did you have plenty of rations there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you move from there?

A. From there we moved up to within 7 or 8 miles of Santiago.

Q. Do you remember what time in the month it was, what day of the month?

A. Yes, sir; it was on the 24th day of June, after the battle, when the Rough Riders had a battle; Rough Riders and First Cavalry had a battle.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. From there we moved up to—I don't know what they called that place—El Poso.

Q. In the mean time were you supplied with rations right along?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you take any part, you or your troop, in the fight?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was on what day?

A. First of July.

Q. Did you carry your rations into the fight?

A. Yes, sir; we were supplied with three days' rations, and in the morning about 10 o'clock it got so hot, everybody was sweating, we were ordered to put them in one pile, to put our rations and our blankets in one pile on the creek, and we left our rations and we went forward then to take that San Juan Hill and we got up to it. After we got up there we didn't get anything to eat until the afternoon of the 2d.

Q. Nothing brought up to you?

A. No, sir; nothing brought up to us. That was from the morning of the 1st until the 2d, about 4 o'clock; that is the first time we got anything to eat.

Q. Anything, at all?

A. No, sir; continually under fire the whole time.

Q. Couldn't get back to get it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you leave your blankets, etc., in charge of anyone?

A. Yes, one man left. It seems he ran off, got scared; when we got back there to get it there was nothing left; most all our clothes—there was a first-aid station, put on the first bandage, was right on the creek along by our pile. It was claimed that the doctors ordered the hospital nurses to go over and get anything they needed for the wounded.

Q. Do you think that is so?

A. No, I think the Cubans got it.

Q. How long did you stay in the trenches?

A. We stayed in the trenches till 6 o'clock of the 3d of July; then we were changed from our position, from the right of San Juan Hill to the center.

Q. Did you get enough rations after the evening of the 2d, from that time onward?

A. No, sir, not quite enough; we got it; most of the hard bread was mildewed, got wet and then dried up again. The roast beef we couldn't eat it any more; we had it for seventeen days on board the transport; after we got on land we still got it; couldn't eat it; it went against us.

Q. Too much of it?

A. Too much of it.

Q. Was it anything strange that the hard bread got a little bad, considering the rains and climate?

A. No, sir; nothing strange. I suppose it couldn't be helped on account of the rain—rained every afternoon there.

Q. Were there any killed or wounded in your troop?

A. Yes; one was wounded and one died right off. We had 1 man killed and 11 wounded.

Q. Do you know anything about the care the wounded received?

A. No, sir; I wasn't wounded myself. From what I could hear they had very poor treatment; the doctor couldn't attend to them all; only one doctor—carried them in one right after the other—only one doctor, he couldn't do it.

Q. Who was the captain of your troop?

A. Captain Hunter.

Q. Where did you go from there after you got out of the trenches?

A. After we got out of the trenches we went through El Caney; we went about 6 miles from that place, where we camped on San Juan Hill, towards the right—Camp Hamilton.

Q. How did you fare there for rations?

A. Very bad for a while.

Q. What were the bad rations you got?

A. Hard-tack and the roast beef; the more we eat of it the worse it got; nobody would eat it any more; I saw a whole pile thrown away, couldn't eat it, everybody was sick. If we had had something else good to eat I don't suppose that a man would have been taken sick.

Q. Did you get anything from the Red Cross there?

A. No, sir.

Q. How about the care of the sick there, what provisions were made?

A. Very poor, couldn't get medicine.

Q. Did you have a surgeon or more than one?

A. There was one surgeon from the Rough Riders, I don't know what his name is; our surgeon took sick, the one we had; we had to go to the Rough Riders; he treated us.

Q. Did you have any hospital-corps men nurses?

A. We had some nurses, but our whole band was detailed as nurses; they had to take care of the sick; the sick fared worse in the hospital than they did if they were left with the troops. Of course we could take better care of them than the band men could; we could cook, have something when they couldn't.

Q. Do you know anything, from your own observation, about how these wounded were treated back there, did you go back to see?

A. No, sir, except on the first start. In the morning when the battle started we were supposed to be reserved, but after that we were on the first line. We had no reserve.

Q. The place under fire was reserved for you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When did you come back to the United States

A. We left Cuba on the 8th of August.

Q. Where did you go to?

A. Went to Montauk Point.

Q. What transport did you return on?

A. On the *Miami*.

Q. How well was she fitted up?

A. She was a little better fitted up than the *Rio Grande*, but very poor.

Q. How about the food?

A. Very poor.

Q. How about medical attendance?

A. There was one doctor for the Rough Riders and our squadron. We had one squadron on, and the Rough Riders were on.

Q. What part of the food was poor, if any, particularly?

A. The roast beef. Nobody could eat it.

Q. You had got all the roast beef you wanted?

A. Yes, sir. We threw it overboard. We couldn't even smell it any more, we had so much of it.

Q. How was the hard bread?

A. The hard bread was a little better on board the ship—was pretty good.

Q. Do you know anything about the care of the sick; that is, as to their rations; whether they had anything you didn't have, as to soups, etc.?

A. These men that was marked "sick," they didn't get any extra. We cooked some rice—we had some rice. We used to cook some rice, but we had to pay the ship's cook—paid him almost \$2 to cook one meal of rice on that ship. We had to get out at night to cook it.

Q. What about the water?

A. Very poor.

Q. Did any of your men die en route?

A. No, sir.

Q. How much complaint was there among the men on that trip?

A. Everybody was complaining. They would like to have had some cheese and bologna—something else in place of that roast beef.

Q. How would lager beer have done—would that be all right?

A. I think if we had had some of that it wouldn't have been so bad.

Q. When you landed at Montauk Point, where did you go to from there?

A. We went into the detention camp.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Six days.

Q. Was that camp prepared for you—tents pitched?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you get along there for rations?

A. First rate.

Q. And medical treatment?

A. Anything we wanted; had all we wanted and more than we wanted.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. Went into camp at Camp Wikoff.

Q. How did you fare there?

A. First rate.

Q. Had rations to burn, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir; had plenty; all kinds of rations.

Q. What do you think about that camp as a camping place?

A. I think it is a very nice place for a camp.

Q. Did you have any occasion to go into the hospital there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Don't know anything about the hospital?

A. No, sir; I was sick myself, but I didn't go to a hospital.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Seventeen years.

Q. Have you been on the plains?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does that Cuban campaign compare for deprivation, for suffering, with some of the campaigns you have been in on the plains?

A. I have fared worse in the Indian campaigns than in this, except as to the transports.

Q. In your judgment, as an old soldier, considering the suddenness with which this war came upon us, and the condition of the various departments at the time the war broke out, what do you think could have been done for you and your men more than was done?

A. We ought to have had more medicine.

Q. You think that might have been done, even under the conditions?

A. Yes, sir; I think they could do that—send quinine. I know I sent into Santiago after they surrendered and bought some quinine; and if I could buy it, they could get it.

Q. Anything else besides that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then, aside from the medical supplies, you haven't any particular criticisms to make?

A. No, sir.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. BARTHOLOMEW MULHERN.

Sergt. BARTHOLOMEW MULHERN, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By GOVERNOR WOODBURY:

Q. Where were you at the opening of the war with Spain?

A. Fort Ethan Allen.

Q. Give as near as you can the day when you left there, and where you went to.

A. We left Fort Ethan Allen about half past 2 the 21st day of April, this present year; left for Chickamauga Park.

Q. Arrived there about what time?

A. I couldn't tell, sir; it was about the 23d.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Stopped there until about the 11th of May.

Q. How good a camp did you have while you were there?

A. I thought it was a first-rate camp.

Q. Were you in the open or in the woods?

A. In the open.

Q. How were you supplied with rations there?

A. Well, we had regular Government rations, as we always had, potatoes, onions, bacon, hard-tack, and bread sometimes.

Q. How was the water there?

A. There was a creek running down at the foot of our camp. We used that to water our horses. We used that sometimes to drink, but after we were there a few days they hauled water from the spring and put it in barrels.

Q. What is the name of that creek?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. When did you leave Chickamauga—about what time?

A. I think it was on the 11th of May; not certain.

Q. Where did you go to?

A. To Tampa, Fla.

Q. How long did you remain in Tampa?

A. We stayed there until the 8th of June. We broke camp at about 10 o'clock of the 7th of June. The railroad runs right by the camp, and we stayed there until about daylight of the 8th.

Q. How good a camp did you have in Tampa?

A. That is a good camp we had; so is the water there. They had a water system put in there. I thought it was pretty good water; didn't find any fault about the water.

Q. How about the rations?

A. Same kind of rations.

Q. How about medical attendance at both places?

A. I never was sick, sir; I never got around to the hospital.

Q. Was there any criticism in regard to the medical department there?

A. No; I never heard any.

Q. Upon what transport did you go?

A. *Rio Grande*.

Q. And went to what place?

A. Place they called Daiquiri, I think it was.

Q. And landed there about what time?

A. Landed on the 22d.

Q. Did your troop land at that time?

A. No, sir. I landed. I was supposed to land with my troop and headquarters, but the colonel said there was room for two more men in the boat, and we just got in. We wanted to get off the *Rio Grande*. Got on the boat and then on shore.

Q. How comfortable was the *Rio Grande* fitted up for men?

A. It wasn't comfortable at all. They were crowded, and the people in the lower hold, as soon as the water got rough, they had to close those two side doors. That was almost the only means of ventilation. When they were closed, why, there wasn't enough there; wasn't hardly any. I happened to be up higher and pretty well fixed.

Q. How about the rations on the boat?

A. We had cooked rations, roast beef; that is, canned roast beef and corned beef.

Q. Was that good?

A. Don't like the roast beef; don't think it is any good; corned beef was all right.

Q. Altogether, then, it was rather of an uncomfortable trip was it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you a good sailor?

A. I never was seasick, but I considered the days that I spent on the *Rio Grande* as the worst part of my existence; awful glad to get off of it?

Q. After you landed where did you go?

A. We went about a mile and a half from that little town on the bank up on quite a large knoll.

Q. Did you pitch your tents there?

A. Put up our shelter tents.

Q. How were you supplied with rations there?

A. Well, leaving the boat they were supposed to have two days' rations, and there was some hitch in getting off the boat, and when they got off they didn't have two days' rations; only had about one, I guess. When we got up on that hill, just sent a detail back to shore; big bundle of rations already landed there. A detail from each troop got their rations and brought them up to us. They were split up there—divided—gave each man three days' rations.

Q. How good were those rations?

A. They were just the same; that is, the hard-tack was all right, and the roast beef we didn't like; those of us who got corned beef found it all right.

Q. Did you have rice there?

A. No; never carry rice. Had beans, corned beef, roast beef, coffee, and sugar.

Q. How was the medical attendance there?

A. Didn't need any there; nobody sick.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. We went to—I don't remember the name of the camp—some called it 17 miles, others called it 12. We marched it in one day. I couldn't judge. I am not used to walking, used to riding a horse, and I thought it was about 25. I guess it was about 12 miles.

Q. How long did you stay in that place?

A. We stayed there until the 29th of June.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations there?

A. About the same; we had plenty of hard-tack, plenty of that and roast beef and some corned beef, coffee, and sugar.

Q. What did you do after the 29th?

A. We were supposed to leave there at 4 o'clock of the 29th. We marched down onto the road and we sat down on the bank waiting for the rest of our people to go by until about 10 o'clock that night, and we followed them up, and about 2 o'clock in the morning we got into what they called El Poso, and there we camped till morning.

Q. What day was that?

A. The 29th.

Q. What did you do after that?

A. We had three days' rations, then, in our haversacks. In the morning—Grimes's battery was camped—they came up during the night. We were right where they were. He started in there and told us to get out. We started down the hill, cooked our breakfast, the Spanish started shooting, got uncomfortable for us around there, and we went forward, went up toward this San Juan Hill. When we come to the first crossing of the creek we were ordered to stack our haversacks and blankets in a pile, and we left a man there to take charge of them, and we pulled out with our canteens and arms and ammunition.

Q. Where did your troop go?

A. We were about, I should judge, 350 yards from the foot of the San Juan Hill. We stayed around there all day until about half past 1, when we went up on the hill.

Q. Did you have the colors?

A. Yes, sir; I was up around there, went up ahead of most of them; then there were lots of others that came from all sides; all of them wanted to go up; didn't see any that didn't.

Q. Did you find your rations that you left down there?

A. Yes; we came back after ours. A captain sent a detail back—seven men and a corporal.

Q. Who was the captain of the troop?

A. Captain Ripley. He sent them back in the night.

Q. Did you have the same rations up in the trenches that you had previous to that?

A. No, I made a mistake; it was on the night of the 2d we sent for our rations; didn't have any on the night of the 1st, only a few hard-tack, but the night of the 2d we got our haversacks and most of our blankets; then, after that, we were supplied pretty regularly; wasn't anybody that suffered from hunger. Sometimes we would have lots of bacon, sometimes we would have beef; generally we had coffee and hard-tack, of course. We didn't have potatoes or onions, but there wasn't anybody suffering; got along first rate.

Q. Were there any wounded in your troop?

A. Yes, sir. The first part of the morning we had 1 man killed and about 8 wounded.

Q. Can you tell me about the care of the wounded?

A. No, sir; I kept up along there at the front all the time; didn't see what they did with them.

Q. How long did you remain in the trenches?

A. We stayed there until the 17th; we were encamped on the side of the hill; the trenches were up on the top of the hill. We used to go in a troop at a time on our turn; sometimes they would have two—put in two troops. When things got right bad they put in four; we didn't mind that part of it.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. Went to Camp Hamilton.

Q. How were you supplied there with tentage and rations and medical attendance?

A. After we were there about three days we got our regular conical wall tents, and about, I should judge, the 21st or 22d they commenced to send in beef there and potatoes and bread and everything else, and we lived first rate.

Q. How about medical attendance there?

A. I never was sick. We had 115 men sick in the regiment. Some of them were in what they called "in quarters;" some in the hospital.

Q. Did they receive proper care?

A. I shouldn't say so.

Q. When did you leave Cuba?

A. The part of the regiment that I was with left about the 7th of August; that is, we left camp and we got on a boat the 7th, and we left on the 8th on the *Miami*.

Q. How well fitted up was the *Miami* for troops?

A. Pretty good. Only fault we could find was, on either one of the boats, they couldn't make coffee or didn't have proper facilities for making it. We never did get good coffee on any of the boats.

Q. How about rations?

A. We had some rations. We started from Tampa with hard-tack. Some of it got a little moldy. We had a whole lot of it when we got back to Key West, and threw the other overboard.

Q. Do you know whether anything extra was furnished for the sick on board or not, in the way of soups, jellies, etc.?

A. Yes. The reason I know that, there was a friend of mine that carried our other flag; he got awfully sick on the boat, and I went over to Dr. Frawley, a doctor attached to the *Rough Riders*—they were on the same boat—and they used to give me beef tea and several other things for this sergeant.

Q. What time did you land at Montauk Point?

A. We got into the bay on the 14th, and we landed on the 15th of August.

Q. Where did you go when you landed?

A. We went to what they call the detention camp, about a mile and a half from the dock.

Q. What means of transportation were there for those who were not able to walk?

A. There were some ambulances there, some escort wagons; I don't know what they were there for. We got rid of most all our sick men at that time, and if there was anybody left—I was at the head of the regiment, of course—I didn't see them.

Q. What preparations were made for your coming?

A. A tents were pitched there; supposed to be four men in a tent. Some of them had floors, but ours didn't.

Q. What were the hospital accommodations there?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Rations?

A. Well, there we commenced to get everything; we threw away all this roast beef, hard-tack, and quit it altogether; got everything we wanted, and I think a little more.

Q. How long did you stay in that camp?

A. Stayed five days in that part of the camp.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. Down farther, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther.

Q. To the general camp?

A. General camp; cavalry division camp.

Q. How did you fare there as to quarters and rations?

A. There we had our own tents: well, we got, in addition to the Government rations—the Government bought a lot of stuff—canned goods of all kinds; then the Red Cross and the Massachusetts Aid Society sent in other supplies. I was acting first sergeant at the time, and used to have my tent full, giving it out; everything came there—everything that anybody would want, and wound up by being sent two or three cases of whisky; I thought we were pretty well fixed there.

Q. Did you throw that away with the roast beef?

A. No, sir; we issued that three times a day to the sick men.

Q. Do you know anything about the hospitals there?

A. No; three hospitals there; I never went near any.

Q. You were not sick at all?

A. No, sir; I was a little sick when I came back here; not down there.

Q. How long have you been in service?

A. Nearly nineteen years.

Q. Have you been in any of the Indian campaigns?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How does this campaign that you were through compare for suffering and deprivation with some of the Indian campaigns that you have been in?

A. Well, leaving the climatic part of it out, I have often done a great deal harder service out in Arizona, many times.

Q. As an old soldier, having seen the service you have, considering the suddenness with which the war was brought upon the country, and the condition of the several departments—Commissary, Quartermaster's, and Ordnance departments—at the time and the demand that was made upon them for supplies, state whether or not, in your judgment, everything was done that the men could reasonably expect, and if not, state wherein?

A. To the best of my belief, I think that the department that I had dealings

with—that was only the Subsistence Department—could not have done any better than they did.

Q. What do you think of Camp Wikoff as a camp?

A. I think it is a nice camp, fine camp; couldn't be better.

Q. Do you think of anything else you can say that would be of any interest to our commission in connection with your service during this war?

A. No, sir; I don't think of anything.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. JOHN OUELLETTE.

Sergt. JOHN OUELLETTE, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. I have been in the service twelve years and eight months within a few days.

Q. Where were you stationed at the outbreak of the war with Spain?

A. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Q. What time did you leave there; where did you go?

A. We left there on the 19th of April, 1898, and went from there to Chickamauga Park, Ga.

Q. How long did you remain at Chickamauga Park?

A. About a month, as near as I can remember it.

Q. Where did you camp there; in the open or in the woods?

A. We camped in the open, but there was some shade right alongside of our camp.

Q. Please state how well supplied you were there with rations while in Chickamauga Park.

A. Had plenty of rations.

Q. How about the water supply?

A. Well, the water was rather scarce.

Q. Where did you get your water from?

A. From a well, sir.

Q. What time did you go to Tampa?

A. We went to Tampa, sir, in May. I think about the 11th of May.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Until the 7th of June, sir.

Q. How good a camp did you have there?

A. It was a very good camp. I liked it better than at Chickamauga.

Q. Please state how well supplied you were with rations there.

A. Plenty of rations.

Q. And the water supply?

A. For the first few days they hadn't completed laying the pipes, and we were rather short of water; but after about a week had plenty of water, although the water was very warm; still we had ice. We were supplied with plenty of ice and the water was very good.

Q. Please state as to the medical attendance that you received there, whether it was proper or not.

A. Yes, sir; that is, I never was sick myself, but, of course, I saw the hospital every day—passed right by it. As far as my own men were concerned, I never heard any complaint about the medical treatment they received.

Q. What time did you leave Tampa?

A. Left Tampa, sir, on the night of the 7th of June

Q. What transport did you go upon?

A. Upon the *Rio Grande*.

Q. How was that fitted up for the accommodation of the troops, whether comfortable or not?

A. Not very comfortable, sir.

Q. Was it crowded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What means of cooking were to be had?

A. Means were not very good; they took turns in the kitchen aboard the ship, four troops at a time; they had to work during the night. Our own cooks would cook some extras for us during the night, and then, outside of that, when they couldn't cook, we had to eat canned goods issued by the Government, called "travel rations;" and the several troops—my troop was one of them—were put down in the hold, and we had to use lanterns there to eat meals, and it was very hot weather then, and the men were very crowded.

Q. Did you get on deck some?

A. Yes, we would get on deck; we had to exercise during the voyage to Cuba; we had to exercise there mornings for half an hour, I think.

Q. What proportion of the force could remain on deck at one time?

A. Well, sir, nearly all of it, but they would be very crowded; still, it was better than to be down in the hold smothering.

Q. Did you have plenty of rations on the trip?

A. Yes, sir, we did, aboard that ship.

Q. What time did you land and where?

A. We landed, sir, at Daiquiri, on the 23d of June.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. From there we went into camp on a hill about a mile from the shore, and on the 27th we marched to, I think, a place called Sevilla, and there we remained until the 30th of June, and on the 30th of June we left camp—the order was 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but it was between 4 and 6 o'clock that we left, and we marched from there to El Poso, that is about 3 miles. We arrived there at 12 o'clock at night.

Q. At your first camp, what did you have for shelter?

A. We had nothing but shelter hacks.

Q. Shelter tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Considering the climate, how were they, comfortable or not?

A. Not very, sir.

Q. What about rations there at that camp?

A. We didn't have all the allowance; couldn't get them off the ship in time. There was some. There was so much unloaded that they got kind of crowded and got the rations mixed up. We bought some; had a troop fund. These were Government rations not in the field.

Q. Got along comfortably there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was it on your march up there and after you got to El Poso; did you have rations all the time?

A. Yes, sir. At Sevilla, on the 30th of June, we were issued, in the afternoon, three days' rations. Each man had to carry those rations in his own haversack. Each man carried his own rations three days, and we marched to El Poso and went into camp that night. We camped on top of the hill where Captain Grimes's battery was put. He put his battery right on top of that hill also, and opened fire on the morning of July 1. In the morning we broke up, between 4 and 5 o'clock, and the order was given to fall back some distance down the hill, so that the smoke of the fires could not be seen by the Spaniards, and cook break-

fast. Very little breakfast was cooked. Some men did manage to cook some coffee. The wood was very scarce, only green brush, and we couldn't get any wood, and others had hard bread and fried some bacon, or else had canned goods. Some of them had some corned beef along with them—roast beef.

Q. Did you have ground or unground coffee?

A. We had unground coffee.

Q. How did you prepare it for boiling?

A. Well, sir, every way. Some men would put it in a handkerchief, for instance, or rag of some kind, and they would mash it with a rock. Others, where they could find a coffee mill, would go and grind it.

Q. Who had command of your troop?

A. First Lieut. T. B. Dugan, Third Cavalry.

Q. Did your troop take any part in the engagement?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you go?

A. We went right up to what they call Fort San Juan, sir; our regiment did.

Q. Did you intrench after you got there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you stay in the trenches?

A. Of course we were not in the trenches all the time; we took turns; each troop took twelve hours on duty in the trench, and the rest of the time we remained under our tents.

Q. Back, out of the line of fire?

A. Yes, sir; I think there were two troops all the time on duty—from one to two. When the flag of truce was put up there was only one, I think; while the firing was going on there were two troops there, while the others were resting.

Q. Were you supplied with rations while you were in the trenches, the same as you have described elsewhere?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any wounded or killed in your troop?

A. Yes, sir; we had about 13 wounded, I think.

Q. Any killed?

A. Not killed outright, sir; one of them died since, and one we haven't heard from at all.

Q. Tell me about the care of the wounded, what treatment they received; what facilities there were for treating the wounded.

A. Well, sir, in the first place, each and everyone of us was provided with a package, "first aid to the wounded." When a man was wounded, I never saw, myself, any of the Hospital Corps along the line, until the flag of truce was displayed on the 3d of July; then they came up and put up some temporary hospitals back of the line. Up to that day we didn't see anyone, as I remember. The wounded were carried to the rear, behind some embankment or hill, out of the range of the bullets, and there, as far as I know, what I saw, they were attended to the first thing by their own comrades, who would use those first-aid-for-wounded packages, as I understood. I never left the line to go back; I wasn't allowed to, but I understood, afterwards, as soon as the first aid was rendered that they were sent back to, I think, what they called a detention hospital, and from there, after receiving treatment—I think there were doctors there, several of them were killed right in that creek—that is about a mile, sir, in the rear of our intrenchment line—after they received some care there, I understood they were taken way back to a general hospital that was back, I think I was told, about 5 miles, where General Shafter's headquarters were.

Q. How were these wounded carried off the field?

A. Carried, sir, by some of their comrades.

Q. Have you talked with these wounded men since as to their treatment there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have they any fault to find with their treatment?

A. Yes, sir; some told me that they had very little care taken of them in Cuba, but as soon as they were sent aboard ships to come back to the United States they received first-class treatment, and also after they came back to this country; but some of my sergeants and corporals who were wounded told me themselves that in Cuba the wounded were so many and the medical attendants so few that they couldn't attend to them all; sometimes the men went twenty-four hours before anyone would get around to attend to their wounds; they had too many to look out for.

Q. How did you transport your rations from Daiquiri to your first camp?

A. We carried them with us, sir.

Q. During your stay in that camp how were they transported to you?

A. They were brought on wagons and on pack mules.

Q. I mean the first camp?

A. The first camp, sir, if I recollect right; they were brought up there by details that were sent to the beach to bring them up. Yes, I remember making out a detail of 15 men one day.

Q. Where did you go after the surrender?

A. On the 18th of July, sir, we moved to Camp Hamilton.

Q. What accommodations did you have there as to tentage?

A. After we had been there five or six days, tents were brought to us; at first, in very limited number; every day they brought more and more tents until, I know, my regiment and the two regiments belonging to the brigade were all in tents.

Q. What about rations there?

A. We received rations, sir, every day, and we drew rations every day. We arrived there on the 18th, and I think about the 21st or 22d, I couldn't tell the exact day, but about that time, fresh beef came to us, which we were told was sent from Chicago; and also bread; we had bread; I think our American soldiers went into Santiago and started to work the bakeries; at least, the bread was brought in wagons from Santiago and distributed to the troops. But that bread, sir, was sour; it was very bad bread, and the meat, after we drew it for about a week, got so that they dumped it; wouldn't use it; and during all my experience in the service I think that that bread and that meat were the cause of almost all the sickness that happened there in Cuba.

Q. What kind of meat do you have reference to?

A. Fresh meat.

Q. Was it good or bad when issued to you?

A. The first few days it seemed to be good. I am somewhat of a cook; the meat that we drew in my troop had a bluish color, and I think some kind of ingredients were used on the meat to keep it, as I understood that that meat was guaranteed to be fit to use seventy-two hours after it was delivered, but it was not so.

Q. How about medical attendance there, hospitals, etc.?

A. They had hospitals, sir; but in a few days—in about a week or ten days after we moved to Camp Hamilton—the number of sick in each regiment varied from 100 to 150, and I, myself, was taken sick there about the 22d of July, and I went on sick report; and there was one doctor there, and he had two assistants with him, and he had to attend—I saw one doctor attend to two regiments one morning, and it took him until nearly noon. The men had to lie around in the sun until they were called, and then the supply of medicine, as far as I know, was limited—very much so—because the same medicine was given to all the men, no matter what ailed them.

Q. Did they or did they not have about the same disease—what was that disease?

A. Well, sir, there was chills and fever, malaria and typhoid, and dysentery.

Q. How many deaths did you have in your troop from disease—any?

A. No, sir; not in Cuba.

Q. Did the sick have other food than the ordinary ration; have any soups, jellies, and those things?

A. Very little, sir, to my knowledge, at Camp Hamilton.

Q. Did the Red Cross furnish any there?

A. No, sir; some came there, I believe, from the Red Cross, but some that had been shipped from this country was partly destroyed. I know I received a box sent to my troop; we had to throw it away; wouldn't keep, I guess, going across the water.

Q. What time did you leave Cuba?

A. Left Cuba the 7th of August.

Q. Where did you go; what time did you arrive?

A. Came to Montauk Point, Long Island, called Camp Wikoff; arrived there on the 14th of August.

Q. What transport did you come on?

A. Came back, sir, on the *Gate City*. I was taken sick and never recovered; in fact, I just returned a week ago from my home; I was sick three months. Of course, when I came aboard I was ill; during the time we were aboard ship we had staterooms; the officers and the sick were cared for on the upper deck, where there was lots of ventilation.

Q. Were they all well cared for?

A. Yes, sir; as far as I know; I know I was; I saw my men that went there on sick leave come back on that ship; I will say they had chicken soup and mock turtle and so on; seemed to have quite a supply; I ate nothing else myself, and I know that the other sick also got some.

Q. Where did you go after you landed at Camp Wikoff?

A. We went into what they call the detention camp, about 3 miles from the landing.

Q. Did you go into the hospital there?

A. No, sir; I remained in my tent. Being first sergeant, my troop commander allowed me. I had a cot there. I found they had no cots in the hospital—had to sleep on the floor. They were given plenty of blankets. They were not provided at that time; they were just putting up the camp, and they were not provided as well as afterwards, as I heard.

Q. How long did you stay in your tent sick?

A. I remained in that camp five days, and I left there to go on a sick furlough the 22d of August.

Q. Where did you go on a sick furlough?

A. Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Q. How sick were you when you went there?

A. I was so sick, sir, that I couldn't walk without assistance.

Q. You had permission, I suppose, of the surgeon to leave; that you were well enough to travel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in getting your transportation?

A. No, sir.

Q. As you took the train, down to the station, at the Long Island Railroad, did you notice any trouble of other men getting their transportation, particularly?

A. No, sir; not there, but I did in New York City.

Q. Where in New York City?

A. I think it is called the Army Building; that is where I got mine. They only exchanged transportation at Long Island for New York.

Q. How much difficulty did you have?

A. Well, it wasn't exactly difficulty. So many soldiers at a time the day I was

there—I should think there was from 300 to 400—and of course I was sick and some of my comrades helped me. I couldn't walk upstairs alone; they helped me. Still, I had no difficulty in getting—there was also a surgeon there, I don't remember his name now—and I got a berth in the sleeping car, upon recommendation, from New York to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Q. Did the Government pay your transportation and sleeping car fare?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Take it as a whole, considering the preparation that our Government had made at the time the war broke out and the large number of troops that were called into the field at the same time, state whether you have any fault to find with your treatment by the Government; if so, what?

A. Well, sir, as far as the food was concerned, I don't think they could have got any more there. As far as I am concerned I had enough to eat—that is, of the Government rations. I don't think I could have expected any more during the war. Can't always have all one wants to eat. It is hard to furnish at times, especially in a foreign country. But I don't think, in my opinion, and the treatment that I received while in Cuba, and what I saw of other treatment of wounded and sick, that the medical attendance was enough, and they were not provided with all the medicine they should have had. It was perhaps impossible for them to have it there. Perhaps arrangements were made which I am ignorant of, but I think they could have had more medical attendants to look after the sick and wounded, and more medicine than they did. As far as my treatment is concerned, I don't complain any more about that. I had all I wanted to eat and I was taken very good care of, especially after I left Cuba to come back to this country. But, while in Cuba, the treatment of the sick and wounded was very poor.

Q. That is, if I understand you right, there wasn't any willful neglect, but they didn't have enough?

A. They didn't have it.

Q. The medical attendants, I understand you to say, did all they could?

A. Yes, sir; but there wasn't enough.

Q. Is there anything more that you care to say?

A. No, sir; I have nothing to say against the Government about my own treatment. I think everything was done for the best, and I think that all soldiers that go to war can't expect to have feather beds and to live as they do in a hotel. That is my opinion.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. GUY HOWARD.

Lieut. Col. GUY HOWARD then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you give the commission your full name, your present rank in the Regular Army and the Volunteer Army, and when you were assigned to the volunteer service, and the duty you have performed since then?

A. Guy Howard, captain; Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army. Appointed, first, major in the United States Volunteers in May; assigned as acting chief quartermaster Second Corps; reported for duty June 1; promoted lieutenant-colonel and chief quartermaster August 11; chief quartermaster and acting chief quartermaster of the Second Corps since June 1.

Q. And on duty where since?

A. On duty from June 1 to August 16 at Camp Alger, Va., and since then at Camp Meade, Pa.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Who had preceded you as chief quartermaster or acting chief quartermaster of the Second Corps?

A. Major Ladd had acted as chief quartermaster until my arrival. The corps was in process of organization when I got there, June 1. The organization had not at that time been completed.

Q. How many troops were at Camp Alger when you joined the corps there or the troops there?

A. In the neighborhood of 20,000.

Q. Can you tell the maximum number in camp there at any one time?

A. No, sir; I can only approximate that.

Q. To what extent had the troops been supplied with road transportation and quartermaster's stores at the time you assumed the duty of acting chief quartermaster of the corps?

A. They had been very partially supplied with wagons for camp duty. The other quartermaster's stores when I got there were those that they had received mainly at their State camps, such as they were. For uniforms they had a blouse, trousers, and hat or cap. The interior clothing had not been looked after in the States.

Q. Was there a quartermaster's depot at Camp Alger or in the neighborhood?

A. At Dunn-Loring there was a quartermaster's depot, which was directly under the charge of the Quartermaster-General's Office, and as a subdepot a transfer depot at St. Asaph. Neither of these was under the corps' control.

Q. Who had charge of these depots?

A. Maj. M. C. Martin had general charge, and under him at St. Asaph Captain Parsons, a volunteer officer; I think his name was E. H.

Q. Have you any knowledge as to the quartermaster's stores on hand at the Dunn-Loring depot that I suppose go to depots, such as clothing and camp and garrison equipage?

A. It was the distributing depot. The Quartermaster-General's Office never contemplated or appreciated the size of a depot necessary to contain the clothing to supply that command, so that it was only possible to make that a distributing store. The buildings were small.

Q. What were the facilities for supplying the troops at Camp Alger—the railroad facilities?

A. At first they were inferior. They put in sufficient tracks afterwards to deliver the necessary supplies.

Q. What was the official name of the railroad running from Washington to that point?

A. It was a branch of the Southern road.

Q. The old Orange and Alexandria?

A. No; it was the old Washington and Ohio Junction. Washington and Ohio, I think, was the name of the road.

Q. A branch of the Southern system?

A. Yes, sir; a part of the Southern.

Q. A single-track road, was it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. With what siding accommodations at Dunn-Loring?

A. At first, one side track.

Q. What length?

A. About 400 yards long. Other side tracks and a "Y" were built after the troops had been ordered there.

Q. How soon were those later facilities added?

A. They were being added when I arrived.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. How far from Camp Alger was that branch road that you spoke about?

A. Our headquarters were about 2½ miles.

Q. From Dunn Loring?

A. From Dunn-Loring or from West Falls Church or East Falls Church. We were in the center of these, but the camp lay some distance from our headquarters, some 2 miles farther.

Q. What was the average distance from this depot—this quartermaster's depot—to the troops?

A. Three miles, until the Third Division was moved over in the vicinity of the depot.

By General BEAVER:

Q. The depot, I take it, then, had not accumulated any stores?

A. No, sir; stores were issued as fast as they were received, except that we received stores that naturally would accumulate—sizes that were not needed; and then we had to send those sizes away and get new stores. In ordering clothing at first it was ordered according to our regular army sizes, and our men are larger than the volunteers, so that our larger sizes of blouses and undershirts accumulated when they were out of the sizes we wanted, and so we had to get more clothing than we actually used.

Q. Is that a fact as to the whole of the Second Corps?

A. Yes, sir. There may be a regiment, such as the Tennessee regiment or the Michigan regiment, that stands up to the size, but as to the corps generally they are slight boys from town, and our regular soldiers are heavier men.

Q. What was the quality of the clothing issued at the first?

A. Generally good. There were inferior trousers and there were later some inferior shirts received, but I think nowhere anything came to the Second Corps that I didn't immediately report it, and it is on record at Washington.

Q. Has the quality of the clothing been improving or deteriorating as you went along in the war?

A. Once in a while we would get a batch of poor clothing that was sent to some depot and then to some other place and then to us; and I have always directed, since I have had control of the depot, that whenever they found in an original package any had been issued to take it back and give other clothing, and those we would pack up and send back, except some trousers. We had some trouble with those from State camps. They received there blouses that faded.

Q. How is it as to shirts and blue overshirts?

A. In the same way. We have at the depot now some shirts that were sent back from regiments that were issued to the regimental quartermasters. We don't open the packages. We give them so many shirts and tell them to bring them back if they are not up to the standard.

Q. What has been the quality of the canvas—the tents—issued to the troops?

A. This last week I reported 50 inferior hospital tents as having been received. The other tentage has held up pretty well, so far as I could tell. Had I been commanding a company, perhaps I would have known something more definite.

Q. The standard weight of the duck is what?

A. It is supposed to be 12 ounces, but it does not stand up to its full weight, but it answers our purposes here. The common tents, it may be that they only call for 10-ounce duck, but the tents I have been examining lately were 12 ounces. That is, I don't know just what the specification provides. It is a compact, hard canvas.

Q. Have you found any attempt to bolster up the canvas in the way of loading with any material other than the cotton in the yarn?

A. In the tents of the Two hundred and third New York, which were issued to them at Camp Black. They came here and they had typhoid fever. I gave them new tents and hired a tank and boiled their old tents, and when they came out of the boiling they complained they leaked, and so I am not sure. They may have had a coat of sizing before.

Q. Were they issued by the United States or the State of New York at Camp Black?

A. The last, I think, were issued by the United States. They were the regular tents, but it may be that it was mildew.

Q. How do you account for the failure to reach the regular army standard of clothing and duck in the tents—the standard as to dye? I have seen some kersey; while most of it is very good, a good deal seems to be light.

A. The first complaint that came from the volunteers was that we were giving them Klondike clothing—that the trousers were too heavy. Then the Quartermaster's Department tried to issue lighter trousers, and the only light kersey they could get was cheap kersey, and they had that made up rapidly and issued to the men, so as to give them lighter trousers; and woolen kersey trousers, to stand campaign wear, has to be very heavy. We have found that from our experience in the Regular Army. We can not issue light kersey that gives satisfaction.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Complaint was made that the blouses and shirts would fade.

A. That was in the attempt to supply so rapidly that they didn't have proper inspection at the time before they were issued. They took the clothes they found in existence.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Was there, in your opinion, sufficient clothing in stock by manufacturers and dealers to supply the army that was suddenly put into the field with the regular standard clothing?

A. No; it was absolutely impossible. With regard to the tentage, there was not enough canvas in existence when we commenced to supply. The first tents I got at Camp Alger. I went to the War Department and talked about it, and I gave them to the first regiments that might be ordered to Cuba, for most of the State tentage was very inferior.

Q. Did you observe the State tents?

A. Yes, sir; it fell as low as 8-ounce duck, and some were linen, that would do for a summer camp.

Q. To what extent were the troops supplied with wagons and mules and harness when you joined the Second Corps?

A. Well, a few wagons had come up from St. Asaph, enough to haul the ordinary rations, but they practically were as yet unsupplied.

Q. How rapidly were you able to supply them?

A. With teams and mules, as rapidly as I asked for them; with drivers and wagon masters, to make an organic unit out of the train, a little slow, because that class of men we had to get at long distance.

Q. Then the teams could be provided more rapidly than the men to handle the teams?

A. I don't think the department at St. Asaph ever appreciated the necessity of wagon transportation. They seemed to think if they had the wagons and mules and harness they could send out and get drivers at short notice; and we had some trouble on that account, and we rapidly discharged all their drivers and got men in their places.

Q. What was the character of wagons and harness, as to their quality. Did they come up to United States standard?

A. They did not pretend to. They bought in the markets of the land a farm wagon, such as they could get in the quickest manner possible.

Q. As I take it, then, the standard army wagon was not in existence?

A. Not in such quantities as to be available.

Q. How soon were you able to equip the Second Corps with their quota of transportation and with their clothing and camp and garrison equipage, so as to fit them in all respects for regular field service?

A. I never tried to equip the corps with their field-wagon transportation, because I thought it better to let that be held and have what we required for use in the field, for in the general order giving the transportation a certain amount was intended for ammunition and a certain amount for rations; and so I found that if the troops had this very large number of wagons for other purposes it would give them a wrong impression as to what that field transportation was, so, with General Graham's authority, I called for such transportation as was necessary. I allotted so many wagons to a regiment, so many to brigade headquarters, etc. From conversations I had with officers that had charge of transportation during the war of the rebellion, I immediately organized the transportation into the two division trains, and required every wagon to report at night, except for some temporary duty, at the corral, have the mules inspected, etc. I assigned them to regiments, so that the regiments would have what they required or what I thought they would require—they didn't agree with me always—and have them report at the corral at night. In respect to the other things, we got a good many orders from the War Department to make certain regiments special in equipment, such as the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan.

Q. With a view of seeing service?

A. Going earlier than the others, and that delayed the equipment of the corps, but I think that by the 10th of July that corps was as well equipped as any army was that took the field. I never exactly had the right number of trousers to a regiment. The Quartermaster's Department was equipped earlier than the Ordnance Department could get their supplies.

Q. Is your corps in good condition for the field now, in your judgment?

A. I simply have to call for a few more wagons, but seeing that the first troops to go to Cuba shall take half the transportation, I have halted the transportation at that point, so that practically we could go to Cuba on the same basis as those troops ordered to go with General Carpenter.

Q. What was the weak point in the administration of the Quartermaster's Department, as you saw it and as your experience will dictate, if there was a weak point? That is, from your experience in the administration of the Quartermaster's Department, what improvement can be made looking to the increased efficiency of the general service?

A. Well, it is a little hard to answer such questions, because the weak point isn't with any one department. The weak point is lack of coordination in our system. Individuals may be weak in our system, but the system itself is very hard to work. I will give you an instance: The Second Corps was in camp at Camp Alger. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening General Graham got a telegraphic order to move the whole corps to a camp to be selected near Manassas not later than 7 o'clock the next morning. We had been lying in camp expecting to go away by rail. Of course I hadn't the horses to do that overnight. General Graham said the orders were peremptory, and asked me how many men I could move. I said I could move one brigade, and he said that wouldn't do at all; we would have to move the whole corps, and I said I would do the best I could; and he telegraphed back to the Adjutant-General's Office that within two or three hours he would move the first division. He was told that if he moved one division—the one that had not

moved—it would be sufficient. I then called up Major Martin at the depot, and he said he could give me 100 wagons from St. Asaph by 7 o'clock the next morning. He was informed from St. Asaph that they could be harnessed up and sent out. When they attempted to do it they failed, and so these wagons were late. General Davis's division started out with one brigade equipped, and we gave two other regiments wagons for essentials, stating that we would load up the other baggage and send it over. We got them all out of camp, and got them to their camp by 2 o'clock the next morning. They grumbled a good deal for missing their things for dinner. The orders should never have been issued in that form without consultation with the Quartermaster's Office and finding whether that corps was supplied to move that quickly.

Q. That would do, of course, where you could control your movements. In the face of an enemy you would have to move.

A. Yes, sir; but we were not in actual view of an enemy. An enemy was beyond the seas, and we would move by rail, and then by water. If any transportation would be hampering us, we would have to pack them in cars before we left Camp Alger.

Q. Would the efficiency of the Subsistence Department or the Ordnance Department be increased in any degree, in your judgment, if they had control of their own transportation? For instance, instead of the Subsistence Department turning over a lot of subsistence stores in bulk to the Quartermaster's Department to be transported to Chickamauga, if you please, and then when they reached Chickamauga turn them over to the Subsistence Department, and then, if they wanted to go to Atlanta, turn them over to the Quartermaster's Department to go to Atlanta, and when unloaded turn them over to the Subsistence Department, and so on until they reached Cuba, would the efficiency of the Subsistence Department be increased if they had control of their own transportation and the authority to make contracts for that transportation immediately within their own control?

A. It would not help them in the slightest. Those of us whose business is transportation ought to be able to handle the railroads, steamboats, and other means of transportation. We are handling and have handled all kinds of supplies, and surely we are in better shape to do transportation for any department than that department would be itself. If we fail, it is because we are not qualified for our positions.

Q. Is there any argument or any reason that would apply to the Subsistence Department that would not apply to the Ordnance and Engineering Department and Signal Department?

A. I have no knowledge of anything. I don't agree that any department but a transportation department should do transporting. Unfortunately the Quartermaster's Department, both of the Regular Army and the Volunteers, has a great many men in it that were not put there for their qualifications to do quartermaster's work. In fact, I hardly know of anybody that has been in the Quartermaster's Department purely for this reason. In the railroad companies, if you want a person in the traffic department, you want a traffic man. In the Quartermaster's Department our appointments, including my own, have not been, because we were qualified to do our work, but if you followed that out you certainly should do it better than any other way.

Q. Would the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department be increased if all appointments, both from military and civil life, were made upon an examination based upon fitness for the work and special qualifications for special departments of the work?

A. Yes, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Do you think they had time in this war to do it?

A. We had in the Regular Army a number of officers that are known to a good many of us, and probably to the authorities at Washington, as particularly qualified.

Q. For certain work?

A. For certain work, and we did not get those officers, much as some of us asked for them to do that work.

Q. The men who are specially fitted for certain duties were not assigned to those particular duties?

A. They were in some cases, but not because they were qualified. Major Ladd, who was the division quartermaster of the Second Division, was the best distributing man I know of, and accidentally was on duty at the Soldiers' Home at Washington, but was sent out as acting chief quartermaster of Camp Alger and then assigned to the Second Division, but none of the other men before him was particularly qualified.

Q. In other words, there are men in the Regular Army who could supplant a good many of the men in the service?

A. I don't wish to say that when you want a quartermaster to put him on ship as a purser that he would have to come from the Regular Army; but if you want a quartermaster to keep things in shape and in order, an officer with some experience in the Quartermaster's Department is better than a civilian, other things being equal. But if I were going to buy clothes I would go outside the Regular Army to get the quartermaster that was going to be on duty in Boston.

Q. Would the service have been more helped than hindered if you had taken a board of experienced quartermasters of the Army and stationed them at Washington to examine all civilians appointed? Would the taking of them from active service in the field have been more than compensated by the results of that examination?

A. Yes, sir.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. JAMES N. ALLISON.

Lieut. Col. JAMES N. ALLISON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you state, please, your present rank in the regular service, your rank in the volunteer service, when you were assigned as such, and your duties and places where you have been engaged since your assignment in the volunteer service?

A. Major and commissary in the regular service. I was appointed lieutenant-colonel and chief commissary in the volunteer service on the 10th of May last. On the 2d of June I was ordered to report for duty to the commander of the Second Corps at Falls Church as chief commissary of the corps. I reported to him in person on June 7, and was assigned to duty the same day as chief commissary of the corps. I remained on duty at Camp Alger until its abandonment, August 16; have been since that date on duty in the same capacity at Camp Meade.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What troops were on the ground at Camp Alger when you reported for duty there?

A. The exact regiments I can not state

Q. I mean as to the number, about how many?

A. There were on the date of my reaching there, as nearly as I can remember, about 9,000 or 10,000. They were coming in almost daily and continued to do so for some little time.

Q. Had a depot commissary been started; and if so, where?

A. Captain Littell, an officer of the regular Subsistence Department, was at Dunn-Loring with a well-provided depot at the time I reached there.

Q. Do you know how many rations he had on hand?

A. He had at that time between 250,000 and 300,000 and about 60,000 travel rations.

Q. How many days' rations were issued at a time at that time?

A. Ten days at that time.

Q. Did he have a quarter million rations after the issue?

A. He was issuing at various times, not on regular days. These regiments would come in from State camps, and some had rations provided at State camps.

Q. Then he had on hand yet thirty days' rations for all the troops that were there?

A. At that time.

Q. And travel rations for all ordinary purposes if the troops had been ordered to the front?

A. Yes.

Q. What was the quality of the rations on hand and issued to the command during the time of your service?

A. Satisfactory as far as I observed from all that were issued from his depot. Troops coming in from State camps would also bring more or less field rations. Their hard bread and bacon would generally be turned into the depot and fresh bread and meat issued. Many of those stores showed want of protection and were sometimes in bad condition. Whenever it was so found those stores were not issued.

Q. I don't know that we have that fact distinctly on our record at any time. It is a fact, is it, that when troops came there with their travel rations they could turn those in and secure in lieu thereof bread and fresh meat?

A. You speak of travel rations. The travel rations, consisting of hard bread and baked beans, were always to be turned in. In case they came with ten or fifteen days of field rations, the hard bread and bacon were turned into the depot and soft bread and fresh meat issued. This same rule has been followed as to Camp Meade.

Q. As a matter of fact, that has been done in practice, has it, both at Camp Alger and at Camp Meade?

A. Regularly in the Second Corps. I may state one exception that has been authorized always. During the summer a complaint was sent to the Secretary of War that a certain regiment was compelled to eat salt pork and hard-tack while other regiments camped in the neighborhood were receiving regularly fresh beef and soft bread. This was referred to me for investigation. I went over to find out what the trouble was, and the colonel of the regiment, after my laying before him this letter, which was written by a Congressman, remarked, first, that he wished the Congressman would attend to his own business; that his men had been issued bacon and hard-tack for the week they had been in camp, and that his men were generally from the mountains and had been used to bacon, and they simply hadn't gone to the depot. They had eaten that from choice, rather than turn it in and take the other.

Q. Was there at any time since you assumed the duty of chief commissary of the Second Corps a shortage of rations for issue to your troops, or have you observed a lack as to the quality of the rations issued?

A. The only shortage that has existed to my knowledge was in one case at Camp Alger, where the fresh-beef car was delayed about thirty-six hours on account of an accident on the railroad east of Harrisburg somewhere. At that

time the depot at Dunn-Loring had also run short of bacon in making that day's full issue of bacon. The supply of fresh beef became exhausted. Captain Littell went into the city and got what bacon he could to supply the troops, and the troops went without fresh beef for two days, some of them.

Q. Did you rely upon the refrigerating cars entirely for beef?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it practical, in your judgment, to have kept a herd on the hoof to meet contingencies of that kind?

A. All things considered, I think not. The beef furnished to the troops was very much better, without doubt, than could possibly have been furnished from freshly slaughtered beef. It would have been necessary, in order to protect the beef, to have refrigerating houses or some means. This beef was, all summer long, of the finest quality and remained chilled over morning. That is the only case, I believe, any shortage existed, except possibly for a few hours.

Q. To what extent did you issue green coffee to the troops?

A. It varied at different times during the summer. When Camp Meade was first established the roasted coffee was issued entirely. Lately coffee roasters were supplied, and they are now issuing the green coffee exclusively, except some small detachments.

Q. What is the advantage of the green over the roasted, or the roasted over the green?

A. The advantage of the green over the roasted is that the quality, aroma, and strength are better preserved in the green than in the roasted coffee. The roasted coffee, especially after ground, loses its strength. If kept sufficiently long it loses its flavor. The green coffee has all the aroma, and volatile oils remain there and make it generally satisfactory.

Q. You speak of the volatile oils in the coffee. I wish you would briefly give us the idea that you have as to the dissipation of these volatile oils, first by the roasting and afterwards by the length of time.

A. They disappear; I think they evaporate, which occurs after a certain chemical change of the coffee through the roasting itself.

Q. The roasting changes the volatile oils and makes them permeate the berry?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when they are exposed to the air, these oils, which are the essential element of the coffee, disappear by evaporation or otherwise?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is that intensified—the disposition to evaporate—by the grinding?

A. Very much so.

Q. Would it be possible to put up green coffee in hermetically sealed packages for troops when they are to begin a campaign—for instance, each man could have, say, five days within his own control?

A. It would be possible, but, I think, hardly practicable. Anything so easily adulterated would offer a great temptation to manufacturers. When coffee is in the can you can't see what it is.

Q. It wouldn't pay to have the United States Government go into coffee roasting and grinding?

A. No, sir.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. The green coffee gives better satisfaction?

A. Decidedly so. The obstacle to green coffee was that they cooked it in skillets and one-half of it was overdone, and this roaster is so arranged that with every revolution you can see the coffee. That is over a little brazier, and at any time you can see whether the coffee is roasted.

Q. This coffee roaster is issued by the Subsistence Department?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you issue coffee mills?

A. The Quartermaster's Department issues them.

Q. What is the distinction?

A. It is only lately that the coffee roasters were issued by the Subsistence Department. I wrote to the Quartermaster-General whether they would be considered subsistence or quartermaster's property, and he wrote me that they should be considered subsistence.

Q. To what extent do the troops avail themselves of the subsistence manual and the cookbooks issued by the Commissary Department? There are two publications, I believe, aren't there?

A. Yes; two or three. I received some little time ago some 600 volumes containing a prize essay written by some woman on cooking and distributed them throughout the corps; and while my acquaintance with the men who used the cookbook is not extensive, I have questioned a good many and I have found very few who seem to be aware they exist.

Q. There is a commissary manual designed for cooks, is there?

A. A regular cookbook, called A Manual of Cooking, and that is designed for use in kitchens, and they are used to great advantage in the Regular Army, but my experience with volunteers is that they wouldn't read.

Q. To what extent do you find colonels of regiments organizing their quartermaster and commissary sergeants for instruction in the details of taking care of the rations?

A. My experience is that everything is left to the commissary-sergeants themselves.

Q. Without special instructions?

A. Without any instructions whatever. In my investigations of regiments I have gone straight to the colonel and from him to the captain, and I have rarely found a colonel or a captain who seemed to know anything.

Q. Don't you think they ought to have schools like the Regular Army to teach the men how to cook, the colonels of regiments and captains of companies?

A. Decidedly so, if they could be compelled to take some interest. Of course, there are exceptions. I have found some companies where the captains knew what was going on and knew what was being eaten.

Q. What would you regard as the first duty of a captain of a company or of a colonel of a regiment to the individual men of his command, from your standpoint as a commissary?

A. From my standpoint as a commissary it would be to look after their stomachs and after their cooking.

Q. Isn't that the essential thing, looking to the health and efficiency of the command?

A. By all means that is the first point.

Q. Don't you think a great deal of sickness in the volunteers came from improper cooking?

A. Much from improper cooking and the rest from improper eating. There exists the same difference between certain of the volunteer regiments. In some you will find men about the cook house who seem to know what they are doing, and whose arrangement of the fires and arrangements for cooking all show a practical idea, and from those companies you will find no complaints from the men; in others exactly a contrary state, and the men complaining and the men ill.

Q. To what extent has there been supervision in regard to the subject of cooking or observation as to the manner in which the cooking has been done from the general headquarters? Has your inspector-general's department been pretty thoroughly organized?

A. In regard to that I am hardly able to state. The inspector-general was Colonel Vroom first and then Colonel Edgerly. What their duties have been I scarcely know, because I have had my hands so full with my own department.

Q. Have you had any complaints from colonels of regiments or from those lower in command as to the quantity or quality of the rations issued since you have been in position as chief commissary of the Second Corps?

A. No direct or well-founded complaint. Sometimes I have heard stray rumors. Sometimes a colonel has sent word that his men have nothing to eat for that day. Investigation has always developed either gross carelessness in the use of rations properly issued to them or by some unaccountable means they had gotten rid of what was given them. I have never known of a case of failure to issue rations at the proper time.

Q. As to the proper amount of rations at the proper time, this has been developed: That the rations were issued for ten days on the consolidated ration return, based upon the number of men actually present the day of issue. Perhaps the next day 50 recruits or 50 men absent on furlough came in, possibly 10 to a company. Now, it is very natural before the ten days were up, if they have 10 new men coming in, they are going to be short of rations, and there don't seem to be any way in which that can be provided for; that is, it is said that the rules of the department provide that no issue shall be made for recruits or for men returning from furlough after a regular issue has been made on the regular day. How is it?

A. I have never allowed any ironclad rule to influence our work.

Q. Was there an ironclad rule?

A. No, sir. I said rations were issued every ten days. I found that rule in existence when I joined the corps. There were a great many complaints about men going hungry, and I found absolute wastefulness. Just as soon as the commissary-sergeants began to report, the whole system of rations was changed and placed in the hands of commissaries of companies.

Q. The commissaries who practically issue to each company?

A. Yes, sir. I satisfied myself that very much of this wastefulness arose from the manner of supplying them. Every man received ten days, and in many companies it was the habit to have a general spread at that time. They would have everything they could find, and for the first few days they would live like princes or pigs, so that the ninth or tenth days they began to run short, and then the time was reduced to three days. That put a stop to that.

Q. It was advantageous to them in that it kept the fresh vegetables in better condition?

A. Yes; and very much less chance for any trouble, and the brigade commissaries were instructed to keep a certain amount on hand. I never had any complaint arising from shortage of rations from that source.

Q. Has the quality of the ration, so far as you observed, been equal to the standard ration in all respects during the present emergency?

A. With very few exceptions. There is now at Camp Meade a lot of bacon, which I have ascertained was purchased at the time the camp at Montauk was established. The agent of the firm providing it said it was sent on a rush order from the depot commissary in New York and was taken from the smokehouse before being fully smoked, and is now in a bad state. That has not been issued, and there has been a standing order in the Second Corps that any bacon or other article drawn from the depot and found to be unfit for use should be at once returned and unquestionable material furnished in its place.

Q. Without the intervention of a board of survey?

A. Yes, sir. I have found boards of survey unnecessary, except as a last resort.

Q. Then there has been no exchange of rations that were unfit for use?

A. Yes, indeed. If there has been an issue and a ration was found to be unfit for use it should be returned at once.

Q. With a thorough knowledge of the department before the war, and with your experience during the war, what is the weak place in the Commissary Department, in your judgment, if there be any, and what is the remedy?

A. My experience with the volunteer has shown, in my own department, the greatest trouble to be in that the men who are appointed to supply the demands of the Army are men who are compelled, after taking hold of their position, to learn it from the ground up.

Q. Is it possible, in your judgment, for the Commissary Department in time of peace to be organized beyond its need, so that practical men can be assigned to the duty of commissaries of regiments, and competent noncommissioned officers should be assigned to this duty in volunteer regiments in time of war?

A. I believe it would be possible. I have always recommended, and I reported some weeks ago to that effect, especially in regard to commissary-sergeants of regiments, that each regiment should be provided with a commissary-sergeant, who should be selected from the noncommissioned officers of the Regular Army, of not less than three years' experience as such. A little leaven of that kind would go far toward leavening it up. I believe, also, that chief commissaries of divisions should be appointed by selection from the officers of the Regular Army who had had experience as commissaries.

Q. Would it have been possible in the present war to have taken that number of officers from the Regular Army, from the regular establishment, who had knowledge of the Commissary Department, without interfering with the efficiency of that army in the field?

A. That is, of course, simply a matter of opinion or judgment; there are so many things to be considered. I believe this, that nearly all the posts throughout the Army before the war—the post commissaries—were young officers, generally first or second lieutenants, whose presence with the army in the field would not have been essential. One case in point; the war broke out with me six months before it was declared. I was commissary of the Department of the Columbia. The relief expedition was organized there for the Klondike. There was a young second lieutenant there, and I made use of him as a commissary. He did his work in a thoroughly efficient manner and relieved me of a great deal of the congestion that must have ensued otherwise. When the war broke out and the Volunteer Army was organized I wrote a strong letter to the Department, recommending him as a commissary and captain of volunteers.

Q. What became of that man; did he go back to the regiment?

A. He went back to his regiment, the Fourteenth Infantry. I think he has been promoted to first lieutenant since the war broke out.

Q. What was his name?

A. Charles R. Krauthoff, one of the best commissaries I have seen.

By General WILSON:

Q. What is your judgment as to the Commissary Department assuming entire control of the transportation of its own supplies?

A. I am inclined to believe it would prove only an embarrassment.

Q. Are you satisfied with the present conditions?

A. I am if I can get hold of the right quartermaster.

Q. Can you give us, in as short a statement as possible, your conclusion as to the cause of sickness at Camp Alger?

A. I made a good deal of a study of that outside and in connection with our own department, and I noticed some few features which I mentioned in my report. As far as the water was concerned at Alger, I drank of it freely and abundantly whenever and wherever I wanted. In my rides through camp on those hot days, wherever I would strike a well I would fill up. I never had better health in my life; without the slightest stomach trouble all summer. I noticed another thing.

Two regiments would be close together, one from the North—New Jersey—and another from Tennessee or Ohio. The mass of the typhoid fever was found in the regiments from the neighboring localities. At the same time the mass of express packages and boxes was unloaded at their headquarters. That applied to the New York regiments. They would receive boxes and typhoid fever was among them. At our headquarters there was none of it, and my own opinion of it is that very much of the sickness was due to imprudence in eating.

Q. That is, the tone of the system was so weakened and the intestinal canal so scoured that the typhoid germs took possession of it?

A. All of these home boxes were filled with dainties and the men had no way of preserving them, and the men stuffed themselves from morning till night. The stomach became clogged, the digestive apparatus got out of order, and illness necessarily ensued. I noticed in my rides through camp that whether it was 7.30 in the morning or 15 minutes before eating almost every market wagon filled with alleged ice cream, etc., would be surrounded by a mass of soldiers, eating and drinking and never questioning the nature of it.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. ALFRED C. GIRARD.

Lieut. Col. ALFRED C. GIRARD then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon sworn by General Wilson.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you tell the commission, if you please, your rank in the Regular Army, your rank in the volunteer service, your appointment in the volunteer service, and the duties and places to which you have been assigned since that time?

A. Alfred C. Girard; major and surgeon in the United States Army since 1889; lieutenant-colonel and chief surgeon volunteers since May 13, 1898; assigned to duty to the Second Army Corps as chief surgeon; reported at Camp Alger on the 20th of May and remained with the corps until the present time; moved with headquarters of the corps to Camp Meade.

Q. Arrived at Camp Meade about when?

A. About the 1st of August.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Had you any previous knowledge of the region occupied by Camp Alger?

A. No, sir.

Q. You had made no examination as to its suitability for camping purposes?

A. No, sir.

Q. Had you reached any conclusion in regard to its suitability for camping purposes when you were there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your opinion?

A. My opinion is that there was a scarcity of water and that the ground was too contracted, but I was not asked for any opinion on the subject. I understood that officers had been sent out there, though I didn't know how long the corps was to remain there. My opinion was that it was to be a temporary camp until the troops were armed.

Q. Was your opinion confirmed by your subsequent experience?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the condition of the medical department of the corps when you got it; was it organized and were division hospitals in operation?

A. No; none were in operation.

Q. The troops, then, were depending simply upon the regimental hospitals for accommodations, or hadn't they been organized?

A. Some of them had organized regimental hospitals and some had not.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in meeting the demands made upon your department for medical and hospital supplies as the needs arose?

A. Yes, sir; because the men were not expected. The Surgeon-General notified the governors of the different States, requiring them to supply their regiments with suitable medical equipment, and stated that the General Government would pay for it. He also stated that it would be impossible on this short notice to equip so many regiments. I was sent to Camp Alger without any supplies, expecting to find complete regimental hospitals.

Q. Had you a medical depot when you went there?

A. No, sir; I established one.

Q. How soon did you establish it?

A. The day after I got there.

Q. Who was in charge of it?

A. Assistant Surgeon Rathval, Sixty-fifth New York.

Q. How soon were you able to secure medical supplies for your depot equal to the demands made upon it?

A. The demand exceeded the needs.

Q. The surgeons made requests for more than was actually needed, and you were compelled to limit your supplies as to what you regarded as a right quantity?

A. I thought they were wasteful, and in order to save supplies I would require each man who was able to come to the dispensary and get each dose.

Q. So as to have the medicines go to the right places?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you establish a dispensary for each regiment or for each brigade?

A. For each regiment.

Q. To what extent were the regiments supplied with competent hospital stewards and competent hospital-corps men?

A. Some were well supplied and some were not. I should think on an average they were properly supplied.

Q. Afterwards you established your division hospitals—I believe you did have division hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have competent nurses in the hospital corps or detailed from the regiments to meet the demands made upon the hospitals?

A. No, sir; the nurses were very incompetent. I got very inferior material from regiments.

Q. Detailed men?

A. Men detailed to the hospital corps.

Q. Did you at any time in the conduct of your hospitals employ female nurses?

A. Not at Camp Alger.

Q. Have you done so at Camp Meade?

A. At the Red Cross hospital they established it as a special branch for the care of typhoid cases that could not be removed out of camp.

Q. Was that hospital supplied with female nurses or volunteers?

A. Principally trained nurses.

Q. What, in general, was the character of the administration of these several hospitals, both as to the professional qualifications of the men and as to their capacity for administration?

A. As a rule, the administrative capacity was very poor; they didn't seem to be

able to learn anything, and they were not in the habit of using the medicines provided.

Q. That is, the ordinary doctor runs to liquids rather than to pills and tablets. Has that been your experience?

A. Yes.

Q. In army medical supplies tablets are based upon a necessity for field service, and so far as possible liquids are avoided?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. This for obvious reasons; they don't require much transportation and are not bulky?

A. No, sir.

Q. The essential elements of the materia medica are contained in your supplies, taken in the shape of tablets and pills?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does it require some experience to become familiar with these supplies and their uses?

A. No, sir. Any man can dispense it by counting out so many tablets.

Q. With an ordinary knowledge of pharmacy?

A. No knowledge of pharmacy is needed.

Q. Is there any difficulty in the ordinary pharmacist administering army supplies?

A. I don't think so.

Q. To what extent have your hospitals been supplied with hospital supplies and conveniences, such as bed linen and pans, clothing for the men, catheters, and thermometers for taking temperature, and also things that are considered indispensable for the sick of to-day?

A. At Camp Alger I was under the impression that we were going to the front and I avoided anything that would encumber the men, so that the men should become used to the medicines that were provided; and when I found that Camp Alger was to be a camp of instruction, then I got a great many things that were not on the supply tables and facilities for the care of the sick.

Q. Were you able to secure the filling of your requisitions for these supplies as you made them out?

A. Sometimes the filling was slow.

Q. Where was the greatest delay with the shipments made to you direct from the medical depots; from what points were the shipments slowest?

A. New York.

Q. Have the men in your command suffered materially; has their health been endangered or their life threatened by reason of the lack of medicines or hospital supplies?

A. I don't think so.

Q. State whether or not, in your opinion, the care which the men have received in the camp hospitals has been equal to the average care which they would receive in the average home of this country?

A. I believe so; yes, sir. I am able to tell, because I never let a day pass without visiting the hospitals at Camp Alger and Camp Meade. I visited them personally every day.

Q. Were they in the main conducted satisfactorily to you, considering all the circumstances that surrounded you?

A. Not all; but as a rule they were accorded every care they could expect.

Q. Where was the weak place accorded—I mean in what division; and what were the causes or lack of administrative facilities?

A. The principal cause was the difficulty of keeping the nurses at their work. They would leave the wards and not return. I attributed this to the lack of non-commissioned officers they had in the hospital corps. Afterwards we had a

hospital guard in every ward, and in that way the service became a great deal better. The regimental stewards and hospital stewards were detailed from their regiments.

Q. Were you able to get satisfactory men for hospital stewards under those circumstances?

A. Acting hospital stewards; yes, sir. I took them from the hospital corps, men whose disposition was well known; and you find that in transferring men to the hospital corps they usually select the most indifferent men at hand, and I found the material very inefficient, so I stopped transfers and sent a recruiting officer to Ohio, and in that way I believe I got a better class of men.

Q. You sent to Ohio, and had men specially enlisted for the purpose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you do that, Colonel, by sending a special officer to Ohio and advertising for them?

A. The colonel of the Seventh Ohio, who became interested in the division hospitals, offered one of his officers to be sent to Ohio, and said he knew that there were hundreds of men out there who were anxious to enlist in the volunteer service in the hospital corps, but as a hospital corps was not allowed by law, they were not enlisted, but he knew I could get all the men I needed; and in that way I got 350 men in three weeks. They turned out to be very excellent men. I succeeded in supplying other hospitals from my service. When they were short of nurses I sent 25 from my hospital corps and they turned out to be excellent men.

Q. Had you any difficulty in securing for the several division hospitals the necessary diet for the sick men before the so-called 60-cent order.

A. No, sir; the Surgeon-General gave me \$500 when I went to Camp Alger and subsequently \$300 more. I paid the first month for milk and ice \$300.

Q. So that your hospital was well supplied with sick diet.

A. Yes, sir; I gave them orders not to stint, as complaints had been made that they didn't get enough to eat.

Q. As a matter of fact, isn't that based upon the natural appetites of sick men and their failure to appreciate the diet prescribed for their good.

A. Yes, sir; they always complain in civil hospitals that they don't get enough to eat.

Q. But that is part of the treatment?

A. Yes, sir; there was never a moment when they could not get what they wanted. I always assured the surgeons they should not stint themselves in any way, and they were extravagant then.

Q. How is the Medical Department furnished now with supplies for meeting all the reasonable demands that can be made upon it?

A. At first we were a little short.

Q. The supply has in time become equal to the demand?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there as much demand upon the Medical Department for medicines as there was at first?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. You heard what the lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Pennsylvania said in regard to the surgeons; what is your information on this subject?

A. It is pretty difficult for me to tell. I did not get well acquainted with regimental surgeons, and my duties were such that I came very little in contact with individual surgeons. I believe that the interest taken in the men was not as great as it should have been, from information that came to my knowledge.

Q. He stated that some of the men were incompetent, and there was a lack of heart in the interest taken in their cases; do you think that exists to a considerable extent in this corps?

A. I believe that these medical officers intended to come into the service and have a picnic instead of having the responsibility and care of a thousand men on their hands.

Q. What, in your opinion, was the cause of the typhoid fever that existed at Camp Alger; your medical opinion; your judgment upon that question?

A. First of all, I believe that the existence of typhoid fever at Camp Alger has been greatly exaggerated. We didn't have as many cases at Camp Alger as we had at Camp Meade.

Q. Did the fever at Camp Meade come from Camp Alger?

A. A great number of the cases came from the Two hundred and third New York and the Fifteenth Minnesota. They came direct from their State camps to Camp Meade.

Q. Have you in your reports the number of typhoid cases at Camp Alger during your administration there?

A. It is difficult for me to tell which were typhoid fever cases, because I shipped them away as soon as the typhoid symptoms appeared; I shipped them to Fort Myer. My idea was to send them all to Fort Myer, and I don't think I sent more than 300. Later, when we came over here, the first division remained at Camp Alger. There were a large number of cases, but they were treated in camp.

Q. Did you consider while you were at Camp Alger that typhoid fever was epidemic?

A. No, sir; I didn't think it was.

Q. You haven't got a memorandum of the number of fever cases that you had, malarial and typhoid?

A. No, sir; I haven't it here.

Q. You made your reports to the Surgeon-General?

A. No, sir; not as to the number, because I said first of all the greater number of fever cases were sent to Fort Myer, and after they leave my command I have nothing to do with them, if they had typhoid or any other fevers.

Q. Did you consider Camp Alger a healthy locality for your camp?

A. I think originally it was healthy enough. The original sickness was caused by importation, and then the surroundings of the camp were full of typhoid fever. I know people would go there for the summer and come back to Washington in the fall with typhoid fever. Some of the troops went to Dunn-Loring and Falls Church and came back and developed a number of cases, especially in the Sixth Pennsylvania, and then I believe the disease was propagated, not by the water supply or by the milk supply, but by the close contact with the men in camp, by the men living so close together, sometimes as many as 7 in a tent. In the case of a Pennsylvania regiment (I think it was the Twelfth Pennsylvania), there were 7 men in one of these A tents, and they were too much crowded, and I think in this manner the infection was carried from one man to the other before the disease was discovered.

Q. How is the tentage here? Are they crowded as much?

A. No, sir; not so much crowded. The men are learning to take better care of themselves.

Q. And you have had considerable typhoid in this camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. More than at Camp Alger?

A. O, yes.

Q. You have no record of the typhoid cases you had here?

A. I haven't it here; I can send it.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you kindly tell the committee what your opinion is in regard to the health of the command, in reference to the large receipt of express packages and

eatables of all kinds by the troops, and the sale of other things—fruit and pies, etc.—about the camp?

A. We tried to stop it. I talked against it in the early days of the camp, and General Graham issued an order to that effect, but they can't be stopped, because these people are outside the lines. The reason, I believe, these articles are bad for the men is that they gorge themselves and their systems become ready for fever. I don't think the fruit was infectious, but it deranged the system.

Q. As a skilled medical officer, do we understand you to say that this had a bad effect.

A. Yes, sir. I was asked by the New York Medical Journal to express my opinion as to the management of affairs at Camp Alger, and I have some reprints here that I could give to the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Would it, in your judgment, conduce to the efficiency of the service if all the surgeons who were appointed in the Volunteer Army from civil life were carefully examined before appointment?

A. Yes, sir. We now examine all the contract surgeons.

Q. That was not done at first?

A. No, sir.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CARL REICHMANN.

Capt. CARL REICHMANN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you be good enough to give your name, your rank in the regular service, your rank in the volunteers, your assignment in the volunteer service, and the duty you have been upon and places.

A. Carl Reichmann; first lieutenant, Ninth United States Infantry; captain and assistant adjutant-general in the United States Volunteers; on duty with the Second Army Corps since May 23, 1898.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What have been your special duties on the staff of the commanding general of the Second Corps?

A. Since May 24 I was assistant adjutant-general of the corps; from May 25 until the middle of August, engaged in making the rolls and returns of the corps; about that time we moved here to Camp Meade; the regular adjutant-general of the corps took sick; the other assistant adjutant-general was removed and sent to Porto Rico, so that I was the only officer in the office of the adjutant-general; from that time I performed all the duties of the adjutant-general's office.

Q. Have you had in the Second Corps officers of the Inspector-General's Department on duty at all times since you have been with the corps?

A. Yes, sir; at corps headquarters we had.

Q. Who was on duty?

A. The first inspector of the corps was Lieutenant-Colonel Vroom, of the Regular Army.

Q. For how long?

A. I don't think he was there more than nine or ten days. Then Lieut. Col.

Winfield S. Edgerly, inspector-general of volunteers—I couldn't give the date of his arrival. As regards the inspector-generals of divisions, the first inspector-general of the Second Division was Major ——, of the volunteer service, who, I think, left about July 20; and about that time Maj. R. A. Brown, inspector of volunteers and first lieutenant, United States cavalry, for the First Division. I am not sure, but I think the duties of the office were at first performed by Lieut. M. C. Butler, a son of General Butler; and later, Maj. Philip Reade, inspector and captain, Third Infantry, was assigned, and is now absent on sick leave.

Q. You had, then, at first an officer from the regular inspector-generals' department in the corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What became of the inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Vroom?

A. Colonel Vroom was ordered to Chickamauga, to the Fifth Corps, I think.

Q. As inspector-general?

A. I think so.

Q. Who had command of the several divisions of the Second Corps since its organization? Who has been the division commander of the First Division.

A. The First Division was organized May 24, 1898, and the commanding general was Francis L. Guenther, of the volunteer service, and I think he was a colonel of artillery. He was on sick leave at that date. Subsequently Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler was commander and retained command until August 19. He was relieved and became a member of the commission for the evacuation of Cuba. Then the next commander was Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, of the Volunteer Army and colonel of the Third Cavalry of the regular service. He assumed command about the 16th of September. The Second Division was organized by the general order of the 29th of May. This was the day on which Brig. Gen. George W. Davis first arrived at the camp, and, if my recollection serves me right, he assumed command the next day and has been in command ever since.

Q. The Third Division?

A. The Third Division was provided for by law. We had what we called a separate brigade, actually the Third Brigade of the First Division, to which Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield was assigned, but the staff was never fully organized. Soon after, General Duffield's command began active service in Cuba, so there is practically nothing left of the Third Division, and Assistant Adjutant-General McMichael was also relieved about the time General Duffield left. A recent order from the War Department reorganized the Third Division, and Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, the colonel of some Regular Army regiment, placed in command.

Q. So the Third Division has never been fully and completely organized?

A. No returns have ever been made by the division.

Q. Can you tell what the extent of sickness in the corps has been? What is the largest number of those returned in hospitals as sick at any one time?

A. That is a very difficult question to answer, for men went home on furloughs and got sick. We have made an effort to supply a complete and perfect statement of the sick; but, as I say, it is not possible to eliminate the men who are convalescing. If I am not mistaken, some 3,800 were sick. Before these orders took effect and while at Camp Alger I think the sick report ran something over 900. I furnished the figures that you have to General Graham when he went to Washington to appear before this committee. They appear in the full report of the adjutant-general of the Second Army Corps.

By General WILSON:

Q. With your experience in the Regular Army, and with your experience in the volunteer service, I would like to get your views, your conclusions, as to the cause of illness in the command at Camp Alger?

A. Well, I don't think that is very hard to answer by one who was there. One morning, in riding down some place near the camp, I could see a long line of men

eating pie. It was about 6.30 or 7 o'clock in the morning, down in Virginia, on a hot day. My general impression has been that these men are as guileless of any care of themselves as little children that have to be forcibly taken care of. At Camp Alger express packages arrived by the car lots, and you could read what such and such a regiment had received by the sick reports the next morning, as they were doubled and sometimes trebled; and then the fellows were not sufficiently careful of the use of the sinks, and it seemed next to impossible to enforce the sanitary rules of the camp. They would go out and pollute the surrounding ground, and finally it was ordered that a guard be placed over the sinks, that a record might be kept of any failure to comply with the orders and could be punished; and I am glad to say that the medical board which examined the camps found none so well cared for as this. Nothing but the general improvement of this, I think, is the primary cause, and then the lack of enforcement of sanitary rules—that is my opinion. We found it impossible to enforce these rules.

Q. The water supply, please?

A. The water supply at Camp Alger was insufficient at first; no running streams there. And when I first went out there I was on duty at the War Department at the breaking out of the war, and I went as a temporary aid to General Miller. At that time a District regiment was there, and one Pennsylvania regiment had arrived, and we were told that there was a good spring from which the water supply could be derived. I never saw the spring; but as soon as the troops began to arrive it was seen at once that the water supply would have to be increased by driving wells, and as far as I know the Commissary Department and the Quartermaster's Department got about all the driving apparatus that could be found, and a large number of wells were driven. I know that many of these wells were over 100 feet deep, and I know that all water was analyzed, and that whenever the water was suspected a sentry was placed at once and prevented water from being taken. There were no bathing facilities at first, and in order to give the men an opportunity to bathe, practice marches were made to the Potomac. They marched there and had some tactics until they went into camp, and then they could disport themselves in the water and march back. Subsequently someone established a bath house there, and I think some of the regiments constructed tanks for their own use, but I am not certain about that.

Q. Ever hear of the introduction, in a surreptitious manner, of intoxicating beverages?

A. Yes, sir; there was a great deal, I think. I saw a large number of people that they had arrested and large numbers of contraband goods that had been confiscated. There was a great deal of it. Most of the people were looked up, and the efforts to catch these people were never stopped, and the troops themselves given notice, and they were tried by civil authority.

Q. Your opinion, please, as to the rations issued to the volunteer troops, in comparison to what your troops received before the war.

A. I do not know that I am competent to give a definite opinion. I practically see nothing of the feeding of the troops, owing to the nature of my duties; but I understand that the component parts and the quality are the same.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM P. DUVALL.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM P. DUVALL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Will you give your full name, your rank in the regular service and rank in the volunteer service, and the positions you have filled and the services you have performed since the commencement of the war?

A. My name is William P. Duvall. I am a captain in the First United States Artillery; have been in the service since June 15, 1869, at which time I graduated from West Point. On the 1st of May I was on duty at the office of the Secretary of War, engaged in inspecting ordnance on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. While on this service I was appointed major and inspector of volunteers. On my return from that service, about the 20th of May—my appointment, I believe, was dated the 26th of May—on my return from that duty was assigned to the Second Army Corps; reported to General Graham in person on the 4th of June, as major and inspector, expecting to be assigned as an inspector-general of the First Division, but the General placed me on duty within five minutes, acting as chief ordnance officer to the corps. There was no such office at that time by law, and I have performed those duties, having been promoted to a lieutenant-colonel and chief of ordnance on the 18th of July.

Q. And have been at what places since you reported?

A. At Camp Alger, headquarters of the corps; and then I was detailed as a member of the court of inquiry in the Third Virginia business, and have been at headquarters at Camp Meade ever since.

Q. To what extent has the Ordnance Department been equal to the demands made upon it, so far as your observations and experience with it go?

A. I think they have done remarkably well, considering the sudden strain thrown upon the Department by the large increase of the Army, and I know of no delays; in fact, the only delays in my department in the delivery or filling of requisitions has been traceable to railroad delay. I remember of one that lasted nearly a month—of a big invoice that came to me from Rock Island.

Q. All requisitions, when they were put in proper form, were filled with reasonable promptness?

A. In all cases, considering that in every other part of the country they were clamoring for the same things. We fitted out four expeditions. Duffield's, Garretson's, and the New York next, and the Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania after that. The orders came that they had to be fitted out with ammunition at the point of embarkation; but in no cases was there any shortage. I know when the Sixteenth Pennsylvania went to New York the ammunition for the officers' revolvers failed to come; they got the ammunition in Porto Rico. They went away a little short of everything. They had 500 loads per rifle when they left the point of embarkation.

Q. Your corps is made up exclusively of infantry?

A. Infantry and cavalry; we had five troops of cavalry.

Q. What is the prevailing arm in use in the corps?

A. Exclusive of the battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, which had returned from Porto Rico, the Springfield rifle.

Q. Did that battalion bring their magazine guns back?

A. I understand so; the company that arrived in Harrisburg had their magazine rifles.

Q. What is the new rifle?

A. The new Kräg-Jorgensen, in the Regular Army.

Q. What is the relative efficiency of the Springfield breech-loading .45-caliber to the Kräg-Jorgensen.

A. It is a question on which a great many people differ. The advantage of the magazine rifle is that the velocity of the bullet is much greater, and hence the danger space is much larger.

Q. In your judgment, is the Springfield rifle an effective piece in the hands of the ordinary volunteer troops?

A. Unquestionably.

Q. And does it cover the ordinary space that would come under their observation?

A. Yes, sir; unquestionably, with the smokeless powder.

Q. Is the Ordnance Department now prepared to furnish the Springfield rifle with the smokeless powder, in all cases.

A. It is, as an order has been issued to that effect.

Q. What is the condition of the arms in the hands of your corps?

A. I haven't any immediate knowledge of that.

Q. Have you had any complaints?

A. A small number have been condemned.

Q. Are you able to meet the requisitions for extra parts and all that sort of thing?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. So there is no excuse if they are not in good condition?

A. No, sir.

Q. To what extent were the troops coming from their several States armed?

A. Some of them had no arms at all. Those that had arms, if they were not in a good condition they were called in, and a few arms were condemned. The inspectors were very liberal. Colonel Vroom told me himself that a good many arms were condemned simply to keep the officers in a good humor.

Q. Is the Second Army Corps, from your standpoint as an ordnance officer, ready to take the field to-day?

A. Unquestionably so; yes, sir; it is in excellent condition.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you please state just what the Ordnance Department issues to infantry troops; that is to say, arms, ammunition, cartridge belts, and equipments; and I want you to go on to the meat can, and knife and fork, and spoon.

A. Rifles, blanket bags, straps for the blanket bags, bayonet scabbards, canteens and straps for the canteens, gun slings, haversacks, haversack straps, meat cans, tin cups, knives, forks, spoons, revolvers, revolver holsters, noncommissioned officers' swords and belts, McKeever cartridge boxes, McKeever waist belts and plates, and ammunition of the various sorts; and they also furnish horse equipments.

Q. As a matter of curiosity, how does it come that the meat can and the haversack are furnished by the Ordnance Department rather than by the Quartermaster's?

A. Some things are furnished by both; for example, the stencils are furnished by either the Quartermaster's or the Ordnance Department, both; and the articles furnished by the Ordnance Department have been, with that exception, of the very best quality. I have the table of condemnations, which shows how good they have been. I would like to read it. With respect to the rifles given, all the old rifles brought by these troops and condemned are included. There have been of rifles, 2,357; blanket bags, none; straps for blanket bags, none; bayonet scabbards, 779; cartridge boxes, none; canteens, 452; straps, 174; gun slings, 639; haversacks, 64; haversack straps, 60; meat cans, 20; tin cups, 64; knives, 61; forks, 77; spoons, 39; revolvers, none; holsters, none; noncommissioned officers' swords, none; bayonets, 190; McKeever cartridge boxes, none; McKeever cartridge belts, none. This refers to about 35,000 men.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 4, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF BRIG. GEN. GEORGE W. DAVIS.**

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. DAVIS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by General Wilson.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you be kind enough to give your full name, your rank in the regular service and in the volunteer service, the date of your appointment in the volunteer service, and the assignments to duty on which you have been engaged since entering the volunteer service?

A. My name is George W. Davis; I am lieutenant-colonel in the Fourteenth United States Infantry; a brigadier-general of volunteers appointed in April of the present year. The first assignment was a verbal direction that I proceed to Atlanta and Chattanooga, for the purpose of examining the availability of those places for camps for volunteer troops. The date of that visit, as I now recall it, was very early in April. I can not give you the exact date without reference. I was absent from Washington about a week. I made a visit to Atlanta and its neighborhood and to Chattanooga, and returned, reporting in substance to the Adjutant-General of the Army that the site at Atlanta, without extensive preparations in the way of water distribution, would be unavailable for a force larger than a division. I visited the valley of the Chattahoochee and of Peach Tree Creek, but could not find any available ground in that neighborhood. I reported that I thought the site at Chickamauga an ideal one. I was quite familiar with the park, having made several visits previously, and I reported that by the use of the water from Crawfish Spring, which I saw was an admirable water supply, it would be admirably adapted for camping purposes. The next duty I was placed upon was to muster into the United States service volunteers from the State of New York. Twelve regiments were called out under the President's proclamation and two troops of cavalry. I reached Albany, I think, on the 25th or 26th of April, and continued on that duty until the 25th or 26th of May, my time being spent between Albany, Peekskill, and Hempstead, where Camp Black was located by the authorities of New York. Nine regiments were rendezvoused at Camp Black and three at Peekskill. It was my duty to see that they were mustered into the United States service. That work occupied a month. My next duty was with the Second Corps, to the commander of which I reported near Falls Church, Va., on the 31st of May. I was assigned by him to the command of the Second Division of that corps, which consisted of nine regiments already in camp or regiments that had arrived in camp on the 31st of May. I have continued in command of that division until the present time, never having been absent a day, as I now recall, or more than a day, and never having been disabled by sickness.

Q. Left Camp Alger about when, and reached Harrisburg about when?

A. On the 3d of August I marched with the Second Division, except one regiment and two detached battalions, "toward Manassas," as the order stated, and subsequently was ordered to proceed to Bristow, and later to Thoroughfare Gap. I remained at Thoroughfare until the 28th of August, the division having been ordered to be shipped, and two brigades of it preceded me to Camp Meade. I arrived at Camp Meade on the 29th of August; the rest of the division on the following day.

By General BEAVER:

Q. When you joined the command to which you had been assigned at Camp Alger, was it fully organized as a division?

A. Yes, sir. It was organized as a division by the same order which assigned me to duty.

Q. Three brigades?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom were they commanded?

A. At the time I joined, no general officers had been assigned to brigades. The First Brigade consisted of the One hundred and fifty-ninth Indiana, the Twenty-second Kansas, and the Third New York. The senior officer of that brigade was Colonel Barnett, of the One hundred and fifty-ninth Indiana, who, by virtue of his seniority, commanded the brigade. The Second Brigade consisted of the Sixth Pennsylvania, the Fourth Missouri, and the Seventh Illinois. The senior officer was the colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania, Colonel Schall. He commanded that brigade until it was mustered out of service. The Third Brigade consisted of the Third Missouri, the Second Tennessee, and the First Rhode Island. The senior officer of that brigade was Colonel Abbott, and he commanded it until relieved by a general officer later.

Q. In what condition did you find the commissary department of the corps as administered with reference to your own command?

A. Upon my arrival at Camp Alger the subsistence for the corps, or for my division, was furnished from the Dunn-Loring depot, which was a hastily constructed depot, adequate for our needs, however.

Q. In charge of whom?

A. Captain Little, I think. The issues were made to regiments direct by the Commissary Department of the articles of the rations, the fresh meat being furnished by contract and delivered daily from cold-storage cars; the bread was furnished under contract with a Washington baker and issued daily to the troops. The issue of subsistence was in ten-day periods to regimental commissaries or to officers detailed as regimental commissaries.

Q. Did that continue during the entire service?

A. No, sir; within a month other commissary officers reported for duty. At the time named there was no one in the corps except the depot commissary and Colonel Allison. Later, commissary officers were furnished, so that one was furnished to each brigade. Supplies for brigade commissaries were accumulated and issues made therefrom at first in three-day periods, but later in five-day periods, and still later in ten-day periods. These commissary establishments were located in the immediate vicinity of the brigades. The meat was issued from Dunn-Loring from the cold-storage cars. The bread was hauled to camp by the contractors. That continued until the Government bakery was established.

Q. In the establishment of this Government bakery to whom did the profits go? Was there a dividend of the profits among the regiments of the corps, or how was the profit of it disposed of?

A. The Government bakery had scarcely more than been established near Dunn-Loring before the detachment of the Second Division for field service resulted in the discontinuance of the bakery. It had barely gotten on its feet when our detachment on a movement into Virginia resulted in its discontinuance, so that there was nothing done at Camp Alger beyond getting it into operation. So far as its operation there was concerned, I do not think it reached the point where any distribution could be made.

Q. Probably didn't more than pay for its establishment?

A. Didn't begin to pay it; didn't pay more than half. After the troops moved to this camp the operation of the bakery was given to one officer for the whole corps, who made a very great success of this bakery. It has supplied all the bread for the entire corps. It is not under my orders, so that in stating what I do I give hearsay information. So far as the results are concerned, a saving has been made in flour, which, converted into cash, now represents something like \$6,000 divided

or to be divided among the companies of the different regiments in proportion to the amount of flour they were entitled to. The actual division of that money, I think, is just about being made at the present time and has been delayed on account of the difficulty in getting all the data from which to make an equitable division.

Q. And this is available for the purpose of obtaining a variety in the rations for each company or for any purpose that the company may see fit to use it for?

A. Under the regulations it could be used for anything that would benefit the soldiers with respect to their food.

Q. Do you know as a fact whether or not the Government issued field bakeries to regiments?

A. My experience concerns only this body of which I have told you. There have been no issues of field ovens and field equipment for baking to any regiment in my command. One regiment came into my command within two months and brought with it a field oven which had been issued to them, but which they had not and which still has not been used; but it is my intention, if I have the authority when the command leaves there, to require those regiments that are supplied with the regimental field ovens to make use of them. I am sure it will be easy and satisfactory.

Q. Do you know what the ordinary saving to a regiment, for example, taking that as a unit, in the use of one of these bakeries; what the saving of flour is?

A. The saving of flour under Captain Landstreet has been estimated at quite 40 per cent over and above expenses. That means 40 per cent of the money value of the flour itself. The ration of flour, according to present prices, as I now recall, is something like 3 cents; and 40 per cent of that, or, to be on the safe side, 33½ per cent of that, is the saving, in other words, it is about a cent a day per man.

Q. Concluding our examination as to the Commissary Department, from your experience has there been any failure in the quality and quantity of the rations issued by the Government; any failure to reach the regulation standard; and if so, where has it been?

A. I know of no failure on the part of the Commissary Department to supply all the troops with all the subsistence to which they are entitled by law and regulation. There have been instances when beef from those cold-storage cars has been issued that was found to be tainted, rare instances, and whenever such cases have occurred they have been speedily corrected, and could always have been corrected on the spot, had the regimental commissaries been present to receive their meat and object to taking that which was not good. Such instances were very rare and were of very small moment.

Q. Is the ration as provided by law and regulation sufficient, in your judgment, for all the wants of a soldier in the field, or in peace, for that matter?

A. It is not only sufficient, but, in my judgment, excessive. I think there is a constant daily waste of food in this camp. I see quantities of cooked food thrown away, or food burned in the crematories. I don't know what to say about the ration in the Tropics. I think it ought to be varied.

Q. That is, less of carbon-producing food and more of dried fruits and things of that sort?

A. Yes, sir. Our supplies are far and away in excess of what we had thirty-five years ago.

Q. From your own observation and experience, what is the weak place in the Commissary Department, if there is a weak place, and what is the remedy?

A. Well, sir, the issues of food to troops in the field should be made at shorter intervals than they have been. I think that there should never be issued to volunteers when they are starting out, ignorant of the use of rations, deficient in knowledge of how to take care of them—I think never more than three days should be placed in the hands of volunteer regiments at a time. I have endeavored to impress

this view upon my associates, but I have not succeeded. Their rules contemplate issues for a longer period, and these are now being made. As the troops have learned better how to care for the food, and as they are better provided with means for its shelter, it makes less difference now, because of their better knowledge; but in active service the issues should be made for very brief periods. Whether this be a fault of the Commissary Department or of administration, that is a matter of opinion. The equipment that the Government allows and the food that the Government allows are abundant—more than abundant. I do not think of any material change in the Subsistence Department from what the law contemplates that I can recommend. The inconvenience and deprivations to the troops probably in some cases resulted from the inexperience of the men; but that is not the fault of the department—that is, of the organization called the Subsistence Department. It was a misfortune rather than a fault. The system of issuing subsistence to troops through brigade commissaries I think is the only correct one. With any knowledge I have, any experience I have, I can not satisfy myself we will improve matters by resorting to a regimental commissary. But I would not make issues from brigade commissaries to companies. I would not multiply accounts in his hands. I would make issues for shorter periods, but I would make that issue in bulk to a regimental officer and require him to distribute it, and the colonel can make him do it. I would not throw that work upon the brigade commissary. That man should be supplied with money for the payment of commutation of rations, and the regimental commissaries should not have anything to do with money except the distribution of the savings money to the companies. These are the only changes I would make.

Q. Is it, in your opinion, practicable to keep the Commissary Department in time of peace organized beyond its necessity for that period with a view of the demands made upon it in time of war, when we need to take into our establishment a large body of troops? Can you add a body of trained commissaries and trained commissary-sergeants who could be assigned to regiments coming into the field and could give them their knowledge and experience?

A. The best place to educate commissaries is in the line of the Army. The lieutenants and captains and sergeants are the men who will learn the duties of commissary better than anyone else. The duties of the purchaser are not difficult for any business man to perform. A well-organized commission house has purchasers who are entirely competent to make purchases for the firms; but in the care of rations and preparation of food I don't know any persons so suitable to teach the same to the volunteers as the commissaries who came from the line of the Regular Army. The captains and lieutenants brought into the volunteer service have been generally, so far as my knowledge goes, efficient, and I would not expand the Commissary Department in time of peace with any idea that a large number of men should be maintained in that department.

Q. Is it practicable, in your judgment, to subject the officers who may be appointed from civil life, in the Commissary and Quartermaster's departments especially, to an examination as to their qualifications, and would such an examination result in increased efficiency in the service?

A. You mean in-time of war?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. By all means, sir. I think it should have always been done.

Q. As to the Quartermaster's Department, did you find the organization in the Second Corps complete when you joined it?

A. The organization—hardly. The chief quartermaster of the corps joined, I think, the same day or the day following the day of my arrival. At that time there was a depot at Dunn-Loring in charge of Major Martin, equipped for business, and he carried it on efficiently. There were no brigade quartermasters on

duty when I joined. There was a very efficient one on duty at my division headquarters. Others joined, however, not very long after I did. Every regiment, of course, had its own regimental quartermaster when it came into service from their homes, and usually they were competent men, but who know nothing about the service in time of war. Perhaps one or two of them had been in the service in the civil war. The depot was not well equipped at Dunn-Loring and was not well supplied. The Government was concentrating its efforts in getting ready troops that were needed for service in Cuba and Manila, and the supplies that could be gotten together were diverted, and properly so, to those places where they were needed in greatest haste, so that there were long delays at Dunn-Loring in obtaining needed articles of clothing for the men.

Q. What was the quality of the clothing furnished when it was furnished?

A. The first supplies were not up to the United States standard in some cases, noticeably so with respect to shoes, trousers, and blouses. In many instances these garments were defective. In some cases I organized boards of survey to examine these articles and to fix a price at which they should be charged to the soldiers, so that they would have a proper value instead of the price given by the Government; and the reduction was made.

Q. And so that the men got the difference between the standard clothing and the clothing furnished?

A. They did after the matter was called to my attention.

Q. What was the cause of that lack of standard quality, in your judgment?

A. My understanding was that at the time these orders were placed for very large quantities throughout the country kersey in sufficient quantity did not exist, and the manufacturers were incapable of supplying it immediately. The shoes had to be taken wherever they could be had. Wholeshoe stores were bought out. That is not within my knowledge; it comes from hearsay.

Q. The army standard contemplates a special kersey and peculiar make of shoes?

A. In some respects.

Q. It is of different shape from what we use in civil life?

A. The Government has a standard.

Q. And the manufacturers had counted on an establishment of 25,000 men instead of 250,000 men?

A. That explains it, sir.

Q. Has there been any improvement? Has the quality of the clothing, including shoes and all the parts of the clothing of the men, been improving?

A. Oh, yes; I think now it is approximately the same as the regular standard before the war.

Q. You have not been in the field so as to test the question of wagons—transportation wagons—except on the one march?

A. That was a march of 10,000 men over bad roads.

Q. What was the amount of transportation to a regiment on that march?

A. The number of wagons allowed to the division was about 200 to the 10,000 men, but half of those had to be brought from a depot near Alexandria, and although promised before I should start did not arrive until many hours later, so that I actually marched that division of 10,000 men with 96 wagons.

Q. You had not the full allowance of wagon transportation on your march?

A. Wagons for hospitals, etc., cut it down more than one-third.

Q. Did you have sufficient transportation for the essential needs of your command?

A. No, sir; I did not; when I took the road I did not.

Q. How many rations did you carry?

A. Tried to carry five days' rations. I had orders to carry five. I gave orders to

carry five. I communicated those orders verbally to the brigade commanders and also in writing.

Q. What proportion of those five days' rations were carried on the persons of the men?

A. The orders which I received when I started did not require any to be carried on the persons of the men. The specifications of the order from the corps commander were that they should be carried in wagons and that the men should carry certain articles of their own equipment. The second day out I took pains to see that this condition did not exist, and after the first day's march required each man to carry one day's ration.

Q. How many days' forage?

A. Not more than enough for a day or two, as we were marching in a country where forage was plenty. It was not necessary to carry more.

Q. The question of ammunition didn't enter into it as an important factor?

A. No, sir.

Q. With your knowledge of the Quartermaster's Department and its demands and needs, state, if you please, in your opinion, whether it is efficiently organized for active service in the field upon its present basis?

A. I think it is, sir. I think with proper personnel the organization of the Quartermaster's Department is all that could be desired.

Q. Have you the proper personnel?

A. In the organization of a large army like this it is impossible to obtain the proper personnel always.

Q. What is your experience as to the capacity and efficiency and ability to secure the proper equipment for service, as to the appointments made from civil life?

A. There have been men appointed in the Quartermaster's Department, I think, who are not competent for their duties.

Q. And who would never become so?

A. I think there are some cases where men would never reach a state of efficiency. I do not think a man appointed at 60 years of age is the right kind of a man for active service. He should be young and active.

Q. In your judgment, would an examination before appointment increase the efficiency of the Quartermaster's Department?

A. Very much, indeed. I think that three men as an examining board could examine a dozen a day to determine that point.

Q. Have you given any special attention to the organization of the Medical Department?

A. I am familiar with the Regular Army organization of the Medical Department, and of course I am familiar with the organization of the medical department for service with troops in the field during the present campaign.

Q. What is your opinion as to the efficiency of the medical department in your command?

A. The same as in the Quartermaster's Department. Men came into the service without knowledge and experience, and some came in who perhaps never could acquire the knowledge to discharge the duties of medical officers in the field.

Q. Is it not possible for an examination to be made in this department?

A. I think it is not only possible, but absolutely necessary. If a man is the most famous surgeon alive and a poor administrator he would be a failure.

Q. That is, an army surgeon requires a combination that is somewhat rare?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is the arm with which your command is armed?

A. The Springfield rifle, model of '78 and '81, I think.

Q. It is the .45-caliber breechloader?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are they in good condition?

A. Yes, sir; they are all in good condition except where they have been abused by careless men.

Q. To what extent have the troops been exercised on the rifle range?

A. It has been impossible to give the men of my division exercise on the range with very few exceptions. I did succeed in Alger in obtaining authority for constructing a rifle range for the division, and had it completed and ready for use the day I was ordered to march to Thoroughfare. In this region where we are now, without extensive preparations and acquirement of rights covering considerable area, so that the people may have immunity from danger, it would be difficult to establish a range here, so that the opportunity for practice with the rifle in the Second Division has been limited, first, to a regiment at Alger, which I sent out for a practice march and did find a place where they could fire against a hill at about 300 yards; and, second, the Two hundred and third New York, a regiment in an isolated camp, has had some practice at Conewango.

Q. Do you regard your division as fully armed and equipped to-day for the field for any active service that may be demanded of it?

A. Yes, sir; except that matter of rifle practice, which I think is a very great deficiency.

Q. What is the spirit of your command in general?

A. The morale of the Second Division is as good as that of any body of troops that I know of at the present time, considering the fact that there are in every regiment in the service a large number of men who do not wish to remain in service, and who, knowing the war is over, wish to go home; but with these exceptions it is satisfactory.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Did you make a verbal report or a written report in regard to the selection of Camp Thomas?

A. A verbal report.

Q. And was it on your report that that place was selected?

A. I don't know.

Q. After you did report it was selected?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you selected that place as a camp, did you couple the condition that they ought to pipe the water from Crawfish Spring?

A. I stated that as a *sine qua non*.

Q. If you had believed that they would have had to haul water 4 miles in wagons, you wouldn't have selected that place?

A. Oh, no.

Q. You selected the place after a careful examination? You thought it was a good camping ground and that there was sufficient ground inside of that reservation to select good camps, plenty of ground?

A. Plenty.

Q. And with that addition of water, pumped in pipes, it would have been an ideal camp?

A. Yes, sir; I think the best in the United States.

Q. With regard to the movement of troops from Camp Alger, one of the officers testified that two Michigan regiments were ordered there while he was in process of equipping the troops, and ordered from there to Cuba?

A. They were not under my command, but I know they were sent to Cuba.

Q. He testified that he had to stop the supplies for the other regiments, and was compelled to equip those for the front.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know as a fact that there were better regiments equipped for field service than those other two regiments?

A. I should answer, yes; I think I had two regiments in my division. There were three regiments—the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and one other—sent out with General Duffield's brigade, and another brigade was sent later—three regiments from the First Division and three regiments from the Third Division.

Q. Do you know as a fact that there were other regiments better equipped?

A. I know the First Rhode Island was perfectly equipped; didn't want a button; didn't ask the Government for anything, not even arms.

Q. And there were Pennsylvania regiments?

A. Yes, sir; there was only one in my division.

Q. There has been a great deal of comment in regard to the efficiency of the Inspector-General's Department. Was that arm of the service used as it ought to have been used?

A. I can only answer as to what came under my own observation. In the Second Corps it was poorly used. The corps commander had as inspector an officer of the Regular Army. I had an officer who was also an officer of the Regular Army. Whenever the adjutant-general was taken away I had to use him as adjutant-general.

Q. Were any inspectors sent from headquarters in Washington?

A. Both of those sent to the corps and assigned by the general to me were sent from Washington.

Q. Were your inspection officers of the Inspector-General's Department of the Regular Army?

A. No, sir; they were line officers; there were no officers of the regular Inspector-General's Department. One was sent to corps headquarters—Colonel Vroom—and his place was taken by Colonel Edgerly, a line officer. The inspector-general of the division is an officer of the Fourth Cavalry.

Q. Did you visit Camp Thomas?

A. No, sir; not subsequent to the visit I have spoken of when only one regiment was in camp there.

By General WILSON:

Q. When you examined Crawfish Spring, did you see the owner of the spring?

A. No, sir.

Q. Going back to General Beaver's question about supplying volunteer regiments with quartermasters from the Regular Army. Do you think it possible by adding to each company in the Regular Army a corporal to act as quartermaster and take charge of the quartermaster's property and thus make efficient quartermaster-sergeants to distribute throughout the Volunteer Army?

A. I think it would be an excellent change from the present conditions. The quartermaster-sergeants we have had in the army have been excellent men.

Q. May I ask you, if you please, if you will give us your views from your own experience as to the cause of the illness at Camp Alger?

A. A very great variety of causes induced that illness. It would be very hard to specify them all; but I should say, first of all, too great congestion of the camps themselves, too many men camped in a restricted locality, too much crowding of the camps; and in saying that I would also say that subsequent experience relative to the establishment of these camps has modified my preconceived notions on the subject. I had no experience during the four years of the civil war that was analogous to the experience I have had in this with respect to the sanitary conditions of a camp. I came through that struggle with an idea as respected sanitation that I have seen to be entirely inadequate in this war; and, therefore, I say that I think that the troops should have been more distributed, fewer men in

the same area. We were camped near the head waters of a little stream at Camp Alger. Men would dam up that brook and drink, and nothing in the world would prevent it. Some water would be condemned by the surgeons and yet it would be used and it was not in the power of man to prevent it. That was one of the causes. Another was the carelessness of the men in taking care of themselves. They could not be convinced that certain kinds of food were noxious, and they would use that food indiscriminately and so disturb their digestive apparatus. That caused illness. That was another cause. The third comes from the fact that the troops were too long in one place. I think that, situated as we were in Virginia, the troops should not have stayed in one camp more than a month. I think those three causes, all combined, resulted in the sickness that came. We were as careful of our sinks at the very beginning as ever volunteers were in the civil war. We are a great deal more careful now.

HARRISBURG, PA., *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. E. B. WATTS.

Lieut. Col. E. B. WATTS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon sworn by General Wilson.

By General WILSON:

Q. Will you be kind enough to give your full name, your present rank in the service, and the date you entered the service?

A. Edward B. Watts; lieutenant-colonel Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; mustered into the service of the United States on the 12th of May, 1898.

Q. And where have you been with your command?

A. Mustered in at Mount Gretna, Pa., on the 12th of May, as I said before. Left Mount Gretna on the 18th of May and went to Camp Alger, near Washington; remained there until—I do not recall exactly the date—the latter part of August. From there we were moved to Camp Meade, where the regiment is now located, and where I am located with it.

By General BEAVER:

Q. What was your previous experience in the National Guard of Pennsylvania?

A. I entered the National Guard on the 26th of February, 1885, and was elected captain of Company G, Eighth Regiment, serving as such until the 6th of July, 1893, when I was elected major of the Eighth. When I went out of service I was then major. Our colonel was Col. Frank J. Magee, who was rejected by the physicians for disability. At the election of officers I was elected lieutenant-colonel.

Q. What was the health of your command when you left Mount Gretna?

A. Excellent, as far as I know.

Q. Did you take any sick men to Camp Alger, as you know?

A. I have no personal knowledge.

Q. Had there been, so far as you know, any prevalence of typhoid fever at Mount Gretna before you left there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Had a hospital been established there at all?

A. I do not recall any other than our regimental hospital tent, used for that purpose.

Q. How soon after you reached Camp Alger did any noticeable sickness develop in your regiment?

A. I can not speak accurately, but our regiment was one of the latest in which typhoid fever developed, and I should approximate by saying three or four weeks after we reached Camp Alger.

Q. To what extent did typhoid fever develop in your command?

A. To a very limited extent.

Q. Do you know how many cases you have had altogether?

A. I do not.

Q. How many men have you absent on sick furlough from your command?

A. I can't tell you. I could have ascertained the fact.

Q. What is the general health of your command now?

A. Good.

Q. What has been the character, both as to quality and quantity, of the rations which have been in your command since you entered the service?

A. Excellent.

Q. To what extent have your company commissaries or company cooks availed themselves of the commissary manuals and cookbooks issued by the Department?

A. I fear to a very limited extent.

Q. Have there been any complaints, colonel, as to the rations issued to your men?

A. Yes, sir; I have heard complaints, but none that I think was justified by the existing facts.

Q. Upon what were they based?

A. Well, I have heard the complaint that the meat was bad in one or two instances. I have heard the complaint that the coffee was bad in one or two instances; again, that the bread was bad. I have been in command of the regiment a large fraction of the time since we were out, Colonel Hoffman having been in command of the brigade and General Gobin of the division. I have had these complaints investigated, and when I said before that they were not generally justified by the facts I think I spoke correctly.

Q. Was there any difficulty in securing an exchange of rations for what was good at the brigade commissary?

A. I can not tell you.

Q. Were any efforts made to secure an exchange, or were the deficiencies of such a character that it wasn't considered worth while to make the effort?

A. What did not come under my observation I do not know.

Q. What has been the character of clothing issued to your command?

A. Good, as far as I know.

Q. Has there been any complaint as to the quality of it or as to the amount of it, or has there been such delay as to cause inconvenience?

A. I have heard no complaints as to the quality. Recently I heard that there were not enough trousers there. I know that myself; further than that I know not.

Q. Do you know whether proper requisitions were made?

A. I have been informed that there were.

Q. Was the difficulty in sizes or the fact that there were no trousers to be issued?

A. I do not know that.

Q. Do you have the same arm that you had in the National Guard service?

A. Yes, sir; the Springfield, .45.

Q. In good condition?

A. Excellent, so far as I know.

Q. Has the medical department of your regiment been administered by the officers who were in the service of the National Guard or did you have new ones?

A. With two exceptions. We had two that I understood to be contract surgeons. The present one is Dr. Roberts, of Philadelphia. The other one was there a few days. I do not now recall his name.

Q. Do you mean by that that your medical staff has not been full?

A. Our medical staff was full when we went out. Dr. Jauss, who was the major and surgeon, has been detached for work at, I think, the First Division hospital. I wouldn't be sure as to that. Dr. Montelius, who is the ranking assistant surgeon, has also been on detached duty, I think, as executive officer. Dr. De Costa, the junior assistant surgeon, has been with the regiment, except when on leave.

Q. Has the medical department been actively administered?

A. I think not, sir.

Q. What is the trouble?

A. I think more lack of heart and lack of knowledge on the part of the medical men than anything else.

Q. Lack of professional knowledge?

A. Yes, sir; and principally a lack of heart or disposition to promptly respond to calls of the sick men.

Q. Has there been any difficulty in having your men treated in quarters where the sickness was not serious?

A. Well, there has been a slowness of attention.

Q. Have you had a regimental hospital continuously in operation?

A. We have had a hospital tent which was used for cases that were not serious, but all serious cases were sent to the division hospitals.

Q. How has your regimental hospital been supplied with bedding and bed linen and things of that sort and comfortables?

A. I haven't an accurate knowledge on that subject, but I think sparingly.

Q. Do you think your men in good condition for the field?

A. I think so to-day; yes, sir.

Q. About what per cent have you for duty, independently of men sick in quarters and men on detached service? Have you 90 per cent?

A. No; I think not. I should say 70 to 80 per cent.

By Captain HOWELL:

Q. Was your regiment completely equipped when you went to Camp Alger?

A. Far from it.

Q. You didn't have tents?

A. We had tents.

Q. You didn't have uniforms?

A. No.

Q. Not fully armed?

A. No, sir. When we went to Mount Gretna we went as the National Guard of Pennsylvania. All those men who either refused to enlist or who failed to pass the physical examination were sent home, with their uniforms, equipments, and arms. Then there was an enlistment first of the National Guard and then men were taken there. We left Mount Gretna only with the arms of the men who were in the National Guard who enlisted there. I would say there were only about 60 per cent of the men. We were at Camp Alger, I should say, from two to four weeks before arms were supplied, and it was the same with uniforms.

By General WILSON:

Q. I think you told me you came out with a ten-company formation.

A. We came out with a ten-company formation of 106 men.

[Omitted from minutes of October 19 at Jacksonville, Fla.]

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., *October 19, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. W. H. BACHLER.

Sergt. W. H. BACHLER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn by the recorder of the commission.

By General BEAVER:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, and company.

A. W. H. Bachler, quartermaster-sergeant, Company A, Forty-ninth Iowa.

Q. Are you the acting commissary of your company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you acted in that capacity?

A. Only since we have been called out.

Q. Have you been continuously on duty since you were called out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What has been the character of your rations?

A. We all seem to get enough and to get our right issue.

Q. Has there been any complaint in your company either as to the amount that you received or of the quality of the ration you received?

A. No, sir.

Q. What do you do with the excess of rations over and above what you need?

A. Sometimes we trade them off for green vegetables.

Q. Do you get any potatoes and onions?

A. Oh, yes; potatoes and onions.

Q. What kind of vegetables do you exchange other things for?

A. Exchange them for cabbage, and sometimes green corn when it is in season.

Q. Have you exchanged for dried apples or anything of that sort? Have you used them?

A. We have bought dried apricots and prunes and such things.

Q. Do you stew them and have them for supper?

A. Yes.

Q. What proportion of beans and rice do you get? Do you get either of those you desire, or do they issue them in regular proportions?

A. They give us an amount of rations for each man—ten days.

Q. Do your men like the beans?

A. Yes, sir; they are very fond of beans.

Q. What suggestion have you to make to the commission, Sergeant, as to any way in which the ration could be improved, that would be better for the men, either as to health or as to days?

A. Well, I do not know; they all seem to get along with the rations they have got, and if they wanted anything else we would buy the extras.

Q. If your bakery fund was divided, that would give you a fund out of which you could buy fruit for stewing and things of that sort?

A. Yes, sir.

By General WILSON:

Q. Are you the company sergeant detailed for this duty?

A. I am sworn in as a quartermaster-sergeant.

Q. What is the general feeling of the enlisted men of your command; are they anxious to quit?

A. They want to reach their destination as soon as possible.

Q. Their destination is——

A. Cuba.

Q. Any whiners among them?

A. Well, we had, but they seem to have gotten over it.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Sergeant, I would like to ask you to state whether or not the members of your company have any cause for complaint against either your officers or the persons outside of the regiment as to your treatment as soldiers.

A. No, sir; I do not think anybody could have any complaint. I think they are the best officers that could be found.

Q. You consider, on the whole, that Uncle Sam is using you fairly well?

A. Yes, sir.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF DR. HENRY E. MENAGE.

Dr. HENRY E. MENAGE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and where you have been on duty during the war with Spain.

A. Henry E. Menage. I have acted as assistant surgeon and first lieutenant.

Q. Where have you been on duty?

A. In Santiago with the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, beginning on 29th of July, and then with them at Montauk Point during their stay there, and I have been with them ever since.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Where were you educated?

A. In New Orleans.

Q. You went to Santiago on the 29th of July. What condition did you find the men in at that time?

A. In what particular?

Q. From a medical point.

A. Well, the condition then was a rather strange one. There were drugs, but limited in quantity.

Q. Wait a minute. Tell me what the condition of the men was when you reported, what was their health, and how many had been wounded, etc.

A. I can not be very specific, for, considering the number of wounded and sick, the number of sick was apparently very great, the majority having fever and many suffering at the time from malaria and intestinal troubles. The number in the hospital was not exceedingly great. Now, we had—that is not specifically—30 to 40 per day at sick call, and at times perhaps 50, but those actually in the hospital were about 15 to 25.

Q. You mean the regimental hospital, or what?

A. The regimental hospital.

Q. Do you know anything about the condition of the men at the base hospital in the rear?

A. No, sir; not a thing.

- Q. What had you in the way of hospital supplies?
- A. We had, when I arrived, the surgical and medical chest.
- Q. One each?
- A. One each; each of which was pretty well exhausted in the way of drugs required daily.
- Q. You had no tents?
- A. We had no hospital tents.
- Q. What substitute did you make?
- A. I found the men. Major McCaw was in charge of the regiment. I simply continued the process in effect at the time. The men were in little dog tents; there were no cots. There was one litter that we used for the worst cases.
- Q. How long did you keep the men in the hospital before sending them back to the base hospital?
- A. We treated them all the way through, generally.
- Q. Why?
- A. Because we could not send them back to the hospital in the rear.
- Q. Why?
- A. We could not get the ambulances.
- Q. How far was it to the nearest organized hospital?
- A. I do not know, sir.
- Q. Have you any approximate idea?
- A. I believe about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- Q. Were any of your men so seriously ill that you considered that if they got to the nearest base hospital they would be better off than at your regimental hospital?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Would there have been any difficulty at that time to get a detail of men to carry on a stretcher a very sick man to this hospital?
- A. Well, I do not suppose there would be a great difficulty, but most of them had been very sick and were weak and exhausted.
- Q. As I understand it, your medical supplies were very short?
- A. Rather short.
- Q. Did you have the ordinary drugs—quinine, morphia, salts, etc.?
- A. We had.
- Q. In sufficient quantities for the necessities?
- A. Well, barely so.
- Q. Well, were they not sufficient quantities for the time being?
- A. Yes, sir; for the time being.
- Q. Were you at any time destitute of any of these ordinary drugs?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. There were other things that you would like to have had that you did not have, perhaps?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Will you specify some?
- A. In the way of intestinal troubles we were limited to calomel pills, and we had no variety of such drugs, bismuth preparations, and the other astringents and general miscellaneous drugs used.
- Q. You had no bismuth acetate of lead?
- A. Well, I suppose we had some of that.
- Q. Did you see anything of your own men who had been in the base hospital?
- A. No, sir; none returned.
- Q. Did you make requisitions at any time for the drugs you wanted?
- A. The doctor who was in charge, Major McCaw, did.
- Q. Continue.
- A. There was a report sent of what drugs would be necessary or needed every

morning. A few were received, but such as quinine and calomel came pretty regularly.

Q. You made no requisitions during the time you were there on the regular form?

A. No, sir; I will say we had no regular form to make them on.

Q. Did you have occasion to go to the medical purveyor for supplies?

A. I had occasion once to go to the next hill, but I don't know that medical supplies formed the most prominent part of my business. I think it was for an ambulance to transport the men to the rear.

Q. Did you get it?

A. I think it arrived after two days.

Q. What did you want the ambulance for, to send back to the base hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So you did send some?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I understood you treated all in your own hospital?

A. Most of them; all we could.

Q. Santiago was open at the time you were there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have occasion to go to the medical purveyor there?

A. No, sir.

Q. And you made no requisitions for drugs except this once?

A. That is the only way I know of. The doctor in charge ordered me to go to the nearest place. Dr. McCaw was in command.

Q. What time did you leave there?

A. On or about the 9th or 10th of August.

Q. How long were you in Cuba?

A. About twelve days, I believe.

Q. What amount of sickness was there in the command when you left?

A. The amount of disease, Doctor, the trouble was about the same as I mentioned in the beginning, 30 or 40.

Q. Out of what strength?

A. I do not remember.

Q. Was it 250?

A. In that neighborhood.

Q. Was that about one-fourth of your men who reported at sick call?

A. Perhaps the strength was greater. I would make that one-eighth.

Q. The other seven-eighths were in what condition?

A. More or less in good condition, some having had a fever for a week and not reporting as sick men; they had much experience and were taking care of themselves.

Q. There had been no yellow fever up to that time?

A. No, sir; I did not recognize any.

Q. You were trained in New Orleans and should have recognized it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What transport did you sail on?

A. The *Vigilancia*.

Q. What condition was she in to take sick soldiers, half dead, back north?

A. Each man that was sick enough for a berth had it on the way.

Q. Did you have the proper medical supplies for the sick?

A. I had, because on leaving Santiago I got a supply individually and fresh supplies to carry us through our voyage.

Q. You complied with the rules to get such as you needed for the sick yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have ice on board?

- A. We had ice.
- Q. Plenty on board?
- A. No, sir; I do not know that we had.
- Q. Did you have ice enough for all requirements of the sick?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you have condensed milk?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. In sufficient quantity for the sick men?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you have any preparation of malted milk or anything of that kind?
- A. Yes, sir; we had a little quantity of malted milk, and we purchased some beef extract from the steward, from the hospital funds.
- Q. Why was not the beef extract secured from the Government?
- A. I think it was the private property of the men on board.
- Q. Should there not have been a supply at Santiago?
- A. I took all that was given me; there was none at the time. I took an amount of soups and such articles as I thought the patients would relish.
- Q. Did you get anything from the Red Cross?
- A. Not in Santiago.
- Q. Did you lose any men going north?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. At what time did you reach Montauk?
- A. On the 19th, I believe.
- Q. How long were you quarantined?
- A. Five days.
- Q. Did you have yellow-fever suspects on board?
- A. No, sir. Well, I had no suspects. I found that some were held back as suspects, but I had none.
- Q. By whose orders were they held back?
- A. I do not know, sir, unless the quarantine officers.
- Q. Were you held on the boat or on the land and put in the detention camp?
- A. We were landed in the detention camp.
- Q. What condition of things did you find in the camps?
- A. Well, the tents were ready and the camps were ready.
- Q. Were the tents floored?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you have bed sacks?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. What did your men sleep on?
- A. On their blankets.
- Q. On the ground?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. How many were sent to the detention hospital?
- A. The sick men left the ship under the care of Dr. McCaw, and I was left on board to take charge of the medical property.
- Q. How long did you remain on board?
- A. Until the sick men had time enough to get away, Dr. McCaw having sent them to the division hospital, I believe. I came off perhaps three or four hours after the doctor had left the vessel.
- Q. You say you were left behind for the medical stores?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. For what period did you stay?
- A. Only two or three hours. The whole command left the vessel by that afternoon.
- Q. Did you have occasion to visit the detention camp hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you near enough to it to see what the surroundings were?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were your sick men kept in tents or quarters, or were they sent to the hospital?

A. Those who were not sufficiently sick were kept in quarters, but the others were sent to the hospital.

Q. How large a proportion were kept in quarters?

A. The great majority.

Q. Five-sixths of them?

A. Doctor, the conditions varied so much from day to day that I have not those things fixed in my mind. On one occasion a great number were moved, perhaps fifteen at a time, and that reduced our number sick in quarters perhaps 50 per cent.

Q. What did you do after you landed?

A. We were to march to our camp, but some were not fit to walk, and those were sent to a hospital.

Q. Did you go to the camp from the detention camp?

A. It must have been two miles or more from the bay to the point. We were at the farther end of the point, between the lake and the ocean; it bifurcates there.

Q. How large a portion of your men were able to march?

A. They were all marching.

Q. Taking out the sick, how much of the maximum strength were able to march to the camp? That enables me to get at the proportion of those in the camp, and also those you have sent to the hospital.

A. I sent to the hospital that morning and two days before about 18 patients. Now, the rest of the regiment marched, and I believe two or three stopped—that is, rested—by the roadside.

Q. So the men took it leisurely?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would any of the men pass as healthy, or were they all more or less used up?

A. They all had that cachectic of malaria.

Q. When you went into camp did you find your tents pitched?

A. They were pitched.

Q. Were they floored?

A. No, sir; not at the time, but very shortly after.

Q. How long were you without them?

A. A very short while, perhaps seventy-two hours, or possibly forty-eight hours.

The Engineer Corps was near by.

Q. Was the tentage sufficient for your purpose?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The men therefore were not crowded?

A. They were not.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. We left Montauk Point about the middle of October, I believe.

Q. And were practically six weeks in camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did your men improve in health at Montauk or break down?

A. I can not say they improved; the amount of malaria was practically the same.

Q. Did any considerable portion of them get seriously worse?

A. Yes, sir; a good many got worse and were sent to the hospital.

Q. To what did you attribute that?

A. To the fact that the repeated attacks on the already weak subjects and the inability of those laboring at the time under mild acute troubles to resist it.

Q. You were unable to diet them. Did you have all of your commissary stores?

A. For the regiment at large?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. I think that was quite sufficient; yes, sir.

Q. Were you able to get such hospital supplies as you wanted for these men?

A. Not at the time.

Q. Did you make requisitions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Upon whom?

A. The division surgeon.

Q. Who was he?

A. Major Wood. Everything was done in an unsystematic way, not having the proper blanks to do it with. We had every morning new sick cases, and new cases reported for duty.

Q. Did you require such things of the Medical Department known as hospital stores, which were in it for the diet of the sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you commute the rations for the sick at the hospital at that time?

A. We were not able to keep those records.

Q. Or number in hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were not in charge?

A. Well, just at the last days of the hospital Dr. McCaw became seriously sick and was sent home.

Q. And you remained in charge?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make application to the senior medical officers at Montauk Point for extra supplies in the way of delicacies for your weak and disabled men?

A. I was not commanding surgeon.

Q. Whom did you consider the chief medical officer there?

A. The one we made our morning reports to.

Q. Who was he?

A. Major Wood.

Q. Did you try to get through the Medical Department or commissary department such articles of food as were necessary for the proper care of the sick men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you succeed in it, and to what extent?

A. To the extent that we received at different times some canned soups and malted milk and condensed milk, but not in sufficient quantity.

Q. Did you have plenty of ice?

A. No, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Were you in the detention camp then?

A. No, sir; we were out of the detention camp.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you get milk for your men?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you get ice for your men?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you make endeavors to get each?

A. Enough specifically.

Q. Did you receive supplies from the Red Cross or other associations?

A. To make this very plain, I will say that the number at the Point were crowded,

and there did not seem to be nurses enough, and those who were considered sick enough to be nursed by nurses were sent to the hospital, and such articles as soups, milk, etc., were sent to the hospital. I was alone and could not take care of all of them. I took individually from other sources of supplies that I got, and gave to the men mineral waters, milk, condensed milk, and various soups, wines, whisky, brandy. The men did have these things.

Q. They did have them?

A. Yes, sir; but I got them from individual sources.

Q. You did not consider it necessary to call upon the authorities?

A. I had tried several times and I did not get them, and I had rather use my own way and get them; it was a surer way.

Q. Did any of your men suffer at Montauk Point for the want of medical care, medical supplies, or lack of diet when not well?

A. Men suffered from lack of nursing. The character of the diseases we had there was malarial. A man is apparently very sick during that time he suffers, but after it is over he was as fit for duty as ever. In a general way they suffer, but they do not suffer as ordinary patients in bed; their condition can not be relieved by diet or nursing.

Q. Suppose they did suffer as you say; is a man as well off at the end of a week or so as if he had had all of these things?

A. Naturally not; had he been in bed and been nursed he likely would have been very much stronger.

Q. He was lying down, of course, when these attacks come on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, could half a dozen nurses make him any better?

A. No, sir; not at all; what he wanted there was a general mate detailed to give him what he wanted.

Q. He got it?

A. Yes, sir; he got it.

Q. So he got tolerably fair attendance in his camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What remedy could have been found for this condition other than having hospital accommodations large enough and taking all the convalescent and weakly men into the hospital? Was there anything else that could have been done?

A. I think not.

Q. Then the choice lay between doing what you did and having the hospital accommodations for 17,000 men?

A. Yes, sir; furnished all of them, if you will allow me to say those men who came back now are having chills and fever.

Q. Did you notice any material difference in the malaria fever between Santiago and Louisiana?

A. None whatever.

Q. It is the same old story?

A. The same old story.

Q. Is it more violent at Santiago?

A. In fact, I have not seen as many malignant types as in Louisiana.

Q. Was there large congestive variety?

A. Only one case, and he had eaten green apples and bananas.

Q. Taking it all in all, Santiago was no worse place for troops in summer than the swamps of Louisiana?

A. No, sir; only the water was a great distance away, and even a well man was a weak man, and it was a very taxing problem to carry water.

Q. Considering the physical strength of the men, while you were with the command was it possible to get water from any distance and, by bringing it into your camp there, you could have all you wanted?

A. I do not know where a large supply could have been gotten, except from San Juan Creek. A short time after our arrival the whole command was apparently in better shape, for the pack mules were detailed for getting water, so the men were relieved of that work.

Q. How far was your command when you reported to them from San Juan Creek?

A. About three-fourths to 1 mile.

Dr. HENRY E. MENAGE, recalled:

He stated that—

About 60 men of the First Ohio Volunteers applied for enlistment in the Sixth Infantry, and 22 were accepted, the majority having been rejected on the preliminary examination.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 4, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. SAM. J. B. SCHINDEL.

Lieut. SAM. J. B. SCHINDEL then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, regiment, and where you have been on duty since the 15th of April.

A. First lieutenant, Third Infantry. I was on duty with the Sixth Infantry at Santiago and Montauk.

Q. Where were you on duty from the 15th of April up to the 1st of June?

A. With the Sixth Infantry.

Q. You came from the West with this infantry?

A. Yes, sir; and from here down to Tampa.

Q. What was the time you left here?

A. On the 19th of April.

Q. Where did you go?

A. To Tampa.

Q. How long were you there?

A. Until the 8th of June.

Q. What was your position in the regiment?

A. I was on duty with one of the companies at that time.

Q. When were you made commissary of the regiment?

A. On the 3d of July, Santiago.

Q. What transport did you go over on?

A. The *Miami*.

Q. How was your regiment provided with commissary supplies during the trip across?

A. They were ample.

Q. Of course you were in the Regular Army lying at Tampa; you had a full supply of quartermaster and commissary stores?

A. Everything was sufficient; yes, sir.

Q. When you arrived at Santiago what was the strength of your regiment?

A. You mean until up to the time we returned?

Q. Yes, sir; in brief language, how did you land and where were you located?

A. We landed on the 23d of June, I think, in boats, at Daiquiri, and the next day moved from Daiquiri to Siboney, where we stayed until the morning of the 26th, when we moved up to the camp just above Seville, where we remained until the morning of the 1st of July, when we moved out to San Juan ridge. We were there until late in the day and kept the ridge until the morning of the 10th, when we were moved from the right of the line over near the head of the bay, and we remained there until we came home.

Q. You had participated in the attack of San Juan hill?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What brigade were you in?

A. General Hawkins's.

Q. Please state how the troops were supplied at Santiago.

A. They were sufficient. Of course we had such delays as might be expected during a campaign, and also due to the roads and incessant rains, which we always had in the afternoons, lasting an hour or an hour and a half.

Q. Was there any portion of that time that your troops were without rations?

A. One day; that could not be helped, of course—the 1st of July. They were left in the packs, and the packs were left open and, of course, could not be sent off before the next day.

Q. The only lack was because you could not leave the fight and go after them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. After the battle and after the fall of Santiago were you fully supplied with rations?

A. They came up every day in the afternoon, usually about 3 or 4 o'clock, after the showers. They usually were brought up in pack trains and delivered to the brigade at a point central to the three regiments.

Q. What transport did you return to Montauk Point upon?

A. Upon the *Vigilancia*.

Q. And your accommodations upon that boat were what?

A. As good as could be expected at that time.

Q. You camped at Montauk?

A. Ye, sir.

Q. While you were at Montauk how were you supplied there?

A. Always sufficient, and there were very few delays. Sometimes there was a delay in fresh meat or soft bread. They were supplied from New York by contract and the railroad caused the delay, and perhaps they would not get down until late in the day; but, as a rule, the supplies were sufficient and always in abundance. Later on the commissary department furnished what was known as gratuitous issue, consisting of oranges, lemons, and oatmeal, and canned fruits, canned soups, etc. We issued each regiment according to its strength, and they continued during the latter part of August until the time we left—about the 16th of September.

Q. How is your regiment supplied now with camp and garrison equipage and clothing?

A. At the present time it is being supplied fully. Some of the things have not arrived, but the companies as a rule are not all supplied with clothing, but of course recruits are coming in in large numbers; those men are necessarily without clothing for a few days.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You were with the command at Montauk, were you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were your men, so far as you know, properly cared for in a medical way while they were there?

A. So far as I know; yes, sir.

Q. Did your men break down pretty rapidly after they got to Montauk?

A. Yes, sir; due to general change of climate, I think.

By General DODGE:

Q. Were there any men in the regiment who went through the campaign who were not sick?

A. Yes, sir; 25 or 30 I would guess.

Q. Were they able to do duty?

A. Yes, sir; at Montauk they were able to do their entire guard duty when called upon.

Q. Practically they were all under treatment?

A. Yes, sir; practically all. The ground was malarial, and the companies coming over the ground at night made it very easy to get malaria.

Q. What time did you get tentage at Santiago?

A. I think the last of July; somewhere in that vicinity. We were only in tentage about two weeks before we left.

Q. You were sick yourself?

A. Yes, sir; twice.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. COL. CHARLES W. MINER.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES W. MINER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you give us your full name, rank, and regiment and where you have been on duty since the 15th of April?

A. Charles Wright Miner, lieutenant-colonel Sixth United States Infantry. We left here on the 19th of April for Tampa, and we left Tampa on the 14th of June for Cuba. We disembarked on the 23d at Daiquiri, and I remained second in command of the Sixth Infantry until the day that Colonel Egbert was wounded on the 1st of July, and from that time to this, with the exception of ten days, I have commanded the regiment. We left Santiago about the 8th of August, I think, and we arrived at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, on the 14th. We remained there until the 5th or 6th of September—I am not positive about the dates, that is approximately it—and then we returned to Fort Thomas.

Q. What kind of camping ground did you have at Tampa?

A. I consider that a good camping ground.

Q. What was the sickness in the command?

A. One-half of 1 per cent on the sick report.

Q. What transport did you leave Tampa for Cuba in?

A. *Miami No. 1.*

Q. What was the condition of the boat and what were the accommodations for the troops?

A. I want to say, not criticising the Administration, but simply to show the difficulty the Administration had in getting transports at the time, that this transport was never intended for troops. It was a cattle ship and the worst vessel in the fleet. The lower deck, where most of the men were, had absolutely no light or

ventilation, but the voyage was very calm and we were enabled to keep the loading ports open all the way down. It was the only way the men could live. The crew was in mutiny, and the captain was not subservient to discipline at all. There were no cooking arrangements for the men on board—900 and odd—and we had to take coal buckets and such on the iron deck to cook coffee for the men, but we got through, and the men were in good health when we landed.

Q. Now, in your own way, give us the history of the regiment from the time you arrived after landing and moving up to the front up to the time you returned to go aboard the transports.

A. I would like to preface that by saying that whatever were the conditions of the men were also the conditions of the officers—the same food and the same clothing. I speak from absolute knowledge, and I never left camp except once during that time; that was going to General Kent's headquarters and back to get a wagon to go down and get something for the regiment. We left Daiquiri on the morning of the 24th of June and marched to Siboney; that is practically 11 miles. The officers were on foot. Horses had been drowned, etc., so the field officers were no better off than anybody else. We were ordered up the hill to reinforce the Rough Riders and cavalry up on the road. This is a part of Colonel Egbert's testimony, because he was in command.

Q. Go on.

A. We went up the hill at Siboney and probably marched a mile and a half to the front. It was a very hot day, and it was midday. We returned to the beach and laid on the beach at Siboney the greater part of two days. Then we went back on the road about a mile and went into camp for two nights there, and then moved up toward Santiago. I can not give the date of that movement, but it was about the 27th, I think. We met two camps on the road on the morning of the 1st. In the meantime we were engaged in cutting out roads and trails through the brush, and on the morning of the 1st we moved forward with the rest of the command. The Sixth Infantry was in advance of Kent's division that morning. We became engaged, but my idea about the time is indefinite; the regiment got to the top of the hill about 1.30. I found on the arrival at the top of the hill that Colonel Egbert had been wounded and the command devolved upon me. He sent an order to me. We were at this blockhouse, and thought we would hold that position. We remained there until nearly night. Before going into action the men threw off their packs and pretty much everything except the ammunition, and they were stripped, and so were the officers. We had left it about three-fourths of a mile back. There was no way of getting anything to us that night. We were just beyond the course of the hill, and threw up some temporary fortifications. The officers of the command were absolutely without covering of any kind that night, shelter tents or anything. We lay all the next day there under a very sharp shell fire and musketry fire, and we were ordered not to reply to it. Only one man was wounded that day. The shell firing did not continue on the 3d or 4th. We were moved on the morning of the 5th to the left to relieve the Tenth Infantry in their trenches, and we remained in those trenches. It was a very exposed position under the sun and the fire. They had a flag of truce up in the afternoon and until the morning of the 8th. The command began to break down from sickness about the 4th of July. We had been exposed to the rain without any shelter and were forced to stay up nights and dig those trenches, and they had to lay in that fresh wet ground, and that was the cause of the breakdown; there is no doubt of it. About the 4th malarial fever began to appear, and it gradually got worse until the 8th. On the morning of the 8th—in the early morning—we were ordered to move to the right of Lawton's position to support some batteries on the ridge. We started just after daylight. It was about 3 miles, and we were over two hours in making that distance. I think, practically, one-third of the men dropped out. We

had no transportation, absolutely nothing, but they all got up that night. They were all in camp. I think we had 68, the highest sick report; that represented the seriously sick only. Practically every man and officer was sick at the time. We laid in trenches around Grimes's battery and the other battery. We were on low ground, and forced there by the conditions of the service; it was nobody's option. We had to be there. The morning after the surrender I moved the regiment on to a hill near by and quarantined it. I didn't allow anybody to come into the regimental lines. I went over to General Kent and begged for one wagon to go down to the transports and get our cooking utensils for the men. We had to cook in tin cups, and there was no way of getting water or anything else. I got a wagon and we got two loads that day. The ship laid in the harbor and they had to unload in small boats. We got the cooking utensils and what rations we had on board ship; that relieved the situation very much. We had to carry water, and every man didn't have to cook for himself over a hot fire all day long in that hot sun two days before we left, which was on the 8th, if I remember. We had tentage on the hill for two nights. When we left we were ordered to leave it there, which we did.

Q. How, under the circumstances and necessities, as you saw it, was your command supplied with commissary stores?

A. Up to the day of the surrender I don't believe, under the absolute circumstances, anything else could have been done. Everything was on pack mules; at the time the roads were bad and it was rainy. We were on short rations, but I think we got all we could get. Those were conditions of war that could not be helped.

Q. How after the surrender?

A. I think after the surrender we ought to have gotten more. I don't know the conditions at the other end of the line. I know one thing we needed very badly, that was vinegar. Scurvy was beginning to break out, and the men drank vinegar like champagne. We brought over in two boxes the first vegetables. We got a barrel of onions, but there was not a good onion in the lot, and it was very hard to get potatoes; I don't know why, I can not tell you. It was hard to get vegetables of any kind.

Q. You have no knowledge whether the vegetables and onions were sent there and arrived spoiled or not?

A. I have no personal knowledge. My quartermaster said we would hire those little Mexican burro carts and send downtown ourselves. My quartermaster said there was a shed full of potatoes on the dock piled up high.

Q. But you were unable to get any of them?

A. Only at the last, then we got three gallon cans for the regiment per day.

Q. Was that on account of the transportation or not?

A. That I can't tell you; I do not know. There were very few wagons there at any time. I saw General Shafter said in a speech the other day that there were 2,000 mules there, but I think that is a reporter's mistake. I think 200 would cover all we had. We had to feed these Spanish prisoners.

Q. Were they further from Santiago than you?

A. No; I should say the same distance. I only know where they were; I didn't see any of them; I stayed in camp all the time.

Q. What transport did you return to Montauk on?

A. The *Vigilancia*.

Q. What were the accommodations of that transport?

A. They were excellent, that is, for a transport not fitted up for troops. It was a passenger steamer and the decks were lighted up and airy. There were about 700 men on board, two regiments.

Q. The Sixth and the Sixteenth?

A. The Sixth and the Thirteenth. General Ames was in command the night we marched down to Santiago to take the *Vigilancia*; we started after dark; it took two hours to go there. It was a little rainy and a cool evening. When we got down to the lighter we had practically to lift our men onto the lighter, they were in such a weak condition.

Q. Virtually all the men in the command were sick?

A. I could say almost absolutely all were sick.

Q. When you arrived at Montauk, what arrangements were found for receiving the command?

A. I want to say that on the voyage back we tried to get our men up on the upper decks to get the fresh air as soon as we started, but we found even driving those men up they were so weak that even in that tropical air they would go back. Before we got to Montauk pretty much all would stay on deck all day. At first a good many could not stand it for one hour. When we arrived at Montauk we were sent immediately to the detention camp. The tents were up and they were flooded, and the Sixth Infantry had plenty of room; all they needed.

Q. How were you taken care of?

A. We got there some time after dark and went immediately to the camp; that is, to the detention camp.

Q. Were you promptly supplied with all you needed?

A. We got our rations and we were properly supplied; that is, before we got these extras the men seemed to be satisfied. I think they were comfortable.

Q. How long were you at Montauk?

A. We landed on the 14th, I think, and left on the 8th of the following month. It might be the 7th.

Q. What was the condition of the men when you left there?

A. The condition of the men when we first got to Montauk Point was worse than when we left Cuba. The change of air, or something, seemed to bring on a relapse. By the time we got there they began to pick up again, but after we got off into that camp the fever seemed to recur. I can't explain it. They were very sick while in the detention camp and for the first few days over in the other camp.

Q. You moved from Montauk to Fort Thomas?

A. We went on the *City of Chester* to New York, and from New York we came by the Baltimore and Ohio road. The *City of Chester* was a big fine vessel. The only trouble was one of these miserable stewards would sell whisky to the men. I reported him, and I have word that he was promptly discharged. We were well taken care of by the railroad.

Q. What is the condition of the old men now of the regiment?

A. Those old men who went through the campaign are all more or less sick. The officers would get well, apparently, and then get down on our backs again. We were all in pretty much the same condition, sir.

Q. Since coming here you have been recruited?

A. Yes, sir; from about 400 men to 1,136 men.

Q. Where did most of them come from?

A. Different places. I wrote to the Adjutant-General. He was putting men here faster than I could clothe and take care of them, and he stopped that New York recruiting.

Q. Are you recruiting here now?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where do they come from?

A. Kentucky and Ohio. We are picking up a few from the First Ohio Infantry, which has been mustered out.

Q. Had the New York men been in the volunteer service?

A. No, sir; occasionally a man is picked up from the regular service, but none were mustered out until after we came here.

Q. What proportion of the volunteers stand the examination?

A. I can't tell you from my own personal knowledge; about 6 out of 10, I understand from Dr. Menage, were refused.

Q. He examined them, did he?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How many, or what proportion, of those recruits came from the First Ohio

A. I think almost all. As I understand the Doctor, I think he spoke almost exclusively of the First Ohio.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know the reason for so much rejection?

A. No, sir; I don't know. He has the papers in regard to those cases and could tell you.

By General DODGE:

Q. With your experience in the service before this war and in this war, have you any statement to make or any suggestion to make as to the way the Army was supplied with the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance stores, or anything that will aid the commission in our reports and improvements that will be of benefit in the future?

A. I think, General, that all the older officers have thought for some time that the thing was being too much centralized. I thought and felt all the time that if I could have had one wagon, I could have served the regiment, but where the breakdown was, I could not tell you. It was somewhere above. Before the surrender I doubt whether we could have used the wagon, the roads were broken up so badly.

Q. The transportation is ample according to the regulations?

A. Yes, sir; it is perfectly terrific. If we could have gotten one wagon after the surrender, one wagon would have done the whole thing, I think.

Q. In your knowledge and experience of things in Cuba, do you think any precaution would have prevented a large amount of sickness?

A. There is nothing could have helped them. That command went down from the absolute causes of war. Word was sent to us that a flag of truce was up on the Spanish side, but not on our side. We were tied into our trenches and could not release ourselves, and could not go away from them.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. What change would you recommend in the ration for that climate? Do you think there is too much meat now?

A. I would recommend vegetables and pickles. That seemed to be what they were craving all the time.

Q. What about the dried fruits?

A. If they could handle them all the time, all right. We could not have handled them before the surrender. One thing I would like to speak of; that is about that canned beef that was issued to us, both Libby's and Armour's. The men, when they could get enough to eat, left that on the ground. The beef had been used for beef extract, probably, and there was absolutely no sustenance in it. When these men used that, it was distributed all over the ground.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge, or did the labels show whether it had been packed several years before or not?

A. No, sir, I could not tell you. I went to several places to try to get marks and tried to find out who was responsible.

Q. They were all washed off, weren't they?

A. All washed off or scraped off. I don't know which.

Q. A large part of that beef had been shipped to Europe and found no sale and was brought back again, and the labels were soaked off and new labels put on, and the cans were consigned to the Government. Some of that issued to the Government bore the date of 1892, I understand.

A. I did not see that. I went to see, but could not find out. There was no more nutriment in this beef than in chips. We tried to make soup and put vegetables in it. I tried it myself, and I was hungry.

Q. How about the canned corn beef?

A. That was good. There was very little of it. I have reported that matter officially several times to Washington.

Q. Would not it be wise, with that climate, to issue more rice and less of army beans?

A. I don't believe that rice is as good as beans for the men. That is my personal opinion.

Q. They claim in some regiments that they could not eat the beans when they could have eaten rice.

A. I don't know. I have never heard any complaint from my men. They wanted beans to get the soup; that is what they wanted. We didn't have beans every day. We changed as far as we could.

Q. Was the Seventy-first New York near you?

A. Right next to me.

Q. All the time?

A. At the surrender it was; it was in our immediate vicinity all the time.

Q. Did they receive the same supplies that you did all the time?

A. Yes, sir; so far as I know.

Q. I wish you would give to us what you saw personally.

A. The day of the surrender we were laying down in the ravine. The Seventy-first was up on the ridge. I moved my camp as soon as the surrender and I isolated it from them entirely. Their sinks were not filled. I had made official complaints. Their company streets were perfectly dirty and the stuff left to putrify. The men were running all over the country, into all the houses, eating green fruit of all kinds, and I understood from the Doctor that 80 of their men died, and we didn't lose a man and we were lying within 75 or 80 yards of them.

Q. You didn't lose a man from disease?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the loss of your regiment in the battle during that campaign?

A. We lost on the 1st of July 4 officers killed, 1 mortally wounded, and 12 enlisted men killed; and we had 7 officers wounded and 101 enlisted men wounded. There were very few deaths from gunshot wounds. On the 5th of July we had 1 man shot in the foot, and the day of the bombardment we had another man shot in the leg.

Q. Do you know anything about the treatment of the wounded?

A. I only know what Dr. McCaw reported. We had the band detailed, with litters, to carry the wounded off, and the moment they carried a man back they took the litter away from us for the wounded men to sleep on, and soon they had them all taken away.

Q. Did you have medical officers on the fighting line?

A. It was not on the fighting line. It was as close up as a doctor had any business being; many were killed there.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 4, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF COL. C. B. HUNT.**

Col. C. B. HUNT then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. C. B. Hunt; colonel First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Q. And date of muster?

A. The 6th of May.

Q. Where were you camped from that time until you were mustered out?

A. We went from here to Columbus on the 26th of April and remained there until the 14th of May. From there we went to Chickamauga. We were there until the 1st of June, and from there went to Port Tampa City, and we camped first on the bay and later moved up across the railroad on to higher ground. We were there about two months; from there we went to Fernandina, and from Fernandina to Jacksonville.

Q. You moved from here first to Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where were you mustered in—at Columbus?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you arrived at Chickamauga, how was your regiment furnished with camp and garrison equipage?

A. We had great trouble in getting quartermaster's supplies, but the commissary was all right.

Q. I asked you how your regiment was supplied when you arrived there?

A. It was very poorly supplied.

Q. Did you have uniforms?

A. State uniforms, partially.

Q. How about arms?

A. We were only partially armed.

Q. How long was it before your regiment was supplied with camp and garrison equipage?

A. We were out six months, and it never was supplied with uniforms completely.

Q. What was lacking?

A. Tents and clothing. I brought men home in citizen's clothes, I don't know how many, but they were recruits that came late. We never could get requisitions filled in the quartermaster's department; never had one filled.

Q. Never completely filled?

A. Yes, sir. If I ordered 1,000 blouses we would get 250, for instance; we never had a full supply.

Q. What explanation did they give?

A. They simply said they didn't have them.

Q. That was at the beginning of the war?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Didn't they have them later?

A. At Tampa I sent my quartermaster to Brigadier-General Hall, who commanded our brigade, every day for a month, and he would get a few things some days and some not any. The complaint always was, "We have not got them," or else, "You can not get anything until the expedition is supplied to go over the water."

Q. After that sailed, how was it?

A. Just the same; you would get a few things, but never filled, excepting one article, that was khaki trousers. At Jacksonville we succeeded in drawing enough for the whole regiment, but we couldn't get the blouses. Then came the order for the muster out, and of course we did not want any more.

Q. What time did the order come for mustering out?

A. We left Jacksonville on the 13th of September. I could not give the exact date. I think the mustering officer was there a week or ten days examining the papers.

Q. When you were at Chickamauga, what was the condition of the health of the command?

A. About one-half of 1 per cent was sick. We had no sickness there.

Q. How was it at Tampa?

A. There was very little at Tampa; it broke out after we got to Fernandina; it was mostly malarial fever.

Q. How was your command supplied with commissary stores?

A. We never had any trouble in drawing commissary supplies; sometimes it was not good—for instance, the salt meat—but I always managed to get it exchanged. We never suffered for commissary supplies.

Q. Except meat?

A. Yes, sir; fresh meat; and we had one issue of salt meat that was full of maggots. We returned it. They gave us ten days' field rations of salt meats, and we had to go for ten days without fresh meat.

Q. Did you use that when traveling?

A. Yes, sir; they issued salt meat, but really I have no complaint to make of the commissary at all.

Q. You can not have fresh meat when you travel.

A. The ordinary supplies we got very promptly. We had a good many worthless guns, and we had those changed at Tampa.

Q. What was the matter with those?

A. They had been in the State guard here for years.

Q. Those were guns that you had in the guard service, and you exchanged them with the United States for good ones?

A. Yes, sir; and we had the old McKeever cartridge boxes and the web belt.

Q. Now, taking your length of service from the time you were mustered in until you were mustered out, and taking into consideration the circumstances of war, what statement have you to make—what neglect have you seen that could be avoided, or what suffering?

A. I have no complaints whatever to make. I think wherever there was a lack of furnishing anything it was more the want of clerks in the Quartermaster's Department. No doubt the Government and the quartermasters themselves were willing to do anything, but I believe some clerks were too lazy to do their work. For instance, you ask them to look for shoes, and they would swear they didn't have them, when they did. It was in some other box, and they were too lazy to look for it; that was the trouble. Of course we should have had more clothing than we did, but I can not blame the Government. The only fault I have to find is they didn't let me go with the Sixth [United States Infantry] to Santiago.

Q. Now, in regard to the Ordnance Department and the Quartermaster's Department, did you find them anxious to help get your supplies?

A. Yes, sir; they were. I had a very poor quartermaster. I think we would have done better if I had had a different man. He had a very poor education, but he had been in the guards for many years, and did well enough there; but he could not talk with those people. I think it was his trouble as much as anything, because I sent down other officers sometimes, and they got what we wanted.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did he make out requisitions in proper form?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. You had to approve them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they issue tents to you?

A. Yes; I know I drew twenty-four tents at Jacksonville, and I know I made out a requisition for clothing, and he would go after the clothing, and get a part of it, and a part would be scratched off. He used the same requisition right along, by order of General Hall. The trouble at Tampa was, we expected to go to Cuba every day, and the quartermasters would say you could not get anything until the regiments here go away.

Q. That was for only a few days?

A. Oh, yes, sir; we were under the scare all the time; they took our horses on once, and baggage. That was the time the Sixth United States went; we expected to go with them. We were well acquainted with them. We drew our travel rations, I think, on the 3d of June, and we got our horses aboard, but didn't move from camp. A great many regiments were brought down from Tampa by rail, but our baggage was taken off and sent back to camp. We were within a mile of where they loaded.

Q. Was your regiment at that time equipped for making a campaign?

A. Yes, sir; very well equipped. We had not received the recruits then, you know. I left here with a small regiment, 69 men to a company; that was the law General Dick got passed in order to let his regiment in. We were fully equipped and ready for the field, and so reported by the inspecting officers.

Q. At that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then you could not have been lacking very much?

A. No, sir; but later on we got some 400 recruits, and we lacked arms and clothing. The last batch they did not have arms for.

Q. How about the health of the men there?

A. It was good. I had 686 men who had never answered a sick call.

Q. How many did you lose?

A. Two men. We have lost 4 or 5 since coming home with typhoid fever.

Q. This is the least I think of any regiment that has been before us.

A. The sickness was caused by the fault of the officers, not the Government; but the men did not know how to take care of themselves.

Q. Want of attention?

A. They would go into camp and sit down and do nothing. I saw camps there that if I had been brigade commander I would have had two of the colonels out of the service in about ten minutes.

Q. You have seen service before?

A. Yes, sir; in the civil war and Mexican war, under Lewis Merrill.

Q. Were you in his cavalry regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. State to us, if you recollect it, the difference, if any, in the treatment of supplies in this war as compared with the civil war.

A. Why, our men never went hungry in this war. I have lived, in the war of the rebellion, myself on one ear of corn in two days. I don't think they saw any hardships—that is in this State—at all. The men at Santiago, of course, saw hardships, but there was none here to what we had in the civil war.

Q. What was the feeling among your men? Were they contented?

A. They were homesick about the last of the month of June. They enlisted to fight, and they wanted to get in the fight in about ten minutes after they enlisted,

and our not going away, as we expected two or three times—the last time we had forty-five days' travel rations and sixty days' field rations, etc., and I had an officer down to the dock five days to see about putting rations aboard—made them all anxious at that time to go. I had a great many young men who were students about to graduate, and other men who enlisted as privates, who had been earning \$70 or \$80 a month, and they began to get tired of it, and letters were written home, and the citizens' committee and the G. A. R. wanted the regiment to parade, and they went to work to get the regiment mustered out, and this brought us home, but we didn't get here in time to parade.

Q. Did you have any trouble in discipline, or anything of that kind?

A. No, sir; not the least in the world. I had perfect discipline. I punished men, of course, but from the time we left Columbus until we came home I never had a guard around my camp to keep the men in, no time, night or day, and I had three roll calls to report to regimental headquarters during the day, and we never had any absent except on the first pay day, perhaps one man reported absent, but the men could go with permission.

Q. How do you account for the small amount of sickness you had, compared with regiments right alongside of you?

A. Because I looked after the regiment and I compelled the captains, the officer of the day, and the medical officers to watch the camp. I made them inspect the sinks, the men's quarters, and the kitchen's twice a day, and if the cook threw any dishwater out on the ground, he was punished for it, and we had a general supervision like that to keep everything clean. Of course in the volunteers you have trouble with cooks; there is no doubt trouble was caused by poor cooking, but most of my officers have been with me in the National Guard, but had seen no field service, except one, Major Thomas; but they knew when I gave an order it had to be obeyed, and it was obeyed. At Port Tampa City I didn't allow any water to be used until after boiling. One company didn't do it for two days, and it showed on the sick report, and I got them on that, and I believe that two-thirds of the trouble, among the volunteers specially, is caused by lack of attention and inexperience of their own officers.

Q. Have you any suggestions of any kind to make to us or complaints as to the treatment of your regiment?

A. The only complaint I have to make isn't a complaint. It is in the medical department. I had one of the hospitals in the United States volunteer service. We had spent a good deal of our own money to fit it out, and had an ambulance of our own. We had a perfect outfit of medicine; in fact, we furnished medicines for four or five regiments for two months. They took everything away from me but one doctor and one hospital steward; and when we did have a great many sick at the worst time at Fernandina, I begged to get one of the hospital stewards back, and they wouldn't do it. I think that was a great mistake. I think our regimental hospital would take care of them better. I don't think a man should be sent to the division hospital unless he was pretty low, or has contagious disease, or something like that.

Q. You think the breaking up of the regimental hospital was a great mistake?

A. I think so.

Q. Don't you think it would be wise if you were authorized to enlist cooks as cooks and pay them a higher salary?

A. Yes, sir. We are authorized to enlist cooks now, but it is difficult to get them.

Q. What are they paid?

A. They get the pay of a corporal.

Q. How much is that?

A. It used to be \$16. It is a small amount more than a private—\$18 altogether. After you have been in the service a year, you will have good cooks then; but when

you start out everything is green; probably 90 per cent of the officers were green. You take 1,000 men and sit them down in a camp, and you have got to look after them just like children, and watch them all the time. The officer has no business to be in a tent; he ought to be around all the time. I never slept out of camp but one night, and I made my officers stay in also. Of course they could go out, but the Government pays you to attend to business.

Q. What was the occasion of the trouble in the First Ohio?

A. There was no trouble in the First Ohio; it was here in Cincinnati.

Q. What was the trouble here?

A. They wanted to get us home to parade in the Grand Army of the Republic business. There was no trouble among the officers. Of course we had to have men who were homesick, and they wrote letters to friends. Everything went along smoothly, and I never had the slightest difficulty. We could turn out 80 per cent for drill at any time.

Q. Were you on duty with the brigade?

A. Yes, sir; a great deal of the time. At Jacksonville I had the Third Brigade.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name and residence.

A. William H. Davis. I live in Avondale, a part of this city.

Q. What connection, if any, have you had with the war with Spain?

A. I have had no connection whatever. I was in the last war, but I suppose I was sent for on account of being on the committee sent to Chickamauga.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. At what time was your committee at Camp Thomas?

A. About the 1st of August.

Q. Speaking generally, in what condition did you find this camp?

A. As a general statement, in pretty good condition. Of course there were exceptions; some were better than others.

Q. Did you see as a civilian, passing through the camp, that you were offended by the stench?

A. I can not say, except in a few places where they had large dumps of manure from stables, the stench was offensive. You know in a large part of that section you can not dig very deep on account of the rock.

Q. In some places it is caused by the fecal matter?

A. In some cases.

Q. Did you see refuse matter from the kitchen sinks thrown about?

A. Yes, sir; we were sent there for the purpose of investigating the water supply, and what we saw otherwise was incidental. As far as my observation went, I do not remember exactly; I think the kitchen refuse was hauled away.

Q. Coming now to speak on the water supply, what measures did you take to ascertain or find out what the supply was?

A. We depended on personal observation, together with inquiry from those in official positions. We did not go to headquarters, but we saw Mr. Betts, chief engineer of the park, and we learned from him how many wells there were and how deeply drilled; also from him we learned the various springs about 5

miles off, and we saw other springs with a dirty scum on top. We also visited the intake at Chickamauga Creek and saw that it was above most of the drainage, but not all.

Q. Did you visit various springs where they hauled water from?

A. No, sir; we did not have time.

Q. Did you go to Crawfish Spring?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you know the character or the conditions there?

A. They were very good, indeed.

Q. What did you find upon your visit to the pumping station?

A. We went there Sunday morning; the pumping station was among the last we visited. We went to the hospital after that, and we found this pumping station just below one of the chief surface drains of the camp. The pipe extended up the creek about 50 feet; it was intended to go above this drainage.

Q. Did you see those pipes?

A. They were under water.

Q. Under water?

A. They were going 50 feet above the creek.

Q. How high was the creek—was the bank overflowed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That explains it. They were above the water when we were there.

A. They went a little ways out, but we could not see how far.

Q. You could not see the rectangular turn?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the new channel cut leading to the creek?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you at that time observe the water passing over above this cut?

A. They had a very flimsy dam. During the rainy spell the water at that time ran up above these intake pipes, and the engineer who stopped the dam leaking, like a sensible man, was very severely reprimanded, showing that they did not take enough care.

Q. At the time you were there was the water running over this dam?

A. No, sir; about a foot below it, I should say.

Q. Did there seem to be any seepage?

A. I can not say.

Q. Between the dam and the river there is a sluice?

A. I do not think any water was running through there.

Q. Did you observe at the time what the direction of the current was; did you see any evidence of an eddy from the direction of that ditch back to Crawfish Spring Creek; did you see any eddy setting up the river?

A. No, sir; I did not notice any.

Q. Any floating material in the water?

A. Some things of that kind floated down.

Q. Your committee examined the pipe-line water at how many points?

A. We examined the Chickamauga water at first from the river above the intake.

Q. How far?

A. Well, Dr. Bonifield got this water while I was engaged with the channel; then we got one sample from the pipe line in the camp of the Second Tennessee Regiment.

Q. Was that the only pipe-line sample?

A. I think that was the only pipe-line sample. The third was taken from the hospital that Dr. Griffith had charge of, and the fourth—I do not exactly recollect where it came from.

Q. Did you not notice numerous superficial springs and flat pools or water sink holes and things of that kind?

A. Sink holes, but dry. They would dry right after a rain, except in one case. In one place they had dug a camp sink and thrown dirt over it, and there the water stayed. It covered a place larger than this room. The doctor said he was surprised there was no more water after raining the day before.

Q. Many of these are like the cisterns in the soil, they have no apparent outlet?

A. Yes, sir; but it goes just the same. In digging these wells there was dirt thrown around there that covered up the outlets.

Q. Now, did you visit the old quarry?

A. I did not see that.

Q. What would you say if water stayed there permanently in that quarry hole?

A. That would depend whether there were crevices there.

Q. From what you saw, would you think it likely that a quarry hole as wide as this room and twice as long would permanently hold water?

A. It might and it might not. At Lookout Mountain you can see that these rocks are straight up and down and, further, might disappear or not.

Q. Were you able in any way to ascertain whether this extended above the superficial fissure of the rock?

A. We were told that some of these wells after a rain would be muddy.

Q. The driven wells?

A. There were thirty-two in use when we were there, and quite a number of them threw muddy water after a rain.

Q. Did you observe closely about the casing of the driven wells, whether they came up a little above the level of the ground or not?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. In these wells of which you speak, the water of which is muddy after a rain, unless the pump had been loosened to some extent from the casings above the surface, is it likely that the surface water would go into that well?

A. I did not notice it close enough for that.

Q. Let me explain. That is, wells are driven down to a varied depth, and the casing is sunk nearly to the bottom?

A. Mr. Betts told us that the pipe went down to the rock.

Q. The core at the bottom of the boring indicates solid rock. The casing is brought up to the level of the ground and kept by a stone set in the level of the ground, and the pump was securely attached to this. Now, in the working of these pumps might it not occur that the shaking of the pump itself would loosen that joint so that it would not be water-tight? Doesn't that occur frequently?

A. That is possible.

Q. Now, if there was such a condition existing, if the rain was on and the ground being, of course, flooded, might not the water find access to the well? There is about 4 feet of level between the top and the level of the water, which was measured by the engineers. Would not the surface drainage find a ready way into the space above the level of the water below?

A. Not necessarily, unless built by very poor engineers.

By General DODGE:

Q. As they pump the pump becomes loose from the fastening of those square blocks. Now, the pump was placed upon that rock and the final pumping worked that pump loose?

A. It might from pumping.

Q. That left a space between the base of the pump and the rock. Now, this water washed from the rock?

A. The rock was too high for that.

Q. We saw several that were reached on a level of the ground, hardly 2 or 3 inches above the ground, in some cases not the width of the rock.

A. Then the engineer wants hauling over. If a man built an ordinary country well, with the planks put around the usual way, the water will run off from it.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did you test the water in any of those wells?

A. We brought home a sample of one of them.

Q. Was it clear?

A. Quite clear.

Q. Then you have no knowledge of the muddy part of it?

A. We did not notice that fact. We were told about this mud by an officer who saw it. We could not see all of the wells, of course. There were thirty-two.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What was told by the medical experts as to the character of the water?

A. We were told by one doctor, who made a point of looking after those things, that he had the pump handle broken. We met him Sunday night up at Lookout Inn, and he told us these things. He said he had a man go down with an ax and smash it. He said it was contaminated with typhoid.

Q. Who saw that?

A. It was Dr. Griffith. We went through his hospital. The pump nearest his hospital belonged to a Minnesota regiment. It had a guard around it, who stopped us. Anyhow, we wanted some water for a sample, and I filled the bottle.

Q. How near is that to the street?

A. It is the one nearest to the biggest sink holes. There were three sink holes around his hospital.

Q. Did you know of anyone taking the temperature of the water?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many pipe lines were on the surface?

A. They were all on top except at the crossing of the roads

Q. You have no idea of the temperature of this water?

A. Mr. Drewry had relatives in the section of the Third Tennessee, and he told us the temperature of the water was 103.

Q. How did he know?

A. He said he tried it, is all I know.

Q. Did you in your examination find any source of infection in Chickamauga Creek above the intake except that which you thought existed in this Cave Spring Creek?

A. Yes, sir; I think we did.

Q. What did you find?

A. Of course it is simply a layman's opinion, but Leiter Hospital, at Crawfish Springs—I do not know what the arrangements are for sinks, but there are circumstances that could not be denied at Leiter, and I suppose the same of every camp. You can not stop them using this where they place no guard to prevent it. The drainage from the country around Leiter Hospital, where these walk-around patients had been, was down a natural ravine, which is found to empty into Chickamauga Creek around about 3 miles. It gets all the drainage from these sources and goes into the river above the intake of the water.

Q. Did you observe any more leaves or sticks, etc., in the creek than you would naturally expect to see?

A. It was high water when we were there. The water was above the roads in some cases. I do not know how high the creek rose in high water.

By General DODGE:

Q. How near was it to the top of the banks?

A. I should think it was about 5 or 6 feet down to the water; the men were in bathing there; lots of them.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Below the intake?

A. Yes, sir. It rained when we were there, and we had to get under a tree, and I noticed it more than otherwise I would.

Q. Did you notice that the water at the intake varied in color from the water above the bridge?

A. I did not go to the bridge.

Q. I want to know whether there was much apparent contamination above or below those camps.

A. The Lee Gordon mill is above the intake.

Q. That is not the mill I am talking about. I am talking about the Alexander Bridge mill.

A. I did not see the bridge, but came pretty close to it.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Lee Gordon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state what he said to you about taking possession of Crawfish Springs.

A. It is three months and I do not know as I can give it. We had a carriage to drive around and were just starting for the city. He stopped me and we had our conversation as we came along. He told us there was considerable criticism, but he had never had any word with any officer about the price of water from the springs or anything. He said he had offered them a chance to put up a pumping station and tank room. He said they had better make it \$100, a nominal sum for the right of way there. He said those were the terms, and if they wanted it they could have it. He said when they first started hauling water nothing was said about terms. They put a guard there. He was away and his mother had not a drop of water in the house, and they would not let her have any. It took him a long while and he was cursed and driven away by the soldiers. He went and complained about it and said he could not allow anything of that kind. They could pipe it, but he would not have them tramping all over his place and his cornfield. General Brooke did not seem to think well of it, and he said it was about three weeks before they got a pumping station. He said they used one of his wheat fields for cavalry drills and never paid anything for it, and he didn't suppose they ever meant to. General Brooke told them that he did not want them to give another wagon load of water to anybody. If you let a single wagon in they will see it, and you will have the whole army again coming after water. So he told us he was compelled to refuse, although he was perfectly willing that they should have the water.

Q. Please indicate, if you can, on the maps, the points you selected the four samples of water from, marked H, X, W, and I.

A. One out of the creek near the pumping station and one near the Third Tennessee camp, out of the pipe line, and the third near the Twelfth Minnesota from a driven well. The fourth one I do not remember about. I can find out what letters we marked on the different samples. That Twelfth Minnesota, by the way, is a regiment that had so much typhoid fever. They had over 40 go down in one day. I will explain that, if you will allow me. They had issued orders to boil the water, and the Twelfth had been enforcing this order, and this guard was over that well. He says this is all humbug and he had no sickness here until they used the creek water, and we found there had been a man drowned in the river, and two companies had rushed in and tried to find the body, and these cases broke out after that.

Q. Was not his dead body found in the creek just below the intake?

A. Yes, sir; there was no doubt the contamination came from Cave Spring Creek.

Q. Would or not you think it a legitimate conclusion that the water below the intake would not be dangerous; therefore it was due to the fact that they didn't boil the water that came from the pipe lines?

A. We mentioned that fact simply as a favorable report in regard to the guard, and therefore it had more contamination than above, showing it was contaminated below, but we didn't know how it was above.

Q. Mustn't it necessarily be more contaminated below, if the washings for a mile came in there?

A. Oh, certainly; it had this drainage from the Leiter Hospital. No doubt of it.

Q. You say it was 3 miles from there to the hospital?

A. I can't say; it is probably a mile and a half direct, and I don't know but 3 in its wanderings.

Q. Did you find the men in the tents dirty?

A. No, sir; as a rule they were very clean. Our report was favorable.

Q. Did you see any men lying on the ground without shelter?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see any lying on the ground?

A. No, sir. They told us they were short of cots, but we did not see any of that.

Q. You have excellent observations. Did the hospital seem to be carried on in a businesslike way?

A. Yes, sir; excepting the crowding; that was the condition. We didn't think Crawfish Springs so near, and if that water from that dirty creek had not been used—it seemed to me like a thing perfectly inexcusable.

Q. As to the city of Cincinnati, the water used here, it seems likely, carries any amount of drainage?

A. Two wrongs don't make a right; I think ours is bad enough.

Q. Did that water look any worse than the Ohio River water does nine months out of twelve?

A. I have never seen the Ohio half as bad. I am talking about the dirt. It seemed to be simply boiling with mud.

Q. Haven't you seen water out of our hydrants here, which was allowed to stand, settle one-third full of mud before you could almost turn around?

A. No, sir; not one-third.

Q. Now, as respects the color, do you suppose that red mud is any worse than gray mud?

A. No, sir; not a bit. You see we didn't think there was any excuse for their not piping the water from those springs.

Q. Now, supposing the troops were sent to Chickamauga to stay not over thirty days, do you think it would have been practicable to have brought that water to them for that length of time?

A. I guess they are—

Q. I am speaking of the cost. You would have to make preparations and put in pumping stations and extra piping?

A. Yes, sir; for a mile and a half.

Q. No; I am not speaking of that. Supposing you made arrangements for camping 50,000 men temporarily, would you have gone to work and put in pumping stations or pipe lines, or would you have relied on the natural waters of the country?

A. I would not put in any at all for that month of July, but if they had to stay there longer I would put it in the best place.

Q. Then do you not know when it was ascertained the troops were to stay there a length of time arrangements were made to put in a pumping station and extend the pipe lines?

A. Well, I don't know; I heard something about it.

Q. Didn't you know when you were there that estimates had been made for this work?

A. I know there had been talk of it.

Q. You didn't know that the chief engineer of the corps had made all the arrangements?

A. General Brooke was sent away, I think, the day we went there, but they had been there then six weeks or two months when we went there.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF BRIG. GEN. H. CLAY EGBERT.

Brig. Gen. H. CLAY EGBERT then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and what service you have performed since April 15.

A. I am colonel of the Twenty-second Infantry and brigadier-general volunteers. On the 19th of April I was lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth United States Infantry and took command of the regiment on the 23d of April. On the 17th of May Colonel Cochran returned to the command and retained it until the 27th of May. I commanded it from the 27th of May until the 1st of July, inclusive.

Q. Now, please state where the regiment was situated at these different times while you were commander.

A. The regiment left here on the 19th of April and arrived at Tampa on the 23d; remained there until the 6th of June, when we went on transports and arrived at Daiquiri, Cuba, on the 23d. The regiment landed on the 23d at Daiquiri and marched on the 24th to Siboney and camped there a couple of days and marched from there to the neighborhood of Santiago; on the 1st of July broke camp, taking the lead of the First Division, and marched to the battlefield. I was wounded in the early afternoon of the 1st of July, and that night I was sent to the general hospital, about 3 miles back on the field.

Q. Now, General, while your regiment was in camp at Tampa, what kind of grounds and what kind of a camp did you have at Tampa?

A. Excellent.

Q. What was the condition as to the health of your regiment?

A. Excellent.

Q. How were you supplied with whatever your regiment required?

A. Very well.

Q. What transport did you go aboard to go to Cuba?

A. The *Miami*.

Q. What were the conditions aboard that transport as to accommodations for the men?

A. When we went on board the transport the arrangements, as far as the men were concerned, were good. The arrangements in regard to the water-closets were not sufficient. General Wilder came over and made a personal investigation. I stated that water-closets should be put in, and the matter was attended to without delay.

Q. I think Colonel Miner testified that if there had not been a smooth sea the men would have suffered from confinement?

A. There was a difference of opinion on that. I don't think so. There were eight troops of the Ninth Cavalry, and some of the commanders thought there was not sufficient ventilation, and Colonel Hamilton came to me and I asked him to have wind sails put in, and they put in two more. I examined it, and after the commanders complained I examined it again, and considered it sufficient. Colonel Miner was in the cabin with me, and I don't think we discussed it.

Q. What were the facilities for landing, and how did you land?

A. The facilities were the boats of the Navy. They sent me a sufficient number of boats. I don't remember exactly now. We landed without any particular delay.

Q. Do you remember how long you were landing?

A. As long as it would take the boats to go across. We were towed by launches.

Q. Did you consider the landing slow or quick, under the circumstances?

A. A quick one, under the circumstances.

Q. That is, without any harbor?

A. Yes, sir; without any facilities at all, you might say.

Q. Do you know why the facilities were not furnished or taken with you for landing?

A. I do not know, only what I saw in the papers.

Q. After you landed and up to the time that you left the command the 1st of July, how were the troops supplied with commissary stores?

A. We had an abundance up to the time I left the regiment. Of course you understand, when I say an abundance I mean things that are necessary; not the same things we had had at this post.

Q. But the essentials?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. After you were wounded, where were you sent then?

A. That night I was taken down to the division hospital.

Q. What were your facilities there in respect to the care of the wounded?

A. I think they had excellent care.

Q. How was the attention to you?

A. Excellent.

Q. How were you taken from the field to the hospital?

A. Well, I don't remember exactly; I was taken from the field to the first dressing station.

Q. When you fell, were you unconscious?

A. I don't think I was. Everybody else said so.

Q. What was the nature of the wound?

A. I was shot through the left lung, near the heart.

Q. You might have dreamed it?

A. Yes, sir; I did go to sleep for a while.

Q. After you became conscious, what was the condition of affairs.

A. I think excellent all the time.

Q. Did you receive the first aid at once?

A. Yes, sir; it was applied by the adjutant. I was taken to the second dressing station, and then from the second dressing station carried in an ambulance to the hospital.

Q. How long after you were wounded?

A. I think three or four hours. It was dark when I got there.

Q. You were taken back the same night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. I think until the 11th of July.

Q. Were you in the general hospital or separate hospital?

A. In the general hospital.

Q. With the rest of the wounded?

A. With the rest of the officers.

Q. Were there a large number of wounded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the management of the field hospital there?

A. I think it was as good as it could have been.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please state whether the medical attendance was capable and faithful.

A. They were capable and faithful.

Q. The doctors were able to care for you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The attendants did what was necessary to be done?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So far as you know, every attention was given to the wounded after that fight that was possible to give?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know how near the medical officers were to the fighting line?

A. A little too near.

Q. Did any of them get wounded?

A. Yes, sir; one was slightly wounded—the acting surgeon.

Q. Was he wounded by sharpshooters?

A. I don't know. I think a good deal of the stuff about sharpshooters was exaggerated. I think the shots came from the left. There was a very heavy and very sharp fire from our left. It commenced against the cavalry, and they didn't see us. My regiment commenced the fight, so far as the infantry was concerned.

Q. So far as your observation went, was any medical officer neglectful, so far as want of skill is concerned, or was there any drinking?

A. Not at all, sir.

Q. The result seemed to indicate that?

A. I think a great deal of that is due to this antiseptic bandage.

Q. Who applied that to you?

A. The adjutant.

Q. Every man carried a package?

A. Yes, sir. I hadn't mine with me. It was sent back with my horse.

Q. Everybody had it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you fall before you reached San Juan Creek or after?

A. Long after.

Q. In the brush or beyond?

A. I had withdrawn my men from the immediate front of San Juan Hill. I drew them back to the right, and I saw General Hawkins bringing up the Sixteenth, a part of which had been with me. I called them up abreast of me, put the Sixth Infantry in charge, and at that time I was wounded.

By General DODGE:

Q. Now, General, considering your experience in the last war and this war, have you any suggestions to make as to neglect or want of preparation or inattention on the part of any of the staff department that you think would be better for the service hereafter?

A. Well, sir; I think an army which is going to make a large campaign should have a general staff. I don't see how in the world we are going to conduct modern wars in modern times without it. As we stand now the general in command is compelled to give attention to a great many matters which detract from his duties.

Q. You mean a general staff like that located at Washington?

A. Well, a large proportion should be in the field.

Q. How would you separate that from the staff of the general command?

A. I think it would be largely composed of that staff.

Q. Won't you give the commission your ideas of that staff? You mean something like the German system?

A. I suppose largely so. When we come to details, it might be suitable to us. There are many things in continental armies not suitable to us; for instance, it was proposed to make the companies 250 men each. I told our men in Washington that that was entirely too large. They said they would probably not come up to that. The object in the continental armies is to save the expense of many officers. Our men learn quickly and act independently. I think to muster 250 men into a company is a great mistake. I think 150 would be the largest there should be to the infantry. The heavy artillery would be different.

Q. I should judge from what you say about the general staff that it would be a general staff that when a campaign or movement was to be made they would be told that this would be made and they would be left to work it out. You would know what the others were doing, and then they would be able to furnish officers for the field?

A. Yes, sir; that is, the principal staff officers.

Q. But under our organization that is impossible at the beginning of war?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is one of the recommendations you would make?

A. Most decidedly.

Q. Are there any others?

A. Well, I think that the supply departments should be more thoroughly organized. Of course, you understand this expedition is the first expedition we have had since Mobile Bay, and of course we didn't do as well as we could on subsequent expeditions; but it seems to me if it was more thoroughly organized and there were more chances to work it up that things would work more smoothly than possible otherwise.

Q. What is your view of transportation on water; should it be under the Quartermaster's Department or under the Navy? I mean an expedition upon the water before it is embarked and after it is landed.

A. I understand in England they put it under the Navy, but I should hesitate about that until I studied the subject carefully.

Q. Don't you think the embarkation of the troops and the loading of the vessels and the debarkation of them could have been done perhaps with more satisfaction and made more successfully under navy officers than under army officers?

A. That is possible, but I don't know. I should hate to say that.

Q. Please state, General, on what transport you returned from Santiago.

A. The *Seneca*.

Q. On its first return trip?

A. I expect it was.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Do you think, General, that the division hospitals and the ordinary work in that hospital should be taken from the division commander entirely and left under the staff?

A. These were not intended to be division hospitals, but intended to be divisional hospitals. I doubt very much if they were intended to be attached to the divisions; for instance, when we go into the actual work that divisional hospital was acting for both divisions.

Q. Yes, sir. That was because one division surgeon had enterprise to get up a tent and get ready for business before the other?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. When hospitals are established under a division commander he visits the hospital daily and felt it was under his command, and found the surgeons under him taking orders without consulting him, and upon applying to higher authorities he was not sustained?

A. I don't know anything about Chickamauga.

By General DODGE:

Q. There was but one hospital at Santiago, and that was under the command of the corps commander. The division hospitals at Chickamauga were formed from their own divisions. The question is whether the division commander should be responsible or ought his power to be taken from him and given to the surgeon?

A. No; I don't think so. If you give the hospital to the division commander he should be responsible, but in this case the division hospital was not under the division commander.

Q. Don't you think there should be one head?

A. Well, when it comes to these hospitals, there would be a question about that in the hospitals you speak of. If you make up a hospital and give it to the division commander he is responsible for it.

Colonel SEXTON. You recommend that the staff be given more of the details?

General DODGE. Not down in a division. The general staff and the field staff are two different things. Each division had a hospital. Then they had independent hospitals, such as the Sternberg and Leiter, and the question arose whether these division hospitals should obey the division commander or should obey the chief surgeon or the corps commander, who issued orders direct without giving his authority. It is an old question.

A. I don't see how, in a military way, there can be any question.

Q. There was. The question is, Is that for the benefit of the service?

A. No, sir; I don't think so. Suppose I am commanding officer of a regiment, and I have a hospital which is to be kept up in war as well as in peace. The commanding officer is largely responsible for that hospital; it is his business to inspect it—is that the point?

Colonel SEXTON. Yes, sir; that is the point, except to carry it up to the division.

The WITNESS. I am speaking of what the Germans, and all who have large armies, call the general staff, and the subordinates work out the plans. That would not include the medical corps nor the supply department.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I was going to ask you if the division hospital was not a nameless hospital, so far as this war goes. We had regimental hospitals, general hospitals, and base hospitals in the late war. This division hospital is under command of the division commander, of course; but these became practically permanent hospitals, and as such came under the law established long ago, in '61, making the senior medical officer practically commandant of the post, and he took orders from the Surgeon-General. When I was in the Gulf Department in the war of the rebellion no one but Dr. Alexander and General Banks could give me an order. The trouble is, the division hospital, which is supposed to be only temporary, in fact came to be a permanent hospital.

A. There is no question in my mind but that the control must be where the responsibility is.

Q. Now, if you came back on the *Seneca*, please tell us what the condition of that vessel was as respects its fitness for transportation of sick and wounded.

A. Well, it was not in good condition.

Q. Please specify in detail, as well as you can, what the conditions were.

A. Well, I think probably that it was largely due to the inexperience of a couple of

young gentlemen in charge; I don't remember their names now. They did what they could, of course. On the upper deck it was all right enough, but down below where the enlisted men were, it was not in good condition. There was a great deal of wet, I think, for sick men. I think they didn't understand—there seemed to be a divided idea of responsibility. I came into that a little, although under their charge. The condition of affairs below got pretty bad, so I went to an old officer there who was my senior, and I said it was abominable and something must be done. He was not in command, either, but a traveler on board. The result was that Captain Dowdy was put in charge, and, being a very energetic fellow, straightened things out very quickly. The rations were simply regular rations. I have no doubt there were plenty of those, but it would have been better if there had been more of the others. There came a shortage of ice water for the sick in a short time. I hesitate to say much about this, because there has been a good deal of talk which could not be borne out.

Q. You are the very man we want.

A. The boat was sent off very hastily, and when I went on board from Dr. Torney's ship *Relief* they found a large number of gentlemen there wanted to go to the United States, and they sent back word not to take any more from the *Relief*. I don't think it was intended to send her in that way. There was a lady on board that was a sort of volunteer nurse. She did not belong to the Red Cross. I don't know exactly what her position was. She pitched in and helped them out a good deal in the way of nursing.

Q. Were there any outsiders on board except foreign officers?

A. Yes, sir; many correspondents.

Q. Was she a hospital ship?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was she fitted out as a hospital ship?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you started out from Cuba, who was in command of her—any navy captain?

A. The captain that was on that boat, and two surgeons.

Q. If the passengers had been entirely of sick and wounded, the senior surgeon undoubtedly would have been in charge; but if the ship had correspondents and foreign attachés and all sorts of persons, they could not be under his control?

A. Not at all.

Q. If that had been filled with sick and wounded, I would have taken charge if it had been me.

A. We came to Fortress Monroe. It was intended at first to send us to Tampa, but Humphrey changed it. I don't know why; perhaps in order to get the ship back as soon as he could, on account of quarantine. There was a good deal of talk there, and General Sternberg directed it to go to New York, and, to my surprise, the next morning the ship didn't go. They said the Surgeon-General had ordered the ship to go, and the captain said the ship should not go until he had authority from the quartermaster. I went down to find out if the sick were all right. I heard this, and went to the captain and had a little talk. He was rough. I said, "I understand that the Surgeon-General has ordered the ship to New York; you said it shall not go until you have authority from the quartermaster." I said, "I guess you will go." I said, "I may be tried for court-martial, but certainly you will go if I tell you." "Now," I said, "I will telegraph to the Secretary of War direct, and represent to him that a large number of wounded are being delayed on account of a complication between the Quartermaster's Department and the surgeon." The quartermaster there was Mr. Allen. I wrote a note to him, and stated the circumstances, and said, "I will be obliged if you will have it remedied at once; if not, I will telegraph to the Secretary of War." I came back to the boat, and he said he was directed to go right away.

Q. Was that ship inspected by any medical officer, to your knowledge, just before leaving Santiago?

A. I don't know.

Q. Were there hospital supplies on board sufficient for the sick?

A. The surgeon said not.

Q. Do you know whether requisitions were made for ice and milk, and such things, before you left?

A. I don't know.

Q. As I understand it, they were told to hurry up—to get off as soon as possible. Do you know whether there was a court of inquiry held upon the medical officers?

A. I do not.

Q. There was such a court at Governors Island [reads report of the board]. Were there stewards on board or other members of the Hospital Corps?

A. I guess none except this lady. There were a number of soldiers on board, who came up from different reasons, and Captain Dowdy addressed those men and told them they should have rations if they took hold and helped—those that were able—and they did.

Q. So far as you know, no inspection was made of this boat before it left?

A. I don't know. There might have been one before I went on board.

Q. You don't know whether a report in writing was made, setting forth the reasons why the ship should go in her defective condition?

A. No, sir. I only know why she was sent off so quickly.

Q. Why?

A. Well, the yellow fever was developing very rapidly at Siboney, and this ship was available, and I think Colonel Humphrey took it, thinking it was the last one. He did not want to send the *Relief* if he could get along without it.

Q. Were these men aboard of this ship sick men or wounded men?

A. Mostly wounded men.

Q. So that they could eat army ration?

A. I suppose they could.

Q. What did you have?

A. I ate at a table upstairs.

Q. Were you walking around?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. I was going to ask you whether at any time the proper nurses should be supplied for the care of the sick and wounded, both in the hospital and field?

A. I think they should always be supplied. Of course they can not get onto the field always.

Q. Was that Hospital Corps organization a wise one for a great army where the sick and wounded were probably to be counted by thousands?

A. No, sir; not unless you are greatly enlarged before.

Q. Well, if greatly enlarged, was it not an efficient one that was detailed from the regiments?

A. Oh, I don't approve of details.

Q. We have only 600 men, say, in the Hospital Corps in time of peace; isn't that system of the commanding officers detailing the nurses bad from beginning to end?

A. I think it is.

Q. Was there any necessity for it?

A. We had to have something.

Q. Is it not as practical to hire nurses under contract as doctors under contract?

A. I think it would be comparatively easy to get them.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 4, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF FRED. J. PFLUEGER.**

FRED. J. PFLUEGER, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge anything about the condition of things that prevailed at Chickamauga or Camp Thomas during the encampment of the army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under what circumstances were you there?

A. I went down there after this young soldier, Alfred Beodeker.

Q. What time was this?

A. On the 1st of August.

Q. Where did you find him?

A. I found him in the hospital.

Q. What hospital?

A. The division hospital.

Q. What one; can you tell?

A. I don't know; I think the Second Kentucky was in the Third Corps. Major Bradbury, I think, was in charge.

Q. Did you see him as soon as you went into the hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state what condition you found him in.

A. I found him in a very bad condition physically. He was on a cot.

Q. State whether you found him clothed or unclothed, washed or unwashed.

A. He was on a cot and his clothes packed away; he had a white shirt on.

Q. Were there sheets or pillowcases on his bed?

A. No; he had no sheets; he was lying on his own blanket.

Q. Was he conscious?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know whether or not he preferred to sleep on blankets or not?

A. I could not say.

Q. Did you see in the ward in which he was any bed that had a sheet on it?

A. No; I did not take notice. It was pretty crowded.

Q. How many in the tent in which he was?

A. There was three tents in a row, and he was in the third one.

Q. How many were in that one tent?

A. Five.

Q. Was it an ordinary large hospital tent?

A. No, sir; simply a tent in which you could scarcely get around; I could not get in straight between the cots; I had to squeeze in sideways.

Q. Can you give an idea of what length that tent was?

A. I could not just exactly say. I think it was about 12 feet one way.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The hospital tents are 14 by 15?

A. Possibly it might have been; I can't say.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Was there an attendant in there to look after him?

A. There were two attendants in the space between the tents where some water was standing, near the center tent of the three tents.

Q. Were these nurses men or women?

A. Detailed men from the companies.

Q. Did you notice whether the beds were clean or not?

A. Right there the beds were clean; but another tent just beyond that was let down and shut off from this tent. I saw a man in there with the maggots crawling around him. I could just pick them up by the handful. I turned around and went out.

Q. Do you know what this man had?

A. Typhoid.

Q. Do you know whether he was seriously sick?

A. I do not know. I just looked in and I said, "This is terrible." They took him out and washed him off, and he died the next day.

Q. Do you know whether there were flies in there?

A. I found some.

Q. Did these men have netting to cover them?

A. Yes, sir; mosquito netting.

Q. Did you see any men yourself who did not have a mosquito netting over them?

A. Sometimes they would have them, and then again they wouldn't.

Q. Now, you have made a statement as to what this man Boedecker said. This man is not living, as I understand?

A. No, sir. But there is his daybook that he wrote everything in. He was in the habit of keeping a daybook. He had one at home which he started when he left the old country at 17.

Q. Did you apply, as a friend of this man, for a furlough for him?

A. In marching through Newport that morning it was very wet, and that company marched through a heavy rain to Ludlow. I suppose it was their own choice, more or less. They went to Lexington and there they stayed in stables, where he had good straw, he said, but everything was soaking wet, and they took cold. They left Lexington for Chickamauga, and the day after he arrived he took sick, and his temperature was up to 104½ and he had fever.

Q. Where was he at the time—in his own camp?

A. In his regiment. They sent him to the hospital, and the regimental surgeon told him he was only feigning sick and sent him home.

Q. He examined him?

A. Alfred says that he didn't examine him; neither did he look at him for three days.

Q. Was that in the regimental hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who was the doctor?

A. Dr. Dade.

Q. Where is Dr. Dade?

A. I don't know. He was a surgeon at the Pennsylvania Penitentiary, I heard. He told the boy he was not sick.

Q. Who sent him to the hospital?

A. The captain sent him, the second day when they got there. He was in that hospital for twelve hours, and laid on the ground with a blanket under him and one over him.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How do you know this?

A. I got it from Alfred and from the nurse. The nurse is in Newport that you can call up for a witness. This tent was 16 feet square and they had ten patients in there with fever. It rained through the night and these patients all had to get up, for the water was running through the tent. The nurse said that he had to go to the company to get him his eating, and whenever he did get anything to eat

there he had to fight for it. He was there twelve days when he was sent back to camp for full duty by the surgeon.

Q. Is this the same hospital?

A. The same one. The next day they had heavy marching order for inspection, and Alfred stayed right out in the sun for three hours waiting for the inspecting officer. He turned sick at his stomach, and when the officer came down to him he stopped in front of him and he says, "Are you sick?" and he was not able to answer. Alfred tells this and some of the others corroborate it. He sent him to quarters. The next day the regimental surgeon sent him to the hospital. He was there three days and then sent back to quarters. The captain took him into his tent and he slept on his cot. After two days he sent him to the hospital, as the surgeon told him he had no medicine for him. Then they applied for a furlough for him. I told him before he went away if he took sick to apply for a furlough. He writes me that he can't get a leave of absence, but the captain has applied for his discharge, "and I may be home after this reaches you." I waited two or three weeks, and we heard no more until Kitchman's boy was brought home dead. I met him on the street, and he says, "If anything will save him we will have to bring him home," and I went after him; that was eighteen days after he expected to come home. The discharge has not been heard of to this day.

Q. Was any application made by you as a friend of this boy to get a furlough for him?

A. The captain got his furlough while he was in the hospital. I don't know how they arranged that. I met another man there. He says, "Are you after somebody?" I says, "Yes;" and he says, "I am after my son." He says, "I have been here trying to get a furlough several days. I am going home to-night." I says, "I have mine in my pocket." He says, "How in the name of Heaven did you manage it?"

Q. How long did he live after you brought him home?

A. Until the 8th of August. I left there on the 2d. I went one day and came back on the next.

Q. What seemed to be the trouble at the hospital?

A. The difficulty there was there was no attention paid to anybody. When we took the ambulance over to the train to take him off the train had just gone. I hung his blankets around him and kept him for an hour under the shade. I went out and got some fresh milk for him and telegraphed home. The train we took that night had not a lantern in it.

Q. What time did you leave Lytle?

A. I was to leave at 7, but we left at 8 and came right through.

Q. Now, during the time that you were there sitting by this man's bedside, on the 1st and 2d, was any medicine given to him?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Might it not have been given and you not know about it?

A. It might have.

Q. Was the man's bed changed, or his blankets—did he soil them?

A. No, sir; he did not soil them; they were able to lift him up.

Q. Did he get any milk?

A. Yes, sir; he got some; but the second day I didn't get to the hospital until 9 o'clock, and I says, "Alfred, have you had any nourishment?" and he says, "No;" and I walked out to Major Bradbury and I says, "This man has had no nourishment and I want him to go home." He says, "Our milk is scant;" he says, "We have no authority from headquarters to increase our supply and they are delaying it;" he says, "I have just ordered some soup—bullion," I think he called it. I says, "Major, can I give him some good whisky?" and he said, "Yes, sir; that would strengthen him up." I had a little, and he was surprised, because we didn't

use it at home, and I knew he never would take it. He says, "I promised my mother I would never take it," but finally I induced him to take a little.

Q. Then you have given us all the facts so far as you, yourself, have them in relation to this man?

A. Yes, sir; so far as this man.

Q. Let us hear whatever else you heard?

A. Well, nothing; except that the water was terrible. I didn't dare to drink it.

Q. What was the matter with it?

A. It was just like an old, dirty cistern would be.

Q. Was it muddy?

A. No, sir; dirty like; old particles floating around in it.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. J. D. GRIFFITH.

Maj. J. D. GRIFFITH then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, and date of commission.

A. J. D. Griffith; major and chief surgeon, Third Division, First Army Corps. My commission is dated May 20.

Q. Since that date where have you been serving?

A. I was ordered to report to Gen. John R. Brooke, Camp Thomas, Chickamauga. I have been on duty since as major and chief surgeon of that division.

Q. As chief surgeon of the division what were your duties?

A. I had entire charge of the medical department of that division and the inspection of the sanitary and policing of the division.

Q. What other duties devolved upon you as chief surgeon of the division?

A. That of recommendation and consultation with the general in command of the division with a view of maintaining the health of the troops and the prophylaxis of all these.

Q. Were you at any time in charge of the hospital?

A. That came under my command absolutely—the hospital and the ambulance corps.

Q. Were you in charge of the hospital or did you, as division surgeon, control the hospital?

A. At Camp Thomas, Maj. and Surg. T. C. Clark, of the Twelfth Minnesota, he being the senior major of the division, was put in as the surgeon in charge.

Q. How often did you have occasion to make camp inspections?

A. Nearly every day I had to, sir.

Q. In what condition, ordinarily, did you find the sinks of the various regiments at Camp Thomas?

A. The command was invariably located with reference to the soil. Our sinks, when it was possible, were dug as deep as they should be, very frequently coming in contact with a layer of limestone rock, and then it was impossible to go down any depth. Again, as at the back of the Twelfth Minnesota or the Sixth Pennsylvania, we struck a clay which was almost absolutely impervious and held water like a kettle. The consequence was that the liquid materials that were put in would stay there, and if it should rain, as it did for fifteen days in July, would overflow, and the fecal matter would, of course, flow outside,

Q. On top of the soil?

A. Onto the ground surrounding the sink.

Q. What would be the effect when it was dry?

A. You would have that which was lying out on the ground, which hadn't been blown away, and a species of decomposition.

Q. Were there any natural slopes which this would run into when the rains came on?

A. There were two camps connected with the Second Division. The First New Hampshire, Second Missouri, and Ninth Pennsylvania were located upon ground which was just underlaid with rock, and in these camps—markedly in the First New Hampshire and in the Second Missouri—there was an opening which they were never able to fill. It would admit an ordinary barrel, and I lowered a candle in it and found that at 8 or 10 feet down it put the candle out. There were crevices or openings all through there.

Q. From General Sanger's headquarters on the top of the hill looking away from the Alexander road there is an open country?

A. Yes, sir; directly west there was a field used for drilling purposes.

Q. Did that opening run through the swales?

A. Yes, sir; this opening in the Second Missouri ran directly to that swale.

Q. Would there have been any difficulty in digging sinks to any depth in that open ground?

A. They were put into that ground July 15; in June they were on the other side of the road.

Q. Would there have been any difficulty in digging them in that field?

A. Well, they were quite a distance, and the soldier is not going to go any distance when pushed for time.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the fecal matter was deposited out of the sinks entirely?

A. There was some. There were so many of our men.

Q. Did your duties take you out of your own camp?

A. Only to headquarters.

Q. Did you notice other camps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The same condition practically prevailed in other camps?

A. It did, sir.

Q. How soon was your division hospital organized?

A. We had patients in it on the 10th of June.

Q. At that time you had accommodations for how many patients?

A. I think we had 125 cots.

Q. Did you have sufficient amount of tentage for your 125 men?

A. I think I did.

Q. How many men did you put in a tent?

A. Six, always, and frequently eight.

Q. Is there ample space in an ordinary hospital tent for eight beds?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is there ample space for six beds?

A. Barely.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in getting tents needed for the hospital?

A. I didn't get 33 tents, which the division rules call for. I don't think there was enough at that time. I was promised them immediately, but the last requisition that was sent in were not good tents.

Q. Were they new or old tents?

A. Old tents.

Q. Did they leak?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they all supplied with flies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But at this time did you have difficulty in getting your requisitions filled?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the difficulty?

A. I don't know exactly where the difficulty was. I only know this, that when I would get a requisition and go with it and stay with it I would get a part of it usually. I have had a number turned down.

Q. How many of these tents were floored?

A. I had a requisition for 8,000 feet of lumber. Nearly all were floored about the 8th of August except eight, which were never floored.

Q. How many typhoid-fever cases did you have on the 9th of June?

A. I had 45 suspects, I think, about the 1st of July [looks at book]. On July 1 I had 17 cases and 87 suspects, and then they commenced to double up so that I had 147 cases of typhoid on the 30th of July by absolute diagnoses.

Q. Your hospital capacity was then practically exhausted?

A. Yes, sir; the latter part of July. Then I made requisitions for tents.

Q. Did you get them?

A. I did. The regimental hospitals turned in tentage.

Q. How great a proportion were in the regimental hospital, compared to the division hospital?

A. Over half.

Q. Were those serious cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. We were compelled to take care of one-half of the sick in the regimental hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; over half.

Q. How much accommodation could be given to them by the regimental surgeon?

A. Regiments were undoubtedly crippled, because the division hospital and ambulance corps had begun; all except one steward and one hospital-corps man and one doctor.

Q. Was it possible for one physician to take care of these and look after the policing and sanitary condition of the camps?

A. No, sir; it was not.

Q. What had to be sacrificed?

A. The entire policing work was, of course, left in the hands of the line officers, and the hospital surgeon was working in the hospital alone, absolutely. I don't know but what you would see a great many men up there inexperienced in nursing, and there may have been a sacrifice in this way.

Q. Your nursing force was entirely taken from detailed men?

A. The acting nursing force, the hospital men, on the 1st of July, I should say, numbered about 70 men.

Q. For the division?

A. Of this number probably 20 of them were down with typhoid, leaving a working force of 35 to 50.

Q. For the hospital?

A. For the hospital.

Q. Were the nurses in the regimental hospital detailed men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they fit or unfit to take care of the sick men?

A. They were not nurses. They were not fit to take care of the sick men.

Q. What was the character of the men furnished by detail from the various companies?

A. As a rule, the colonels of the regiments and captains of the companies tired of the draft on them for hospital work, and you could hardly blame them for sending out the poorest they could get hold of.

Q. And yet the gravest results followed?

A. Not only that, but we felt that we were injuring the lives of these details, because they did not realize the danger of infection.

Q. Did you make efforts to have this evil corrected; and if so, what?

A. Do you mean did I apply for more hospital men?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make any application for other men to be sent you?

A. I did, I believe, to the chief surgeon of the corps, Dr. Huidekoper, for more forces for nursing. He did not have them. I then applied to Colonel Hoff for female nurses.

Q. When was that?

A. The latter part of July, when the sickness became very marked; I think 1,150 were sick, and out of that number probably 500 had typhoid—587 at one time—and he said he would get them for me. General Sternberg gave me to understand that he would relieve my hospital by the establishment of the Sternberg Hospital, and if that was not capacious enough he would give me the female nurses.

Q. Did he do it?

A. Yes, sir. He didn't give me the female nurses, but he relieved the hospital by sending some of the cases to the Sternberg.

Q. Do you know whether Colonel Hoff carried all those complaints and requisitions up to higher authority?

A. I am pretty certain he did.

Q. You don't know?

A. He told me he did.

Q. Was not Colonel Hartsuff chief in command?

A. He was chief up to July 27, I believe. Then Dr. Hoff became chief. Dr. Hartsuff was active in his inspection. He would always say, have what you want, go down and make requisition for it, but we didn't always get it. I don't know why we didn't get it. He seemed to be anxious that we should get it, but we didn't.

Q. How were you supplied with doctors?

A. At first, you may say, we were fairly well supplied. My staff was full during the early part of June, never afterwards; but these men were expected to be on duty at the division hospital all the time.

Q. Were your doctors in the hospital regimental surgeons?

A. All except myself up to July 20 or 25, when we got our first contract surgeon in.

Q. Then these six men had entire charge of the division hospital up to the latter part of July?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were then averaging 200 patients?

A. Yes, sir; more than that; 220.

Q. Was it ranging while you were there from 120 to 250?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think that six men can take care of so many seriously ill?

A. No, sir; they can not.

Q. With what result?

A. Why, it is going to cost some lives.

Q. In what particulars is the service lacking—close attention, careless work, or is it the want of frequent visits when there were actual wants?

A. Frequent visits were necessary, and they could not be made with the few men we had; and the close attention was necessary, and this could not be given because of want of time. It was night and day work, you understand.

Q. From the 10th of June to the 20th or 25th of July you say you were short handed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you apply for an increase of the medical force?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How did you make the application?

A. To Colonel Hoff.

Q. Do you know whether the application went beyond Colonel Hoff?

A. Yes, sir; and I got it.

Q. Not soon enough?

A. No; that was made on the 14th of July, I think.

Q. Up to that time you had been able to manage it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And manage it satisfactorily?

A. I thought so, sir.

Q. On the 14th of July you made application for an increase?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It went ultimately where?

A. I think to General Sternberg.

Q. At what time?

A. I think on the 18th of July.

Q. Was the increase of medical officers in proportion to the increase of the sick?

A. No, sir; and we had made application for more.

Q. How long before you got more?

A. Two more.

Q. Commissioned officers or under contract?

A. All under contracts.

Q. How many contracts were sent you?

A. In the division unit we had five up to the 10th of August.

Q. Were any of the original nine let off on account of sickness?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?

A. Four.

Q. You mean at different periods?

A. No, sir; at one time.

Q. That left you with 10 medical officers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To take care of how many patients at this time?

A. Three hundred and fifty, I think it was.

Q. How large a proportion of 350 were seriously ill?

A. One hundred and eighty or one hundred and ninety.

Q. Considerably over half or somewhat over half?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was your nursing force increased in proportion?

A. No, sir; we increased it by details though.

Q. Still of the same character as before?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were representations made through the proper channels to the highest authorities in regard to the condition of the forces?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that relieved you of the responsibility?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You know something of the resources of our country, especially the Western country?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think there would have been any trouble to have found 250 capable men to be sent to Chickamauga as nurses?

A. Not a bit.

Q. Do you, of your own knowledge, know of very capable men offering their services and being declined?

A. I did.

Q. More than one?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you content yourself with making protests and complaints, and begging additional forces?

A. I never was contented; I went to work.

Q. You used to be in the habit of taking things in your own hands instead of waiting. Didn't you do it there?

A. I guess I did there. If I could not do it one way, I did another. I spent lots of State money.

Q. Can you tell us why there was so much difficulty in having the sick of Camp Thomas properly attended to?

A. Well, you have gone over one lack, that is enough of physicians or surgeons. You have gone over a second, which is one of lack of hospital corps or nurses; we didn't have enough hospital corps men.

Q. Where, in your judgment, does the responsibility lie for that lack?

A. I don't know; but I should say possibly after thirty years of absolute peace—

Q. Will you explain what the effect of thirty years of peace has been so far as the medical department is concerned?

A. I should say, to put it in the position of inexpansibility, not ready to expand with an immediate necessity. I don't think we appreciate completely what might be needed, and nobody looked for an enormous degree of epidemic sickness, as you term it.

Q. The plans of peace didn't work in war?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That being the case, where does the responsibility lie; or does it lie with any one individual in the Department?

A. No, sir; I do not think so.

Q. If Congress had passed the act permitting the enlisting of 5,000 men for hospital nurses, would that have met the necessities?

A. No doubt it would. This whole thing lies with Congress.

Q. Was such an act brought to the attention of Congress?

A. It was.

Q. Were efforts made to secure the establishment of a large hospital corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom?

A. By the heads of the department and medical profession.

Q. As a result, what happened?

A. We didn't get it. We tried our best to get it. It is on record in the Association of Military Surgeons, of which I am a member.

Q. You are familiar with the necessary amount of paper work required of all surgeons, first of regiments, then of divisions, then of corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you think about that paper business?

A. I think this, that the military channel through which the paper has to pass can be made an easy one and a rapid one, there is no doubt about that, if there is

enough force to carry it into execution to make it easy. The transportation of paper, for instance, requisitions from a regimental surgeon to his division unit—the regimental surgeon has no trouble if the division has a supply, because he has to give everything that the regimental surgeon needs; but the trouble is in getting from the division to the purveyor. The purveyor will issue everything—he is anxious to issue it—but between the regimental surgeon and the purveyor there are two people who read over his requisition and approve it or disapprove it.

Q. Who are they?

A. The corps surgeon and the surgeon in chief.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in securing from the medical supply depot all the hoods you wanted?

A. Yes, sir; I did have difficulty.

Q. How large a proportion, from your observation, of papers required action that could be attended to as well, if not better, by a second lieutenant?

A. I was going to say ten-eighths, but about eight-tenths of it.

Q. What about the difficulty of Camp Thomas in securing medical supplies? Did the medical purveyor at Lytle have plenty on hand at all times of the necessary drugs?

A. I don't think he did, sir.

Q. Did he have all absolutely necessary drugs that should always be at hand?

A. No, sir; he did not.

Q. How long a delay, so far as you know, occurred at any time in consequence of his not having it?

A. In my division there was no delay, because I went and bought it, but I know of such cases.

Q. How long was he out of necessary drugs?

A. I think probably a week, maybe ten days, with some of them.

Q. If you could buy medical supplies of various kinds, could not the medical purveyor do the same?

A. I should think so.

Q. Where did you buy them?

A. In Chattanooga.

Q. Was Lytle farther from Chattanooga than from you?

A. I had to go through there to get to Chattanooga.

Q. Now, in justice to the purveyor, I want to ask you whether at any time the absolutely essential drugs were not on hand?

A. Well, no; I will mention some drugs that I bought and could not get—salol, calomel, strychnine; I know I bought those three and some one or two others. I bought \$620 worth one evening of those three.

Q. Had you required for those before?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had the delay existed?

A. Five days.

Q. Before you made the purchase of these?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you afterwards get your requisitions filled?

A. After the 1st of August; yes, sir; completely.

Q. Did you always have your requisitions filled after the 1st of August?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then what you have stated about the scarcity or delay in getting drugs occurred previous to that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it possible, with the forces you had and the materials you had to work with, that you could prevent any cases of negligence or suffering and, at times, of actual death?

A. Not with that force.

Q. Did you ever, of your own knowledge, know of sick men being placed by the roadside and placed up against a tree and left there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever know of a man being refused temporarily at the division hospital and carried back to the regimental hospital, his condition being exceedingly grave?

A. No, sir; not to my hospital.

Q. Did you know of it anywhere?

A. No, sir.

Q. Would you not have known of a sick man lying unprotected on the ground and unattended six or eight days?

A. I think I would if it had been in my division—I know I would have known.

Q. Now, flies were very numerous?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it possible to secure material for fly screens?

A. We secured some, but we did not, up to August 1, get enough; but it was impractical to use the mosquito netting properly because our beds were so crowded. If we put up a netting over an individual bed the nurse or patient would get wound up in the netting and tear it, so we instituted a way of getting flies off the head and face. We could not use netting over the beds because we were so crowded.

Q. Do you know of any patients visiting the hospital, or any hospital, and complaining of the use of the little patches of mosquito netting?

A. I didn't hear of any.

Q. Were you in the habit of visiting the hospital?

A. My office was in the hospital, from 5 in the morning until 11 at night.

Q. Did you at any hospital or in this one see men lying unconscious, with their mouths full of flies?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know of any man being covered with maggots to such an extent that they were crawling about his person and in the bed?

A. No, sir.

Q. If these conditions had been prevailing you would have known it?

A. If in the hospital of the Third Division, First Army Corps, Griffith would have known it, because he never missed a day.

Q. Did you have any considerable number of bed sores?

A. I have seen one case of gangrene and four cases of bed sores.

Q. Is it likely that patients lay with their mouths wide open and full of flies?

A. They might, if they had not been attended to, I suppose, because the flies were numerous.

Q. Would they have been in the nose and ears?

A. Yes, sir; all around the mucous orifices.

Q. Is it likely that they filled up the armpits?

A. I never saw one.

Q. Did you ever see the maggots except in connection with an open wound?

A. I never did.

Q. Do you know anything of the actual workings of the Second Division hospital of your corps?

A. No, sir; I had all I could attend to, Doctor.

Q. How did it happen that the hospital of the Second Division was so often changed—the management?

A. I don't know. I had to pass it to go to the purveyor's, as it was about half a mile to the west of my hospital.

Q. Did you notice any neglect or carelessness as indicated by the surroundings of that hospital?

A. The policing was not very good around it. I have noticed that several times.

Q. Did you see any men lying on the ground neglected and unprotected, or covered with a fly only?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see one with a tarpaulin over him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Would you likely have seen it?

A. I don't know; I think I would. I passed that hospital at least twice a week, if not oftener, and I know that I would have seen it if it had occurred.

Q. Do you know why so much opposition existed during the early part and the last part and all the time against the order which established the division hospitals?

A. First, because the division unit (hospital) has never been working perfectly. There has never been a division hospital carried out as it should be. The circulation has been blocked, as it were. The facilities of the camp became blocked. Now you block that anywhere and you stop the whole thing. The opposition was from taking away the hospital corps, who were enlisted for that purpose in the regiment. Those men came from home with the understanding that they were to nurse their own men and the doctors came from home thinking they would have charge of their own men, and whenever they found they were to go into the division hospital they were disaffected.

Q. Do you know where the order originated taking away the original men?

A. No, sir; I have been trying to find out.

Q. As a surgeon in the civil war and in this war, and practicing in the National Guard Association of the country, do you think if the regimental organization had been left intact and division men had been secured there would have been any difficulty in carrying out the order?

A. None whatever.

Q. Do you think these yeomen in the regiments as good as those fashioned out of the regimental organization?

A. Yes, sir. It amounts to just this: If there is a fight, they will have to have these men as litter bearers. I had to use everything I had, 250 men, I suppose, and it took me four and a half hours to attend to that part of the business after I got to my hospital; hence the old country litter bearer has got to come back again.

Q. Do you think that will be the result in modern war where the men will have to lie where they drop until the firing ceases?

A. There is no reason why he should.

Q. Can the litter bearers live within the line of fire?

A. They have got to take their chances.

Q. Isn't it a fact that their chances would be so reduced that they would be practically wiped out of existence?

A. Well, it may be, but that is war.

Q. Is it not cheaper and easier in every administrative respect to have a division hospital of 200 or 500 beds, if you please, than a number of regimental hospitals with the same number of patients?

A. Yes, sir; you can manage your men better.

Q. Are you not likely to secure more uniformity of treatment and better treatment in a division hospital than in regimental hospitals scattered all about?

A. Yes, sir; there is no doubt of it.

Q. So it was not so much trouble in itself, barring the fact the regimental officers were taken away, as the carrying out of the details?

A. Yes, sir. Colonel Hoff said to me, "You have had more typhoid patients and more sickness than any other division." Now, then, I lost 68 cases. That was all of my deaths, and of this number two were not typhoid.

Q. In ordinary civil hospitals what is the ordinary mortality?

A. You should expect more than that.

Q. What was the character of the typhoid as an epidemic?

A. In some places in the park it seemed to be light; in others severe. I noted that in the different regiments. You could tell in a minute, for instance, this man was from the Fifth Pennsylvania and the other from the Ninth Pennsylvania; one was on high, rocky earth and the other low down. One man would have pure typhoid and the other would have it combined with malaria, and the pure was the lighter.

Q. Pure typhoid, you mean, was exceedingly mild?

A. Yes, sir. The Twelfth Minnesota had a number of cases of typhoid fever, but they were markedly malaria. This was the regiment that had two men drowned in Chickamauga Creek and two or three patients as the result of looking for them, and 42 per cent of that number were down with fever.

Q. What do you think of Chickamauga water?

A. Well, I never saw it at a time when I would like to drink it. I would not be afraid to drink it if it was filtered and boiled.

Q. Why would you dislike to drink it straight?

A. I think the surface drainage probably contaminates it.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to examine the river above the intake?

A. No, sir.

Q. We are told that you stopped some of the pumps and even took an ax and smashed one.

A. I did do it.

Q. Because of what?

A. I was afraid of the water. The men around it were coming down every day with typhoid.

Q. Did you ever examine that water yourself?

A. I never did myself, but I had it examined. I sent a specimen to General Sternberg, and I took a specimen into Chattanooga and applied the necease test, and it showed me a discoloration of which I was afraid.

Q. Do you know whether any bacteriological tests were made?

A. I do not.

Q. Might it not contain a combination of nitrates without being bad?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, there has been a tremendous cry about water in the pipe lines, and so far as I have seen it is largely a notion.

A. We did not use that except in the ambulance corps' corral for watering the horses.

Q. Where did your water come from?

A. It came from the Blue Springs and from the Park Spring.

Q. Did you have transportation enough?

A. Yes, sir; we were a little short, but, as a rule, we got along.

Q. How was the water brought?

A. In barrels.

Q. How often were they cleaned?

A. We fired them every other day.

Q. Did you ever see dirty barrels covered with a dirty piece of cloth?

A. I have seen barrels covered with gunny sacking. I have never seen dirty barrels; but, mind you, that water was not used for drinking purposes.

Q. You didn't boil and filter all the water you used?

A. No, sir; we could not. We didn't have boilers.

Q. Were the filters any good?

A. I suppose the Manyan filter was very good, but the boiling was what I depended upon.

Q. How long did it last?

A. Two weeks, perhaps. I didn't get it boiled thoroughly until the 8th or 10th of August.

Q. By that time the mischief had been done, whatever it was?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Was any effort made to isolate the cases of typhoid during the first few weeks of that camp?

A. I did, sir.

Q. I mean as to the camps themselves?

A. No, sir. They came from all the regiments, and we would have to isolate them all.

Q. There were certain cases brought in at once?

A. Sixty-two.

Q. If those cases had been isolated as much as smallpox would be, is it not your opinion a vast amount of typhoid could have been saved?

A. Yes, sir. But, Doctor, when these cases came in they had been practically walking cases and were around a week or ten days and did their damage in their excreta and from the flies dropping it here and there.

Q. But the excreta of ten men is infinitely less than ten times as many men?

A. It might be; yes, sir.

Q. Would it not have been practicable to isolate them, as you would have done with smaller numbers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Would not that have been of great material value to that epidemic?

A. It would, sir.

Q. Was that representation made to any of the higher authorities?

A. It was asked of them.

Q. Of whom?

A. I think I have my report to the adjutant-general of the Third Corps. I think in that I recommended that these cases be isolated.

Q. Was any attention paid to it, as far as you know?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did your corps commander make any report to that effect?

A. He didn't think it was typhoid.

Q. Was there any medical depot there on the ground?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any representative there of the senior officer of the whole command?

A. I don't know whether Dr. Hartsuff was notified. I know that Dr. Clark told Hartsuff the condition there; that we had typhoid fever and were going to have lots more of it.

Q. If these early cases had been properly diagnosed and had been isolated as if they were smallpox, would it not have been the best plan, even though there were a thousand cases in that camp?

A. No, sir.

Q. Would there have been more difficulty in stamping out smallpox than typhoid?

A. No, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You have been in private practice?

A. Twenty years.

Q. Were the typhoid-fever patients as well cared for as they would have been in the average home in your hospital?

A. Yes, sir; they were.

Q. Was the nursing as good as it would have been in the average home?

A. No, sir; not with a mother, but with ordinary nursing.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What is the most important thing in typhoid cases, drugs or nursing?

A. Nursing is everything.

Q. To what causes did you attribute the rapidity with which the typhoid spread there?

A. Flies and water.

By General DODGE:

Q. To the surface water or pipe line or what?

A. I thought the surface water may have been infected. The soldier is an untutored child, and if he can find a loophole or a hoof hole or anything, he will take that. He has not the slightest idea of taking care of himself. You can teach a child something, but a soldier you can not.

Q. What else do you attribute the typhoid to?

A. I don't know, sir, but the milk might have caused it; but I am satisfied that the enormous amount of the ordinary house flies was one of the principal sources of infection.

Q. What about the hucksters and lemonade and such things?

A. That brings you back to the water supply again. I don't think, though, that is so much of a factor as the flies.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. The eating of all sorts of trash in that camp and the beer drinking added to the intestinal irritation?

A. I think that added largely by lowering vitalities. I think there is no doubt that the beer drinkers were more easily affected than the men who didn't drink beer.

Q. Will it or will it not—the irritation of the intestinal tract—render the system more susceptible to disease?

A. Certainly. The convalescents get it very easily.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you consider the percentage of sick and deaths in your division as unusual for troops in camp?

A. I consider the percentage of sick large for troops in camp.

Q. Do you remember how large it was?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How large was it?

A. On the 15th of August I had 1,225 sick.

Q. Out of how many?

A. Out of about 11,000 or 12,000.

Q. What do you mean, in the hospital?

A. No, sir; in the hospital and quarters. Out of that number there were about 700 in hospital; that is too many.

Q. Were there any sanitary orders issued from corps headquarters?

A. There were none. They all came from division headquarters. There may have been more that came through from Washington. Colonel Hoff had had one after he came in charge of the camp.

Q. Did the commander take an interest in your hospital?

A. I never saw General Brooke in the hospital, sir; but General Sanger was in every day until he was relieved of anything to do with the hospital, and it was a most unfortunate thing to do. When the order came that General Sanger could not issue an order to the hospital it was the most unfortunate thing that ever happened to us.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 4, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF POST CHAPLAIN RUTER W. SPRINGER.**

Post Chaplain RUTER W. SPRINGER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your full name and rank?

A. Ruter W. Springer; post chaplain, United States Army, since 1894.

Q. Where have you been on duty since the declaration of war with Spain?

A. I left here with the Sixth Infantry, by my request, as acting chaplain of the Sixth Infantry. I am post chaplain at Port Tampa; I was transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry and went to Cuba with them and stayed with them until I got back to Montauk.

Q. What were your duties?

A. They didn't give me any special duties.

Q. What was the nature of your services with them.

A. Whenever possible I tried to hold services on Sunday, and to visit the sick and wounded, and cooperate with the medical department, so far as possible, and look after the physical welfare of the men.

Q. Did you have much sickness at Tampa with the Sixth Regiment?

A. I was not with the Hospital Corps so much at Tampa, but I don't think there was so much sickness.

Q. Was there anything at Tampa that you could give us any information about, that would be in line of our investigation?

A. Nothing in the line of my duties, sir.

Q. Then you were transferred to the Seventeenth Infantry and sent to Cuba?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the nature of your services there?

A. I held services on board every Sunday. We arrived on the 22d of June at Daiquiri. We marched to Santiago on the right wing, and I was at the battle of El Caney. Afterwards we went into the trenches and were there during the bombardment, as it was called. I remained with them until the return. Also after the 1st of August I visited daily in the Second Division hospital, which is about a mile from our camp.

Q. What did you do during the battle?

A. After the battle I remained with the wounded several days on the battlefield, until they were taken away.

Q. Your division hospital was up near El Caney, was it?

A. It was just across the road on which the fighting occurred.

Q. Were the wounded in that battle as promptly and fully cared for as you would expect in service of that kind?

A. I never was in a war before. The battle occurred in the valley. We went over one ridge and down into the valley, and the battle continued on up the other ridge. They were naturally better covered if they remained there than up on the other side, so the soldiers laid there. Dr. Ebert, of the Seventeenth, got mixed up with the soldiers and was carried to the firing line, and I did not see him until evening.

Q. You had an opportunity to see whether the soldiers were cared for as could be expected on the battlefield?

A. I think so, sir.

Q. How about the division hospital after the 1st?

A. As to their care after the battle, I think they were as well cared for as possible. I saw very few at a time waiting to be bandaged. Dr. Ebert has very remarkable executive ability, and he had organized a hospital with everything available, and well men were deprived by his efforts of their blankets. They were willing to part with them, and their blankets and shelter tents were taken away, and men were detailed to cook and were cooking all the time on the open camp fires. There was a great deal of difficulty for the cooking for the hospitals. It had to be done in these little tin cups—a multiplication of them on one large fire—and the water was brought here in canteens, which were brought up in bundles by men detailed for that purpose.

Q. How long was it before the hospital was established and you got transportation for those things.

A. The battle occurred on the 1st of July, and on the 3d of July the hospital was moved back and the men were carried on litters—those who could not walk—about 2 miles on the way toward Santiago, where they were met by a train of wagons, into which they were loaded. It took two trips of the wagons to carry them back to one of the division hospitals. Then the hospital corps was moved back as a guard for a hospital of Spanish prisoners, which was in the church at El Caney, and we remained there, I think, until the 5th of July, when I rejoined the command on the line.

Q. As I understand you, these division hospitals were established on the 1st of August; was that not established near El Caney?

A. That was the Second Division Hospital; it was established just south of where Lawton's headquarters were.

Q. The wounded were not taken there; just the sick?

A. Just the sick.

Q. The wounded were mostly taken to Siboney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The sick in this hospital had the prevailing diseases?

A. Yes, sir. The prevailing diseases, as they were called, were typhoid fever and pneumonia.

Q. You were there frequently?

A. I visited every day, I think, from the 1st of August until we went away.

Q. How was that hospital organized?

A. Well, they had a great lack of men to do the work. The cause for that I do not know. There were many men to take care of. The hospital grew rapidly in a very unfortunate way. The regimental hospital would hold on to men until ready to die and then fire them down there, and we could not enlarge it so rapidly as could otherwise have been done. The Second Massachusetts were camped down in a malarious swamp, and almost the entire regiment came there.

Q. What surgeon had charge of that hospital?

A. Dr. S. J. King, a contract surgeon from Peoria, Ill.

Q. He had charge of the division hospital?

A. No, sir; he had charge under Dr. Kilbourne.

Q. Dr. Kilbourne was division surgeon, was he?

A. I think not; I don't know the relations exactly, but it seems to me that he had the oversight as a superior officer.

Q. What time did you leave Santiago?

A. We embarked on the 14th of August and sailed on the 15th, Sunday.

Q. What transport were you on?

A. We went over on the *Cherokee* and came back on the *City of Macon*.

Q. What regiment did you come back with?

A. The Seventeenth.

Q. What were the accommodations aboard the transport?

A. They were very much better on the *City of Macon* than on the *Cherokee*. They

were packed in like sardines, and nearly every man in the bunks preferred to remain on deck.

Q. Was any sickness occasioned by their being crowded on going over?

A. I think not.

Q. On the *City of Macon* the conditions were fairly good, were they?

A. Much better, although some of the places were pretty bad. There was one place about two-thirds the height of this room and boarded up by 2 by 4 strips. I think there must have been 20 privates in there. I never heard of one man passing the whole night in there. They would come up on deck, and they were allowed after 8 o'clock to go aft, and they would push back to get the best places to sleep.

Q. How long were you detained at Montauk after you got there?

A. We were detained on the 21st, because it was Sunday. It was intended to land us the next evening, but the ship drifted on the bar and we had to stay there all night. We were landed on the 23d.

Q. Did they keep you in the detention camp?

A. Yes, sir; the regular three days.

Q. Did you find preparations ready to receive you; the tents pitched, etc.?

A. In our camp everything was quite satisfactory; the tents were pitched; they had previously been occupied by some other command.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 4, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF POST CHAPLAIN EDWARD J. BUTTON.

Post Chaplain EDWARD J. BUTTON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your name?

A. Edward J. Button; post chaplain since the 17th of December, 1889.

Q. Where have you been on duty since the declaration of war with Spain?

A. In Tampa, at Fort Sheridan and Fort Thomas.

Q. Will you just give us, in your own words, a description of matters at Tampa—what you observed there?

A. I came to Tampa on the 20th of May. My duties were to look after the spiritual welfare of the soldiers, and, though a Catholic priest, I would go to the camp and have provision made for ministers of other denominations to come to the soldiers when requested. Before I went to Fort Sheridan the doctor said I was unfit, but on the 14th of June, after two doctors had declared that I had kidney trouble and was not fit to go to Cuba, I telegraphed to the President that I was fit to do hospital duty, and on the 15th of July he telegraphed to Fort Thomas permission to go.

Q. While at Tampa, what was your observation of the health of the troops?

A. I belonged to the Fourth Infantry. We had no more difficulty than we had at Fort Sheridan. I visited the hospital myself always twice a day.

Q. Will you explain your duties at Fort Thomas?

A. First to look after the spiritual welfare and then the physical welfare, and to encourage the patients I wrote letters for them.

Q. Tell us about the correspondence.

A. There was no list of patients at Fort Thomas, and I went to work at once to

get up an alphabetical list. I also wrote down the names of their nearest relatives; also asked them what church they belonged to, so I could send for the one they wanted. The physician said that he thought it proper that no clergyman should visit the hospital except the chaplain, except if asked for by the patients. I strictly adhered to that rule, though in cases I have sent for other clergymen. Then I go through the hospitals not less than three times regularly, and have a word or two with every patient, and make it a rule to never leave a patient until he cheers up and smiles; so when I go into the hospital everybody smiles; that is my greatest consolation and pay. I have received a number of letters from relatives and patients of other denominations thanking me. One fellow said if he had been in a hospital paying \$100 a day he could not have received better attention than at Fort Thomas. I have never heard of any complaint since about the 1st of August. In the beginning there was a little difficulty about getting proper nurses, as the hospital corps men were not as well trained as they should have been. They did the best they could. If there was any shortcoming it was more on account of not knowing what to do than for doing it.

Q. Now, if I understand you rightly, you took the name of the patient that came in there and asked him who was his nearest relative, and immediately notified that relative?

A. I immediately notified him, and said, "Your son," or brother, or whatever relation it was, "was left here last night. His condition is not considered serious, but I shall write you again. His treatment is not considered doubtful, but don't worry; he shall have the best of treatment." So I have written sometimes as much as three postal cards about the same patient in one day, and that has given patients as well as relatives great comfort, judging from the letters that I have received from them.

Q. Have you heard these patients—have the large number you have heard from complained in reference to the service and of not having proper food? What has been your experience?

A. There have been very few complaints; generally by volunteers and not regular army men. In fact, the volunteers would worry about how badly they felt, and the man in the next bed would laugh at him. I said, "Did you expect you were going to a picnic?" There were no complaints from the regulars.

Q. The volunteers complained?

A. About not having good food. They had a standing joke there that they complained of having to eat strawberries with milk instead of cream.

Q. Were the volunteers generally pretty well contented, or did they want to get out of the service?

A. I think one-half, or at least two-thirds, would say they had enough war; that was the way they would express it.

Q. But you heard no complaint where they had been mistreated?

A. No, sir.

Q. If you had found such you would have immediately investigated it?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. You found nothing necessary to investigate?

A. Not a single case. The sick in the beginning were not as well cared for as to-day, just on account of not having a sufficient number of nurses. If we had had them just like the Regular Army it would have been all right. I don't know of any better nurses. Unfortunately, we did not have enough of them. One day they were plowing and the next day they were put in to administer to the sick; they did the best they could; there were no serious consequences coming from that.

Q. How long did you stay there at Fort Thomas?

A. About ten weeks; Dr. Hall was there.

Q. What has been your experience between men of the Regular Army and women nurses?

A. I would say this, that for men who suffered with typhoid fever I would prefer a regular trained nurse to men of the Regular Army; and I will give you my reasons. These patients wanted to have cold baths frequently applied and had to be attended to otherwise, and it seems to me it would not be exactly the thing for a woman. Men would throw off the blankets when they were present, and at least delicacy would ask them to cover them up. For that reason, in that kind of sickness I would think that properly trained men nurses were the best; but this is war, and, so far as cleanliness is concerned, the cooking of the food is done by the female nurses. I think that that is the perfection of nursing.

Q. Your observation of nursing is that the soldiers that have been in Camp Thomas have been suitably cared for?

A. Not only suitably, but very well—more than satisfactorily; in fact, they have told me so themselves, that they never expected to be treated as well as they were there.

Q. Did you hear much complaints of patients coming there who have lost their clothing or anything else in the hospitals?

A. I think three or four cases have come to my observation; but two at least have been cleared up. You know they are delirious, and when they look around and don't see clothing they report it lost, when it is not lost. A man said to me a few days ago that he had lost \$18, and I asked the nurse, and he said, "It is under his pillow, in an envelope." The pillow was turned, and there was the money. In two cases the clothing was recovered; in the other two it was left behind.

Q. As a general thing, it is properly tagged and put away?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know whether any of the patients that came up from Lexington the last few days have died?

A. One man whom I saw this morning—his temperature was 104; he is still in the balance. We have had few deaths from fever—less than in civil life; and I have had thirty-four years' experience.

Q. Tell me what the trouble was at Fort Thomas before Dr. Hall got there?

A. It seems there was some trouble between the authorities at Washington and Dr. Gardener. I never knew what it was.

Q. Do you know him?

A. I saw him once a day. He came through the hospital and sat at the patient's bedside and talked like a mother to him.

Q. You have seen cases of similar gravity among your parishioners; now, is the treatment and nursing in civil life any better, or as good, as these men here received?

A. It was by no means better than they received here. Many men declared it was better than they would receive at home.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 5, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF DR. CHARLES L. BONIFIELD.

Dr. CHARLES L. BONIFIELD then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. You are a practicing physician?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how many years?

A. Twelve years.

Q. I asked you to come before us because, as a member of the Army and Navy League Commission, you went to Chickamauga to investigate affairs. Did you go more than once?

A. No, sir.

Q. Please tell us about what time this visit was made.

A. I think in July, soon after the Santiago battle.

Q. Did you have any opportunities at that time to see the hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What hospitals did you visit?

A. The Leiter and the division hospital, which was under the charge of Dr. Griffith.

Q. Any others.

A. The regimental hospital of the Third Tennessee. I believe that is all the hospitals that I saw.

Q. In what condition did you find these hospitals?

A. The Leiter hospital I found in splendid condition; I did not find anything to criticise at all. I did not get to see the physician in charge; he was very busy. I looked around the wards and beds, and found everything in as good condition as could be.

Q. How did you find the division and regimental hospitals?

A. Both overcrowded; the doctors seemed to be doing everything they could to make the patients comfortable, but the hospitals seemed to be crowded.

Q. Did you see any men lying on the ground?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see any men lying on the floor of tents, without cots?

A. No, sir; the men were doing as well as the crowded condition of the tents permitted.

Q. How was it as far as the apparent care of the nurses and attendants was concerned?

A. The flies were awful bad, and they had some fly nets, but had no facilities for keeping them over the faces of the patients. Sometimes the patients would push them away when in a semiconscious condition. The patients were clean and there were charts kept of their diseases, and they seemed to be as well looked after as could be.

Q. Did you see a man lying neglected, filthy, anywhere?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there bed linen for these patients?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In both the regimental and general hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see any of those that were not?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see any sheets soiled with excreta?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you find any vessels filled with excreta in the wards?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see them filled or overflowing outside of the hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you see any indications of discharges being thrown on the ground outside of the tents?

A. None whatever.

Q. Did the nurses seem to be trying to take care of the patients, or were they indifferent?

A. They seemed to be doing the best they knew how.

Q. Their "know how" didn't amount to much?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then you saw no gross neglect or inattention on the part of the doctors or attendants in the hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, Doctor, as respects the water, did you yourself examine any of the water?

A. No, sir; rather the committee as a whole. We got some samples and brought them to Dr. Cameron. I myself saw where the water came from.

Q. Can you locate the point where the water came from?

A. I didn't keep a memorandum, so I can not tell which the letter is. In the sample marked "I" were some bacilli; the other three did not contain them.

Q. Colon bacilli?

A. Yes, sir. The samples were old, and the probability is that typhoid may be there. The water supply shows the water to be contaminated with excreta. We have evidence of the contamination of the water, and the colon bacilli were present. It is my impression that the sample in which the colon bacilli were found was taken from the pipe line.

Q. At what point did you draw it; do you remember?

A. From the pipe that supplied the Third Tennessee, near the officers' quarters.

Q. Not far away from the divisional hospital?

A. Very near the division hospital.

Q. It has been charged that the typhoid patients in this hospital, all of them, were grossly neglected. At the time you made your visit, would you consider any man was being grossly neglected or neglected to any extent?

A. No, sir.

Q. And so far as the water business is concerned, you know it by report rather than your own knowledge?

A. Simply by the gross surroundings.

Q. Did you see any evidence of the doctors being drunken fellows?

A. Oh, no; the doctors that I talked to were all very gentlemanly and very skillful apparently.

Q. Did the chief surgeon you met seem to be attending to his duties?

A. Yes, sir; he was out in camp.

Q. Have you any complaint to make in regard to the carrying on of the work at Camp Thomas, Fort Thomas, or anywhere else?

A. None at all, except that I was told at one of these hospitals in Chickamauga that they had difficulties in getting supplies.

Q. Have you had occasion to see these soldiers going through Cincinnati?

A. No, sir; I was not on that duty.

Q. Have you had occasion to visit Fort Thomas?

A. Not in the hospital; I have been to the post.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 5, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. FRANK W. HENDLEY.

Maj. FRANK W. HENDLEY then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your name, rank, and date of commission, and the places at which you have served.

A. Major and surgeon of the First Ohio Volunteers; mustered on the 6th of May, and commissioned the same day.

Q. Where have you been since your commission?

A. At Camp Birney, Columbus, Camp Thomas, Fort Thomas, Fernandina, and Jacksonville.

Q. How long were you at Chickamauga?

A. Until the 1st of June.

Q. Please tell us in what medical condition your men were during that time; how camped; how supplied with food, and what medical care they had.

A. We had practically no sickness at Chickamauga at all in our regiment. We only had two men that were sufficiently sick to be in the hospital; we left two there in the division hospital when we went to Florida; one case of pneumonia and the other supposed to be appendicitis. Our camp was one of the first established there and supposed to be a very healthy camp. Our water supply was a pump adjacent to our camp, and until the troops began to crowd in very largely we had an ample supply. When they began to bring in horses and mules this pump began to run dry; we would have to wait fifteen minutes to get water, and at those times the water was murky; we saw no bad effects from the water during the time we were there.

Q. How long did that water remain murky?

A. It would be just that way when it was exhausted.

Q. When you first drew it, after waiting fifteen minutes, was it muddy or milky?

A. When it was very nearly exhausted then it became murky; not muddy, but it seemed to be white like limestone.

Q. So far as your knowledge went, were any peculiarities noticed upon your men from the water at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir.

Q. You got away before the typhoid became violent?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had none in your regiment at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was your camp site a proper one, from a military standpoint?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you able to dig sinks?

A. Yes, sir; in the rear of the camp to the depth of 10 feet. If we had attempted to do it in front we would have been stopped, as the rocks slanted up that way.

Q. Did you have occasion to see the condition of things in other camps?

A. I visited possibly a half a dozen.

Q. Have you anything to say about their condition?

A. No, sir; I think they were good.

Q. Was the policing good?

A. In some it was; others it was not.

Q. This division hospital was established before you left, was it not?

A. Yes, sir; but I have forgotten which division that was.

Q. Who was in charge of it?

A. A man who used to be at Fort Thomas.

By General DODGE:

Q. The First Division?

A. Yes, sir; it was Dr. Wakeman.

Q. Who was your chief medical officer?

A. Dr. Hartsuff.

Q. Who was your division chief surgeon?

A. Dr. Huidekoper.

Q. Who was next in rank to him?

A. We had no brigade surgeon when I was there.

Q. Was Dr. Griffith in your division?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, when you had occasion to visit the division hospital, in what condition did you find it?

A. I found it in very good condition, so far as sanitation was concerned, but it seemed to have nothing in the way of food; we sent up a patient two days before we left and then another, and Dr. Wakeman stated to me that he had difficulty in getting milk for his typhoid patients; the one I sent had pneumonia, and I told him we had made arrangements at our camp for milk for our hospital sick. We had no hospital fund then, and, of course, we got none from commutation of rations, but he said that there seemed to be a general feeling that the volunteer regiments could secure these things where the division hospitals could not. They seemed to be well prepared to take care of the sick.

Q. Were any men that you saw in the division hospital lying on the ground?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were any lying in the open, unsheltered?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did each and every man have a cot to lie on?

A. Yes, sir. There was a surplus of cots at that time.

Q. Were all the tents in the division hospital floored?

A. My impression is that they were, but I can not tell you now.

Q. Were you detached from your regiment at any time at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir.

Q. You remained with it all the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know of any instance when a man had to report for duty with a temperature of 104, or over?

A. No, sir; we had no such temperature as that at Chickamauga at any time. We had no sickness until we got to Tampa.

Q. Who were your doctors?

A. Dr. Cullom and Dr. Harvey Twitchell.

Q. Do you know of Dr. Twitchell ordering a man to duty and that man falling while on duty?

A. No, sir.

Q. If there had been anything of that sort you would have known it?

A. Yes, sir. I was detached on the 29th of July and was not with them again until the 12th of September.

Q. Do you know anything about a practice march at any time?

A. I presume you refer to the Ringgold march. It was not a practice march. It was a part of the movement south. We left Chickamauga at 7 o'clock in the morning, and one reason the men were in that condition for the march they had to stay up all night packing and preparing to move, and they had not had sufficient rest. Reveille sounded at 4 o'clock. They had probably had but very little breakfast. The march was made in about three and a half hours to Ringgold; the temperature was exceedingly hot, and when we got up into the top of the mountains it was very close and sultry; no breezes. The latter part of it was very hot. I could hardly stand it myself in the saddle. My opinion was that that was unnecessary. I protested against it at the time and said they must stop. I told one of the majors he must stop whether he had orders to do so or not. I told him to stop his battalion and let his men rest; that there were 200 men lying along the road. He said,

"I can not stop unless I have orders." I said, "I will give you orders." I insisted upon it, so he stopped his battalion, and the others halted after that. The fact of the case is that the rapid march was entirely unnecessary. Our baggage was behind us, and the orders were that it was to be loaded at Ringgold, and we had to wait four or five hours before our store trains were ready for us.

Q. How many miles did you march?

A. I understand it is from 9 to 12 miles over there; I don't know what it was. I was told we had made the march in about one-half the time of the regular regiments, a month later.

Q. Who was the commander?

A. Colonel Hunt.

Q. Who determined the rate, Colonel Hunt or somebody else?

A. I don't know.

Q. If he had received orders to go at a certain rate and found his men breaking down, would he have authority to stop?

A. No doubt.

Q. He did not stop at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. After you gave orders for the stopping of this battalion did Colonel Hunt give orders to stop or anything?

A. No, sir; I rode with the ambulance. The surgeon of the Third Wisconsin rode along with me. I did that to take care of such men as fell out. Not having my own horse, I could not get along up to the front. After the first halt was made, after marching thirty-five minutes, I rode up to the front and protested against the rapidity of the march. I said: "The men can't stand it; the weather is too hot." The men were all falling out. It was at the second halt that I told Major Thomas. They marched fifty minutes and halted ten minutes.

By General DODGE:

Q. Was his the First Battalion?

A. His was the First Battalion.

Q. What occurred then after the regiment was stopped? Did you see the commanding officers of the regiment?

A. Yes, sir; I went up and told them, "You must go slower." At that time the regiment was totally demoralized.

Q. When you first stopped that first battalion how far had the regiment marched?

A. A little over half the way, I should say.

Q. Five miles?

A. Just about.

Q. Was there any permanent disability resulting from the march, so far as your men were concerned?

A. Yes, sir; one man was overcome with the heat so he was perfectly unconscious and later developed insanity as a consequence.

Q. Anything else?

A. That is all, I believe. I will say this: We marched with a band at 120 paces a minute, and after we were marching I timed them and they marched at 132; they would go at that rapid pace.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Were you properly supplied with medicines and medical stores?

A. We had our Government stores.

Q. What was done with that man?

A. I think he was sent to Washington.

Q. You don't know whether he got well?

A. It was my impression he was sent to St. Luke's Hospital, Washington.

Q. Now, Doctor, did the Government supply you with plenty of medicine?

A. Our medical supplies were not sent to us. We had our State case furnished by the State of Ohio, which was very ample, and several large boxes of medicine, but we had got nothing from the United States until nearly the 1st of July.

Q. After you reached Tampa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had no occasion to make a requisition at Chickamauga?

A. Yes, sir; we received one invoice of supplies.

Q. Was it completely filled—your requisition?

A. Practically complete.

Q. What time did you get it after making your requisition?

A. Immediately.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge of any delay in filling requisitions or supplying medicines to camps or hospitals?

A. Never at Chickamauga. I heard a great deal of complaint from other men, but don't know of my own knowledge, except this: We got medicines furnished to us, but we got no record books; it was impossible to get any, especially one of forms. We were told these loose sheets were all that would be required.

Q. On the way to Tampa did anything occur respecting the health of the men?

A. No, sir.

Q. You went to Port Tampa?

A. Port Tampa City.

Q. Where is that—Port Tampa?

A. Ten miles south of Tampa.

Q. Where is Port Tampa City located?

A. It is between Tampa and Port Tampa. It is 8 miles from Tampa and 2 miles from Port Tampa.

Q. What kind of a camp site do you call that?

A. I don't believe it is a camp site at all.

Q. Please give us in your own words the history of the camp and camp conditions during the time you were there.

A. The place that we were required to camp at—Port Tampa City—was on the eastern shore of old Tampa Bay. It was right on the shore, running off to the east. It was sand, covered with this palmetto, leaving not a square yard. We had to chop it down to get places for shelter tents. The place was only above the level of the sea at the highest point not over 18 inches. There was a few pine trees, but not enough for shade; simply tall posts with a bunch at the top. Our water supply was furnished from three different sources. There were some water pipes up there from Port Tampa, which was furnished for the use of horses and mules and which was to water them at the corral immediately on the left. The other water supply, the only one we could safely use, was from a large artesian well in the village of Port Tampa City. The third supply came from iron tanks brought from Port Tampa on the railroad. We were told the very first thing at the train by a volunteer who was in charge of the car at the railroad works. He said, "You want to caution your men against using water until they boil it. Don't use any of this in the pipe line or the railroad tanks, except for horses and mules." I went to Colonel Hunt and told him, and before the officers had established the lines I went to each officer and told each officer what I had been told about the water, and endeavored to impress it upon them, but later I found the men were taking it. They obeyed these instructions for several weeks and no sickness developed. As it became hotter the men would go and fill their canteens right at those taps, although told not to. Bacteriological tests subsequently showed it full of germs, etc. Our camp alone became absolutely untenable and we were moved across the railroad, but it was simply on an island surrounded by swamps; it was on the

ground. We began to move when all of this sickness started. We had no sickness during the dry season except dysentery and diarrhea, which I laid to this water and the indiscretions of the men in their diet.

Q. When you went to Port Tampa City, did you understand that you were to go on transports immediately?

A. We expected to; in fact, five days after we got there our equipment was put on board and we expected to go.

Q. How soon did you have occasion to establish a hospital?

A. We were compelled to have a regimental hospital there, because our brigade was separated so far from the division that we never did use the division hospital; we each kept our regimental hospital.

Q. Were your regimental hospitals well supplied with stores?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. We had a lot of supplies sent to us from Cincinnati, from charitable organizations. I bought medicines with the money that was sent to me, and used the bedding that was sent, and so I was able to take care of our people all right.

Q. Did you or did you not secure requisitions from the Government for such medical supplies and stores as you needed? Did you have occasion to at Tampa?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the requisition filled?

A. Partly filled.

Q. Why was it not filled?

A. I don't know, sir. It was said our portion was exceeded. The stock could not be had at any rate; it was cut down one-third to one-half.

Q. The articles were cut down, were they?

A. Some articles were entirely stricken out.

Q. What articles?

A. I can not remember.

Q. Were these articles allowed you sufficient for your demand at the time?

A. I believe they were, because when we run out we could go back in two days and get some. I think their object at the time was to prevent us from stocking up too much.

Q. In reference to other regiments than your own—you have had experience with others, have you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Haven't you thought it necessary to limit the desires of officers sometimes?

A. I have reduced requisitions myself.

Q. Then no evils resulted from cutting off articles or lessening the amount?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have a large sickness at Tampa?

A. We had some the last two weeks.

Q. What was the character of it?

A. Malarial; and I think now I should call some of it typhoid.

Q. Were there a few malarial cases that strayed along from Chattanooga, or was the regiment practically free from all sickness?

A. It was practically free.

Q. It was three weeks after leaving Chickamauga before it broke out?

A. More than that; fully six weeks.

Q. Then, if that was so, did you or did you not attribute the breaking out of typhoid or malaria—did you consider that as coming from Chickamauga or originating in Tampa?

A. It certainly originated in Tampa in our regiment. I understand one of the regiments in our brigade had had typhoid at Chickamauga and brought it along with them.

Q. That was, then, no doubt, the starting of the typhoid?

A. The Tampa City typhoid, no doubt.

Q. When were you detached from your regiment?

A. When I went to Fernandina; the 30th of July.

Q. Did you take the sick along with you?

A. The day before we left I put them on the hospital train; I sent some to Fort Thomas.

Q. You took none with you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have plenty of tents?

A. Yes, sir; but some were leaky; it was an old batch of tents; they leaked badly.

Q. As soon as you found the condition of things there did you ask for hospital tents?

A. At Tampa we asked for hospital tents.

Q. Did your men suffer in a medical way because of the condition of your tents in which they were sick?

A. At Tampa, do you mean?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. That is a pretty hard question to answer. They certainly were not benefited; they were subject to dampness and rain on several occasions.

Q. You noticed no material change for the worse in their condition on account of it?

A. No, sir.

Q. What time did you leave for Fernandina?

A. The 27th of July.

Q. Were you able to take a sufficient quantity of medical supplies on the trip?

A. We had been furnished shortly before that by the Government; that was our first supply from the Government.

Q. How long after your requisitions were made was it before they were filled?

A. They were furnished without delay.

Q. Was the camp in existence at Fernandina, or did you establish it?

A. It was in existence, I think; there were about four regiments there out of nine.

Q. When your camping ground was indicated to you, what was the character of it?

A. It was hilly and sandy and covered with this palmetto and sweetbrier and such as that; a very close jungle that had to be chopped off.

Q. Would you speak of it as a jungle?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was a very thick undergrowth?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was it cleared?

A. The quartermaster at Fernandina had a large gang of men at work, but the bulk of it was done by the soldiers.

Q. Did you notice that any undue amount of work was required of the soldiers?

A. No, sir; there was no work—I am sure there was no excess. He began work chopping off immediately where the woods had been for years and then pitched the tents right there.

Q. Did you find the Third Pennsylvania Regiment on the ground, or did they come after you did?

A. There were one or two companies there, and then the rest came in afterwards.

Q. Were you familiar enough with the other camp sites to say whether they were similar to yours?

A. Yes, sir; on the opposite side.

Q. Was it not worse than yours?

A. I should say not. I didn't go over the ground; it was near to our hospital.

Q. Can you from your personal observation answer this question: Were the men of the Third Pennsylvania compelled to work for three or four days like slaves in a terrible jungle and when a man became tired he was ordered to go on with his work? Did you observe anything of that kind?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you think anything of that kind occurred?

A. I do not; I saw quite little of them, their hospital surgeon and hospital-corps men; and if such a condition had existed, I think we would have known something about it.

Q. "For three or four days they were working like slaves under the lash of the driver. Their backs were blistered by the sun, and they were compelled to work?"

A. If their backs were blistered, I think they got it down on the beach bathing in the sun, as many did.

Q. Do you know whose property you encamped on?

A. No, sir; I understand, though, that the man that did own it did not know until afterwards that we were there and made a good deal of complaint about it.

Q. Was Fernandina, in your judgment, a good place for a camp site?

A. My opinion is that for a healthy set of men it would have been an ideal camp site. The regiments were placed too near together. They were not scattered as they might have been. The mosquitoes were quite bothersome, but the pure sea breezes and the long stretch of contiguous beach makes it an ideal camping ground to my mind.

Q. While you were at Fernandina you were on detached service entirely?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were acting regimental surgeon?

A. I was for a time in charge of division hospitals. On the 5th of December I was made chief surgeon of the division.

Q. Can you tell me how large a crowd there was and in what condition it was in respect to supplies? In a word, can you give me the medical history of that hospital?

A. There were several hospitals at Fernandina. There was the Second Division hospital and the Third Division hospital; there was afterwards established what we called the Convent Hospital, which was established by some officers of the regular cavalry, who had a detachment of recruits there. We afterwards established a measles hospital to relieve them, so we had four in all. The Second and Third Division hospitals were never fully organized. Previous to reaching Fernandina the Third Division had a hospital corps, but no ambulance company and no ambulances. The Second Division had an ambulance company of 46 men and 6 ambulances, but no hospital corps. The Second Division hospital had 16 hospital tents, with a total of 30 cots, and the Third Division had a total of 20 cots. They had cots, tables, chairs, and medical chests and operating tables, but neither one of them had a single blanket, sheet, pillow, or nightshirt, and but a small amount of towels.

Q. When was this?

A. At the time of my arrival.

Q. How long had the hospital been established?

A. I think ten days, and the Second Division, I think, about seven days. When I came to the hospital on the 30th I found 22 patients in there, and every regiment that was coming in brought in a lot of sick from Tampa, the majority of them very sick men, with a high fever. I wired at once the chief surgeon of the Fourth Army Corps, Colonel O'Reilly, that I had arrived there and found foods, medicines, and beds very insufficient in quantity. I asked him if he had authority to call any hospital corps men from the various regiments. He sent back a telegram telling me to make requisition on the Surgeon-General for what was necessary as an

emergency telegraphic requisition, and, if needed immediately, to purchase and send the bills to him. At that time the hospital was full and overflowing. I wired him I needed 36 more cots immediately; that I wanted 12 wall tents to sleep the hospital corps in. The men were sleeping in a haymow of the light-house. He sent me a telegram which stated that a complete hospital outfit of 200 tents sent from New York to you, 12 wall tents from Tampa. All of this I have never received, from that time to this. I received one telegram telling me to make requisition for what I wanted, and within an hour I received another telling me it had been shipped. I necessarily did not make as full and complete requisition as should have been, as I thought inside of five days I would have a complete outfit, and we waited and waited and waited, and finally I bought some stuff in Fernandina. I made a requisition on the Surgeon-General and got along. At Fernandina I didn't have cots to put our patients on. At Fernandina we had a shortage of 50 cots to put patients on. We had in the Second Division hospital, which I was in charge of and knew about, we had with these 30 cots 60 patients. We had a measles hospital containing 56 patients. We had no beds for them; we had no blankets for these men except their own blankets they brought with them from the commands. The ladies of Fernandina, knowing our condition, gave us a large number of sheets, nightshirts, and pajamas and pillows, so that we were able to make the worst cases comfortable. We got floors and laid them as rapidly as possible. The patients came here so rapidly that we could hardly put up tents fast enough. We simply laid boards on the ground and the men slept on them up to the 12th of August. After that we had cots for everybody. I received a total of 70 from the Government. I had a large number of cots; some were purchased by the chaplain and a good many by Mrs. Carnegie, and some with the money from the Army and Navy League here, so we were all supplied with cots by the 12th of August.

Q. What was the reason everything was in a defective condition when you arrived at Fernandina; the hospitals had been ten days in preparation?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Who was in charge before you were?

A. The Second Division hospital had never been organized except as an ambulance company.

Q. Who was the chief medical officer before your arrival?

A. There was no chief surgeon, but Maj. L. D. Knowles, of Michigan, was acting as chief surgeon there.

Q. Had he made requisitions to fit up these hospitals?

A. I think he had.

Q. What is his address?

A. Three Rivers, Mich.

Q. Knowing what you do, at the time, was there any necessity for everything being so absolutely unprepared for the sick as it was when you got there?

A. No, sir. I think that our hospital, ordered up there as it was, on the 20th of the month, that it should have been supplied. I think that in all probability Surgeon Balch, who was chief surgeon previously, had depended upon the statement of others.

Q. Where was Major Balch?

A. Chief surgeon of the Second Division. He was regimental surgeon, detailed from the Second New York.

By General DODGE:

Q. Were you informed that the division hospital was there when you were ordered there?

A. I was not; but when I reached there, was ordered to take charge of it.

Q. How long was that after you sent the hospital up there?

A. Seven days after the hospital tentage went up. I may state this in reference to those in charge: Both of the medical officers were very sick men. One man, an acting quartermaster, had gone home from Tampa sick from typhoid fever. Dr. Wilder, of Washington, and Dr. Glover—they said when I arrived there he had a temperature of 103, and the hospital had no head. Therefore I think the condition was excusable. They should have reported their condition, I think, and asked for relief.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. When you thus took charge of the affairs were you able to secure a sufficient number of competent physicians?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many had you?

A. We ran the Second Division with one physician at all times. The measles hospital had one, and the Third had two and the Convent had one.

Q. Did you apply to corps headquarters for an increase of medical force?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the answer?

A. They were unobtainable; the regiments were exhausted.

Q. But at that time was it not possible to get contract doctors you needed—that was, on the 1st of August?

A. It seemed not, sir.

Q. Was any urgent demand made upon the Medical Department?

A. I can not recall dates, but when I asked for help, I know I wired on the 14th and again on the 21st that we must have help and that I needed 40 more hospital-corps men and some surgeons, and also asked for some trained nurses, because we were absolutely overwhelmed. The first came on the 25th of August.

Q. Did you have any female trained nurses there?

A. They came on the 25th.

Q. Before that time, what was the character of the nurses?

A. Hospital-corps men; in some places it was good and in some bad, but on the whole, I think, did capable work.

Q. And they tried to do what they could, as a rule?

A. Yes, sir; they were generally active and worked long hours, from sixteen to twenty hours a day; most of the men we had there were medical students.

Q. Was there more than one division hospital at Fernandina on the 18th of August?

A. No, sir; they were consolidated on the 12th.

Q. Were you in charge at that time or acting as chief surgeon?

A. Chief surgeon.

Q. Who was in charge?

A. Major Knowles.

Q. Was it part of your duty to inspect the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often did you have occasion to inspect it?

A. Once a week, I think.

Q. Did you make any irregular visits to the hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; I had no set times.

Q. Was your visiting done sufficiently often so that you would be familiar with what was going on in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Was it true that soiled bed linen and the clothing of the patients were not properly disinfected?

A. I hardly can say, Doctor. What one man's idea of proper disinfection was would not suit another; they used at the Third Division solutions of chloride of

lime, and the instructions were to have it placed in that solution, and it was then laid out in the sun; there was much complaint of linen lying out on the ground there. Most of the measles clothing had been saturated in carbolic acid and left out to dry, and a great many people saw that and criticised it.

Q. Were those articles soaked in a solution or simply sprinkled with it?

A. They were soaked.

Q. This report of the committee composed of Dr. Reed, Dr. Vaughan, and Dr. Shakespeare—they visited your camp, did they not?

A. Yes, sir; they criticised the Third Division hospital, but did not say anything about the others; they were complimentary in general.

Q. They said there was not a sufficient amount of clothing and medical supplies?

A. There was not; there is no question about that.

Q. Were the typhoid stools properly disinfected?

A. I think they were, sir. We used carbolic acid, and the vessels were washed out. We could only get two bedpans for 50 or 60 patients; the great trouble was we could not keep these solutions standing in them because they were used so frequently.

Q. Was it possible to get these bedpans in Fernandina?

A. No, sir; it was impossible to get them in Fernandina; I went on three occasions to buy them.

Q. Was it possible to have any amount sent you on telegram?

A. I think that they were ordered.

Q. Do you think there was any difficulty in telegraphing for 10,000 bedpans? If necessary, they could have been furnished, could not they?

A. That would have been a sufficient supply of bedpans. I think from that time on I sent to the Surgeon-General and got everything I asked for.

Q. The fact is the bedpans were not sent?

A. I would only refer to that matter of the big amount of stuff that was coming, and I did not want a big surplus on hand.

Q. What time were you notified that the big hospital was on its way?

A. The 30th of July.

Q. Nearly three weeks before had you received a reply to that?

A. I received a letter about the 10th; something came in every day; every express had something, and we did not know where it was coming from.

Q. Then I understand this 200-bed hospital never came to you? You were not getting supplies of the 200-bed hospital all the time?

A. No, sir; they sent us in lieu of this requisition of Major Gandy—we did not get calomel, phenacetine, and salol; we had a surplus of other things, but we did not get these.

Q. That is pretty big to be lost on the way?

A. We supposed, until I received this letter, that these little pieces we received every day were a part of it; they were coming from New York.

Q. Your tents were not floored properly, you say?

A. We had patients on top of them as soon as we could get them down. They were not fastened and could not be scrubbed and kept clean very well.

Q. You can't take up the loose floor with men lying on it?

A. We could scrub them just as well as if laid down. In this hospital of Major Knowles, he did not floor any wards, but laid cots in rows lengthwise and put gangways between, leaving the ground beneath the cots so it could be raked over?

Q. How often were the hospital tents struck?

A. Not at all.

Q. Were any of these temporary floors taken up?

A. Yes, sir; those little gangways were taken up every day and washed.

Q. How long were those tents occupied by the sick?

A. About seven weeks.

Q. Until you had occasion to move away?

A. Yes, sir. There was no opportunity in that time to strike the tents and we set them. By the way, at the Third Division hospital they were changed about the middle of August, as the line was changed.

Q. As the senior medical officer, did you have occasion to supervise camp inspection?

A. No, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you ever ascertain finally what became of this requisition for the 200-bed hospital?

A. No, sir; I don't know that.

Q. You don't know whether the cots you were receiving were a part of that or not?

A. I had a copy of the letter sent me by the Surgeon-General from Colonel O'Reilly, saying these things were Major Gandy's. That is all we got.

Q. Finally, before you left there, did you have a hospital equal to 200 beds?

A. No, sir; our highest was 180 when I left there, of which 120 were Government cots.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you have occasion to visit company sinks at all, and see anything of them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what condition were these company sinks, as a rule?

A. They were always in about the same condition there. I have seen them when the camps were in bad shape, as a rule.

Q. Was any effort made to disinfect them at all?

A. Not to disinfect them, but to cover the contents with earth.

Q. Were they covered with earth regularly?

A. In some cases they were; in some cases they were not.

Q. Indicate a regiment in which they were not properly cared for.

A. At Fernandina I should say the Indiana and Michigan regiments were the two worst there.

Q. What condition would you say they were in?

A. They were in a filthy condition. Evidently they had not been covered for over twenty-four hours.

Q. Would you go so far as to describe them as in an indescribably filthy condition; in other words, very dirty?

A. Yes, sir. There was not much choice between them. They varied from day to day. A regiment that would appear good one day the next would not.

Q. If the conditions of the camp policing were bad, whose fault was it?

A. According to the regulations, I believe it was the fault of the surgeon. I don't think it ought to be.

Q. Has the surgeon any authority?

A. No, sir, except to recommend. If the surgeon's recommendations are not acted upon, what can he do?

Q. If they paid no attention to them, what can he do?

A. He can do nothing.

Q. What would be the effect of turning this over to the line and leaving the medical officers free?

A. It is a work which requires a certain amount of technical knowledge, which, in all probability, line officers would not have. But the surgeon has not the time.

Q. Do you think it would be wise to have one officer to take care of solely the sanitary condition of the camp?

A. Yes, sir; if you have more than one medical officer in a regiment. In these cases very few regiments had more than one medical officer.

Q. Did the supplies at Fernandina go through your hands?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about requisitions that were made on the 9th of August—would they come under your observation?

A. I don't think they would.

Q. Did you have one major surgeon of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers?

A. I could only tell by my approval or disapproval of one of their requisitions. [Doctor shows him copy of requisition.] This one would have been reduced if I had acted upon it. He would not get 9 more cans of either when he has 5. I didn't see this requisition. We had some that we kept as curiosities, because they were very funny. Six bottles of mucilage, I see he wants.

Q. Do you know whether the regimental hospitals were kept up in that command while you were chief medical officer?

A. Yes, sir; they were.

Q. For what reason?

A. Because the division hospitals were not prepared to take the patients.

Q. Were the men properly cared for in these regimental hospitals?

A. In some they were, and in some they were not.

Q. What was the condition of things in the Sixty-ninth New York?

A. I think they were all right.

Q. What was the condition in the Third Pennsylvania?

A. They kept very few, but had a good hospital.

Q. Was there or was there not very strong opposition on the part of the regimental surgeons to the division hospital order?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your own judgment, looking at the matter now, was it wise to use division hospitals and abolish the regimental hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think it would have been more to the interests of the patients had the regimental hospitals been continued and the division hospitals not organized?

A. No, sir.

Q. As a rule, were the men in the regiment, the surgeons, thoroughly qualified men?

A. As a rule; yes, sir.

Q. If either is to be given up, the regimental hospital or the division hospital, as I understand you, it would be better to give up the regimental hospital; and for what reasons?

A. For the proper classification of patients; for the separation of the sick from the command, which tends to demoralize them; also the prevention of contagion in the regiments.

Q. Is it not easier and cheaper and for the best interests of the patients that there should be one hospital of 500 patients rather than ten of 50 patients?

A. Undoubtedly.

Q. Now, looking back at it, would it be wise to retain the division hospital, and in addition retain the regimental organizations, so that the regimental surgeons would remain with their commands and the division hospital should be run by the surgeon outside, either by appointment or contract?

A. Yes, sir; that is my idea completely.

Q. With respect to the hospital corps, is it not in your judgment necessary that hospital corps men should have an examination as to their qualifications?

A. I used to think so, but I don't now; some of the best men don't know anything about medicine; I should not come in and say, "If any of your men should like to go to the Hospital Corps for \$5 a month more pay, let them make out their applications and they will be transferred." I think there should be a sort of test taking by men acting as litter bearers.

Q. Under the present organization are you not compelled to take such men as company commanders send you?

A. It is true in some regiments.

Q. Is not that the way in which all the details are supplied in regiments that have no regular hospital corps of their own?

A. Oh, yes, sir; in those not having hospital corps.

Q. The majority of the regiments do not have them, do they?

A. I don't know.

Q. Details are made on orders from the colonel to the companies? I am speaking of where there are no hospital corps men where details are called for.

A. They are simply detailed the same as for policing duty.

Q. That is an indefinite detail, is it not, as you have observed it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were these the picked men of the company, or not, as you have observed?

A. They were not; our experience at Fernandina did not bring out that phase of the question at all; all our regiments were those who had hospital corps in the National Guard.

Q. Did you have occasion to visit the Sixty-ninth New York officially?

A. No, sir; I went there once.

Q. Was it a fact that they were entirely destitute of hospital tents at one time and didn't have enough medical supplies?

A. They were not destitute of hospital tents, I am sure.

Q. The men were occupying tents without floors, and fever patients had no floors for their tents?

A. Up to the 10th of August they were all in that shape.

Q. That is one of the regiments that declined to send its patients to the division hospital. The regiments here have no supplies for their sick. Was that true on the 16th of August?

A. No, sir; not on that day.

Q. He says each company's officers paid for their mess at the hospital. Was there any necessity for that condition of things on the 15th day of August?

A. No, sir; we had a surplus of unoccupied beds on the 16th of August in the division hospital?

Q. If a man made proper requisitions and moved in the ordinary military way, would it not have been possible to get something or other for the purpose?

A. Yes, sir; the surgeon of the Sixty-ninth never made any requisition. I know Oswald; he went home on sick leave and abandoned everything there and made this for his own gratification.

Q. Unless the surgeons were overworked, one surgeon had care of the Sixty-ninth sick?

A. These measles cases were not there.

Q. He says all patients were lying on the ground?

A. That is not true; he had about 20 at one time; they were all on cots from the 12th of August.

Q. The men would not go to the division hospital, and the officers quite agreed with them?

A. That was partly true because of their medical officers. I don't favor division hospitals in the way they were at Fernandina, but I do favor division hospitals.

Q. Do you know anything about the First Ohio Cavalry at Lexington?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did your regiment, the First Ohio, lack cots and medical supplies on the 16th?

A. I don't think they did, sir. I bought 12 cots myself, and the highest number of sick they had was 14. I was not with the regiment, you know.

Q. A week before that, were a number of patients lying on the ground?

A. I was not there.

Q. Do you know anything about what Dr. ——— was doing at that time?

A. He was in charge of the regimental hospital.

Q. He says, "Have just returned from Fernandina, where I found the First, Third, and Fifth lacking medical supplies and a number of the boys lying on the ground." Is that likely to be the case?

A. If there were any sick—if any amount of sick, they probably were; but we had 12 cots for the First.

Q. Why were they not sent to the division hospital? Could it not, by any possible way, be extended so as to take them in?

A. That is what ought to have been done.

Q. Why was it not done?

A. Because they were able to get their regimental hospitals running before we were, and they were able to get supplies of money quicker than we were.

Q. So far as you yourself observed, who was responsible for the insufficiency and neglect and quality of supplies at Fernandina?

A. I don't really think, taking the whole thing together, that there was much want of efficiency which could have been foreseen. No person could have foreseen in advance that we were going to have 1,200 sick men. It was a sudden emergency. The hospitals should have had blankets. That is the fault, incidentally, of the man who should have sent them from Tampa.

Q. Who was that?

A. The chief of the corps or division.

Q. Who was that?

A. Colonel O'Reilly and Surgeon Balch.

Q. Was he sent up to organize that hospital?

A. Yes, sir; with his regiment and Dr. Knowles and Dr. Cullen, with the others.

Q. Have you any complaints of neglect for want of attention?

A. I don't think so; no complaints. If we could have had our record books while at Chickamauga it would have helped us. We could have made our records. We were compelled to keep them on everything.

Q. Have you found more paper work than properly belonged to medical officers?

A. No, sir. The hospital steward does that work and you simply have to oversee him. We were fortunate in having a good one.

Q. A large part of the work of the chief surgeon might have just as well been done by a lieutenant of the line, could it not?

A. Exactly.

Q. What is the chief duty of the medical officer in the Army, to prepare papers or cure the sick?

A. It is pretty hard to say. It ought to be to take care of the sick.

Q. What is it?

A. To take care of papers.

By General DODGE:

Q. That is your experience in the service. What is your opinion as to the attention that was given to the sick, taking into consideration the circumstances under which you were encamped and which you met with?

A. I think it was all right. I think no one suffered any from lack of medicine or food, except some discomfort. I don't think anybody's health was injured.

Q. Taking the general treatment of patients in civil life and the treatment you were able to give them in the division hospital, how did they compare?

A. I should say about the same.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 5, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF DR. OTIS L. CAMERON.**

Dr. OTIS L. CAMERON, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your full name.

A. Otis L. Cameron.

Q. Your profession?

A. Physician.

Q. Length of time in practice?

A. Since 1887.

Q. Your residence?

A. No. 103 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Q. Have you had occasion at any time during the late war to visit Camp Thomas?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were at any time a sample or samples of water submitted to you for bacteriological examination?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What position do you hold?

A. I am one of the professors of bacteriology of the Ohio Medical College?

Q. How long?

A. Since the fall of 1887.

Q. Did you examine these samples?

A. I received four samples. They were marked by signs. In one of the samples I found the colon bacilli.

Q. That indicates to your mind what?

A. Some contamination of the water.

Q. With what?

A. Either human or animal excreta.

Q. Can that be found in the water and yet have no fecal matter in it?

A. It is a common thing with animals also.

Q. That simply shows the sewerage contamination, does it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find any typhoid bacilli?

A. No, sir; the water was not in the best shape when I received it; it was in quart bottles and rather old.

Q. Would that be likely to affect the life of typhoid germs?

A. It might; it would depend upon the conditions; it might and it might not.

Q. Is it likely that the water in which you found those colon bacilli also contained typhoid bacilli which might have been destroyed, or is it probable that it had not been present?

A. I think they might have been there and have been destroyed.

Q. Destroyed in transit?

A. I can not say.

Q. Would your views be changed if you were told that a competent bacteriologist had examined it several times and never found typhoid bacilli?

A. I can not say; I don't know how that would be.

Q. Did you make any chemical examination?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was the water colored or not?

A. It was colored after I shook it up.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 5, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF JAMES T. WEAVER.**

JAMES T. WEAVER, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What is your name?

A. James T. Weaver.

Q. Your residence?

A. Number 3405 Beaudinot avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Q. Did you serve as a soldier in the war with Spain?

A. Yes, sir; in the First Ohio.

Q. What was your rank and your company?

A. I started out as a private and wound up as a corporal when mustered out.

Q. What company?

A. C.

Q. First Ohio?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you sick at any time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often were you sick?

A. Just once.

Q. When were you taken sick?

A. I can not state exactly. It was somewhere about the 10th of August.

Q. Where were you encamped at that time?

A. At Fernandina.

Q. Were you treated at the regimental or division hospital?

A. Neither one. I was sick at camp and then sent to Fort McPherson.

Q. You were treated how long in camp?

A. About two weeks. I was sent to Fort McPherson on the 24th of August.

Q. Will you tell us what your condition was when sick, and what care was taken of you at Fernandina?

A. I was sick right in camp. I was not sent even to the regimental hospital, and the treatment was very poor on account of not giving us any care, only medicines. We had to report to Dr. Ditchman about 9 o'clock every morning, and he would give us medicines and we would go back to the tent and take care of ourselves. After I went to Fort McPherson I had very fine treatment.

Q. Was any statement made to you by the doctor as to what was the matter with you?

A. No, sir; not at all. He would just ask us how we felt and look at our tongues and send us back to quarters; that was all.

Q. Do you know whether any careful examination was made of you?

A. There was none made of me at all until I got to the fort. When they put me on the train they said my fever was $103\frac{1}{2}$. In the morning they came to us and said we were to go to Fort Thomas as convalescents, and then when we got to the train at Fernandina they tried our temperature and found mine $103\frac{1}{2}$, and put me on a cot and took me to Fort McPherson. There they tried us and said we had typhoid fever.

Q. Was your temperature taken at any time by the regimental surgeon?

A. Never.

Q. Were you in as good condition when you left as you had been in for three or four days before?

A. About the same as I had been for a week before.

Q. What do you know about the treatment by your surgeon, Dr. Ditchman? Tell us what you know about his treatment of soldiers.

A. I guess he treated them as far as his ability was to treat them, but he would not give an examination. If a man went to the hospital and asked for an examination, he would not give it to him. I know one man from Machanet who went to him and he would not give him treatment at all. I didn't know what the trouble was with me until I got to the train.

Q. What was his excuse?

A. He generally claimed to be too busy. I know I went to the hospital at 9 o'clock in the morning, but I was expected to treat myself.

Q. Of course your tents were not floored?

A. No, sir; we had ship hammocks and we fixed them up ourselves. They gave us no way to fix it up.

Q. You were on the ground?

A. Yes, sir. I fastened my hammock up on scantlings.

By General DODGE:

Q. Aside from your sickness, how were you supplied with clothing?

A. Very well. When we left here they gave us orders to wear the oldest clothes we had; they said we would be furnished with other clothes at Columbus. I didn't pay any attention to that. Some of the boys suffered at Chickamauga for shoes, but I did not. I had no kick coming with what we had at Fernandina. We had army rations, and a man could not kick, because we had plenty of them.

Q. What kind of a cook did you have?

A. We had a poor one at first. We threw him up and got another. We took our own cook; we had a good one after that.

Q. You were on the march to Ringgold; did you fall out?

A. No, sir; I got there. There were 11 out of 66 stacked arms at Ringgold; we had 66 in the company.

Q. What was the reason of so many falling out?

A. They were just forced to. I carried Sergeant Baker. I noticed him throw his hands up to his head and I walked back to the regiment. There was no cause for it at all.

Q. Did not your company officers protest?

A. No, sir; I don't think they did. Major Hendley did.

Q. Did not they make any protest at all to the commander of the battalion?

A. No, sir; I don't think they did. They kicked a little privately.

Q. That was not the proper place to get relief?

A. No, sir.

Q. The officers of the company gave you good attention?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And suited you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And therefore the only thing you thought was unnecessary was the quickness of this march?

A. Yes, sir. They forced us too much. The boys fainted when there was no cause for it.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 5, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF W. H. SLOAN, JR.

W. H. SLOAN, Jr., having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your name?

A. W. H. Sloan, jr.

Q. What company and regiment?

A. Troop E, First Ohio Cavalry.

Q. Where did you serve?

A. Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Lakeland, and Huntsville.

Q. How were you supplied with quartermaster supplies?

A. We had the best the Government could give—first class.

Q. How about rations?

A. The best of the nation. I have no complaint to make about the rations.

Q. Did you have a good company cook?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were you supplied with everything needed in the way of Government supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it well cooked?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were your company fully satisfied?

A. Yes, sir. I merely came down to let you know that there was one soldier who didn't want to make a complaint, we have heard of so many soreheads, as we call them, who made complaint. It is their own fault, because I have seen the men eat pecks of green peaches and watermelons, and then drink beer, and then wonder why they were sick. They would run into the hospital 200 in a night.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 5, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES W. ZELL.

CHARLES W. ZELL, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your name and business?

A. Charles W. Zell, division passenger agent of the Queen and Crescent road.

Q. Your residence is Cincinnati?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been connected with the railroad transportation service?

A. With the Queen and Crescent about five years.

Q. Tell what you know about the transportation of troops to and from Chickamauga Park, both sick and well.

A. Well, I had very little to do with the transportation to Chickamauga, and very little to do with any but the sick ones from Chickamauga. The most of them there that I had to do with were from the Second Division, First Army Corps. Major Hysell was surgeon in command.

Q. Will you tell what you know about that transportation in your own way?

A. The only lot that we had any trouble with was a lot of about 65, if I remember, which left the Second Division, First Army Corps, about August 19 or 20. They were sent from the hospital to the depot for transportation north without the necessary papers to carry them. In other words, we, as a transportation company, had an arrangement with Major Stone for the ambulance to leave the hospital about 6 p. m., I think, on Monday, I think, the 21st of August, and this arrangement was made on Friday, and it is posted in Major Stone's tent, a copy of which I have now in my possession; but instead of waiting until Monday, they were there on our hands at 2 o'clock on Saturday, without any preparation having been made for us to receive them before Monday, consequently they had to remain

as best we could care for them, in coaches and in the depot waiting room, which Superintendent Howell kindly allowed us to use. We used cots or any way we could take care of them. The order posted reads: "Ambulance to leave the hospital grounds at 6 p. m. Monday. Col. T. F. Brown will receive furloughs at 9 a. m. for the purpose of adjusting transportation. (Dated:) Second Division Hospital, First Army Corps, Friday, August 19, 1898."

Q. Was this at Lytle or Chattanooga depot?

A. At Lytle.

Q. You speak of keeping these men at Chattanooga or Lytle from Saturday until Monday?

A. At Chattanooga.

Q. Was this one of the Minnesota regiments?

A. They were from the division hospital. I don't know what regiments. I think in my sixteen days' stay there that that was the only trouble I had.

Q. Would you know of the regiments they belonged to?

A. No, sir.

Q. They were received by you at Lytle on Saturday?

A. Yes; about 2 o'clock.

Q. How soon were they transported to Chattanooga?

A. About 5 o'clock I should judge.

Q. And when they arrived at Chattanooga you found they were without transportation?

A. And the quartermaster department was crowded. They were short of clerks, short of blanks, as I remember, and we told them they could not do anything until after Monday, which proved to be true.

Q. So you had the men on your hands; you kept them until Monday?

A. Yes, sir. At Lytle we furnished them with two ordinary, what we call "day," coaches. Some of them we considered in no condition to travel; but we put an extra car on our regular train that Saturday afternoon and allowed all of those who desired to continue the journey without furloughs, which were then in the quartermaster's office, to go along. The other car we put on the side track for the sick ones who could not go home, and then Mr. Howell loaned us, I think, the colored waiting room. Lieut. Hall Brittan was with the party and commenced to telephone and use the wire and get them fixed with cots, blankets, etc., and during the night sometime, I can not tell when, a good major arrived with an orderly and immediately took charge of the party and stayed with them and looked after the interests of all until the train pulled out on Monday night, except those who went to the hospital at Chattanooga.

Q. Did you go north with the men?

A. No, sir; I think the major went over to Knoxville, where the hospital was removed.

Q. Were those men in transit to Minneapolis or Knoxville?

A. No, sir; they were being transported to Cincinnati and points beyond.

Q. Between the railroad officers and the man who came down, these men were made fairly comfortable?

A. No, sir.

Q. So they didn't suffer from the delay?

A. No, sir.

Q. The delay was caused by the fact that when the order was for Monday, as a matter of fact, they reported on Saturday?

A. Yes. I was going to say why I connected Col. T. F. Brown with this party. He is connected with the Big Four, and he, with the northern representative of our road, made all the arrangements previous to my arrival at Chattanooga, and when I came there they put it into my hands. This arrangement, you see, refers to Col. T. F. Brown.

Q. How did you get these furloughs? Did they give them to you?

A. No, sir; if I remember, that matter was left with the quartermaster. The men who were so anxious to go away had ready cash and therefore did not wait. I told them I didn't think it was possible to get them out of there until Monday night.

Q. Did they pay passage over your road, or did you send them forward and collect the transportation from the Government?

A. I can not tell you, sir; I think that was the way, though.

Q. Have you heard any complaint from these men since?

A. No, sir; I have never seen one of them.

Q. You have had no complaints?

A. No, sir; except the father of one of the boys who had to be taken to the hospital from the depot and had to stay there three or four days. I met him afterwards.

Q. Is there any other statement you wish to make in the matter?

A. No, sir; only to say to the committee that the railroads were hauled over the coals by the Southern newspapers for the careless manner in which they handled the troops. They were doing their part.

SECOND DIVISION HOSPITAL, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., August 22, 1898.

Lieutenant-Colonel WILDER,

Chief Quartermaster of the United States Army:

It gives me satisfaction to testify that Colonel Brown and his associates have been in no way responsible for the crowding of furloughed soldiers to the railroad stations; on the contrary Colonel Brown has urged that the quartermasters are overworked.

Respectfully,

STONE,

Major, Chief Surgeon in Charge.

Q. I understand you brought a good many trains of convalescents away?

A. Yes.

Q. And this was the only trouble you had?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your experience with the convalescents and sick is that they were properly taken care of?

A. Yes; I think so.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 5, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF THOMAS REED.

THOMAS REED, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Please give us your name and residence.

A. Thomas Reed, Covington, Ky.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. The undertaking business.

Q. Please make any statement you desire.

A. I will state that I left for Chickamauga on the 14th of August. My son was very low with typhoid fever.

Q. To what regiment did he belong?

A. He was the first sergeant of Company H, Second Kentucky Volunteers. I arrived at the hospital, and I found it in a very crowded condition.

Q. What hospital?

A. The Second Division hospital.

Q. What corps?

A. I do not know; they called it the Second Division hospital. There were four tents, I think, and three attendants between them, and there were over forty men in that space. He was lying in one of the fly tents, so in order to get from one to the other you had to go around a cot and outside the tent. One of the doctors that was called in to see him when he was there was condemning them for having it in that position. I don't know whose fault it was. I had occasion to go outside and was shown to a little tent back of it. There were two or three little boxes, but they were full and I could not be relieved. That condition, I think, was bettered very soon. I spoke for a small tent, and they said I could have it if the doctors would allow it. They said they were going to do what was considerably better than that; they were going to take about 50 patients over to the Sternberg Hospital; I found nobody knew about that. I thought I would go and see; and so I went over there the second morning, and when I came back I found 14 or 15 ambulances with about 60 men in them; my son among them. It was not fully prepared; there were no supplies, and they were right out in the sun; there was no chance for a man to sleep in the daytime; there were no supplies, and for two or three days afterwards; there were no supplies until after I left, in fact; I think there were only two bed pans and one urinal for 24 patients. The patient would wait as long as he could, and then the nurse would have to wash him off. The fourteen ambulances waited until all were loaded. I stood there for fifty minutes, and, in fact, until he was taken out, and there were four or five ambulances back of us. I tried several times to get nourishment for him; they told me there were two or three gallons of milk down at the depot, but I could get nothing. Major Giffin, the commander in chief, came in there through the tent, and also the nurse that had charge of that ward, and he spoke to me about my son, and I told him that I was anxious to get a little nourishment for him—a glass of milk or something—and he, after speaking in a very rough and abrupt manner, told her that he could not do anything; he motioned to my son and said, "Besides, that man is not very sick; there are plenty here sicker than he." I tried to find something to eat, and had to go two and a half miles to where the regiment was quartered. I stayed up myself all the night and two days, when he died, after Major Giffin had said there was nothing the matter. They had issued an order to keep everybody out of the hospital; it was a hard matter to a man coming 350 miles, and I only succeeded in getting a pass from Major Giffin about ten hours before he died.

Q. Do you know who it was that gave the order to transfer the men from the division hospital to the general hospital?

A. No, sir, I don't know; I think they called him Major Smith—the man who was thinking of doing it.

Q. You do not know anything of your own knowledge?

A. No, sir; nothing certain about it.

Q. Was your son in one of the hospital tents, or under the space between the tents?

A. Yes, sir; in one of the places between the tents. The doctors said they had put him there purposely, because he could get plenty of air.

Q. That had about the same space as a hospital tent, did it?

A. Yes, sir, I think; because it laps over on the side.

Q. There were three cots in that space?

A. Yes, sir; five.

Q. This was an eight-shaped arrangement?

A. Yes, sir [makes a drawing of it].

Q. This cot your son was on was placed so that the least sun came on it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, there were five cots in under the hospital-tent fly. Was this boarded or not?

A. No, sir; my son had one of the rubber blankets.

Q. I mean, was it floored?

A. Yes, sir; the tents were, but this was not.

Q. He was on a raised cot?

A. Yes, sir; but his heavy blanket was under him.

Q. I am simply telling you this, for perhaps it may be a little comfort for you to know that that arrangement of those cots gave him better air than he could have anywhere else, and more than that, air is the most important thing for a typhoid patient—more than all the drugs in Christendom.

A. There was no chance to get around his bed.

Q. If he was so placed that you could get around him inside the tent, either his head or his feet would be exposed.

A. I am not complaining so much about that, of course; only I wanted to show you the position, and I had rather he had remained there than be removed to the other hospital, because there was a chance for his life there.

Q. Do you know what the subsequent treatment might have been?

A. No, sir.

Q. It was very desirable that the sickest men should be moved, they claimed?

A. He did not have typhoid, they said, but chills and fever, at that time. He did not die of typhoid fever.

Q. Perhaps they thought that the benefits of the change would more than recompense for the moving?

A. There was one man that died within six hours after he got there; there was one that died in the same regiment.

Q. It was simply an error of judgment in sending the men; perhaps it does not rest with the doctor at all; it often happens that men apparently convalesce and then die suddenly?

A. I was told that one of these men had a severe hemorrhage of the bowels before he was moved. Another thing I thought was wrong, were the tents at the Sternberg Hospital; they were small; the length of two beds.

Q. You can not have a hospital tent, except of a certain size; they are made for a certain scale; I don't think they put in new tents since I was there, and they were the regular tents.

A. Two beds filled it up, exactly, and the beds are only six feet.

By General DODGE:

Q. Were they floored, when you got there?

A. Yes, sir. They were putting them up, and working on them. There was not an inch of space. I noticed once, when I had to go outside in order to fix the bed.

Q. Is there anything else you desire to state?

A. I don't know as there is anything I could say now. I really felt hurt when Dr. Giffin spoke as he did. The doctors were about to issue orders not to allow me to go in; they had help enough, and would not let us bring them from the regiments, and they had only 2 men and 2 nurses to take care of 24 men, and these two men were just orderlies; just picked up and hired for the time.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 5, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF ED. F. LANDY.**

Dr. ED. F. LANDY, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Your name, profession, and residence, please.

A. Ed. F. Landy, No. 3015 Colerain avenue.

Q. What is your profession?

A. Practicing physician.

Q. Where were you stationed?

A. Chickamauga and Lakeland.

Q. How long were you at Chickamauga?

A. From the 17th of June until the regiment moved to Lakeland, the 15th of August, I think.

Q. How long were you at Lakeland?

A. I left Lakeland on the 17th of September. We were attached to the hospital at Lakeland. The regiment had moved to Huntsville.

Q. What was the condition at Lakeland as respects the camp site of the hospital you were in?

A. The camp site, I think, was very well chosen. It was on slight elevation; the drainage was toward the lake, although the drainage was toward the water supply of the camp—the drinking water.

Q. Were you speaking of the First Ohio camp, or the hospital?

A. The First Ohio Cavalry.

Q. Did you have a hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have charge of that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You never had a division or general hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have hospital tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many?

A. We had gradually increased it up to 8 hospital tents, 4 wall tents, and 2 A tents.

Q. What was the largest number of sick you had in the hospital?

A. Seventy-one, until the regiment was sent to Huntsville. We were detached then.

Q. Were your tents floored?

A. No, sir.

Q. What was the character of the soil?

A. Sandy.

Q. Did it remain damp?

A. It dried very rapidly indeed; so much so, that we were hardly compelled to ditch around the tents at all.

Q. What was the general character of the diseases?

A. Typhoid.

Q. What number of cases did you have?

A. Seventy-one diagnosed.

Q. How many died?

A. Three.

Q. You had no hospital corps proper?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In your regiment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You kept it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you used it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the men able to take proper care of the sick?

A. They were, physically, of course.

Q. Did you have any medical students or doctors among them?

A. Yes, sir; a young physician named Lane, from Columbus, and two other physicians detailed from the hospital.

Q. Were your nurses as faithful as could be without any training?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they sober, attentive, and watchful?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many nurses were there to a tent?

A. Generally one to each tent, and then we generally aimed to have one of those doctors or medical students in charge of two tents.

Q. How many doctors were there in charge of the hospital?

A. Four in the hospital corps.

Q. How many surgeons were there in the regiment?

A. Major Bunce and Captain Castle. Major Bunce was on furlough.

Q. Did Captain Castle have any assistants except those students?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have supplies on hand at all times?

A. We were able to fill any prescriptions for the doctors at any time.

Q. Did you have such hospital supplies as were needed for that sort of sick men—milk and soups, etc.?

A. We had considerable difficulty in getting milk for some time, because the neighborhood was unable to supply us. We had a detail on horseback out in the country.

Q. Did you use any substitute?

A. Yes, sir; we had condensed milk.

Q. Were you able to give soups to patients when they needed it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you able to give anything, such as jellies and wines?

A. We had plenty of wines and wine jellies. The wine jellies were made by the people of Lakeland.

Q. Did you get supplies from the United States Army, Red Cross, or other societies?

A. We got nothing from the Red Cross or any other society except that contributed by the Cincinnati people.

Q. You were familiar with the general condition of things at Lakeland, were you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think that the Lakeland camp was a proper one?

A. Yes, sir; I believe it was, with the exception of the water supply.

Q. What about the water supply; where did you get it?

A. We got it from a lane through which all the horses of the United States cavalry went. The wells were about 18 feet deep, and the camp sloped toward them. All the horses of the United States cavalry came through there twice a day to water. It was a narrow lane, 22 or 24 feet wide.

Q. Did you have occasion to examine the water?

A. Major Bunce, I believe, examined it. I believe he made a permanganate test and found some organic matter in it.

Q. Did the typhoid spread very lively in the camp?

A. Yes, sir; and in the city, too.

Q. When did it begin to show itself?

A. We carried some with us. The men did not report at the hospital, and went with us, and we found them on the train sick.

Q. Are you prepared to say that Lakeland was a terrible hole?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it bad?

A. It was good.

Q. Were supplies furnished to you?

A. No, sir.

Q. And have you any complaints to make about the character of the food?

A. Nothing except the cooking was very bad.

Q. Who was the cook?

A. I do not remember the name of the cook, but in the hospital there was a cook by the name of Greaves. He was very fair, but Woods was better, though subordinate. He was sent to the guardhouse finally and we got a cook by the name of Meyers from Cincinnati; he was quite a good cook.

Q. Are you prepared to say the food was filthy, the bread sour, and the meat bad?

A. I saw no sour meat. We had some that was bad two or three times, but it was condemned.

Q. Were there any cases of dysentery?

A. We had some bloody stools at Chickamauga.

Q. I mean at Lakeland?

A. We did have one case of true dysentery.

Q. Would you be prepared to say that dysentery was common?

A. No, sir; diarrhea was common.

Q. "The water was unfit to drink and we had nothing else to drink." Is that true?

A. The water was hauled later from town.

Q. How far?

A. I should say 3 miles.

Q. The water supply was abundant?

A. Well, we had not a plenty between, horses and men.

Q. Was or was not Lakeland a pitiable place?

A. It was not.

By General DODGE:

Q. Were you with the First Ohio from the time they were mustered in?

A. No, sir; I enlisted on the 15th and got to Chickamauga on the 17th of June.

Q. And was with it until it was mustered out?

A. Yes, sir; I am not mustered out yet.

Q. Please state how the regiment was equipped with quartermaster, garrison, and camp equipage.

A. The men were very well supplied. We had some little difficulty in getting the right size of clothing. In fact, I did not get a pair of trousers at all down at Lakeland, and never had any leggings at all. I had an old pair that I used for riding.

Q. How about the tentage?

A. When at Lakeland we had nothing but shelter tents. Immediately before going down they gave us some wall tents, and that was what the entire regiment had.

Q. Were you fully supplied with the Government rations, and what was its quality?

A. As far as I have observed, the quality was excellent, and at no time did I notice any deficiency.

Q. Was there any complaint from the men in regard to the rations or quality?

A. As a general rule I did not hear of many complaints. I heard one or two at the hospital, where the quartermaster sergeant was a little careless in supplying extras from the fund.

Q. It was from being inexperienced?

A. Yes, sir.

NEWPORT, KY., *November 5, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MRS. JOSEPH JOHN GEST.

Mrs. JOSEPH JOHN GEST, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you please, Mrs. Gest, in your own way, tell us what camps and hospitals you visited during the war?

A. As a representative of the Army and Navy League, I was requested to visit the camps where the Ohio soldiers were only, but on my way down my first stop was at Atlanta, in the prison hospital. I had several hours there, and found 28 to 30 Ohio boys there, well taken care of, and the hospital in good order, considering the vast crowds. From there I went to Lakeland. At Lakeland there was at that time a brigade of the Regular Army, the soldiers of the First Ohio Cavalry and the First United States Cavalry, and four companies of the Tenth United States Cavalry, and the other troops of those regiments had been sent to the front. I believe the Tenth was at Santiago, in the battle; they were colored. I found them entirely without medical supplies, entirely without hospital tents, or anything that they would need in case of sickness. The excuse was that they had all been taken by the troops that had gone forward, thinking, of course, that they were going to a foreign country. Men were lying on the ground with measles and typhoid fever. Two men died for the lack of bed pans. The regulations required that they should get up and walk 100 yards, I believe it was, and two of them died. They made post-mortems in order to see just how far the disease had gone, and found they had not reached the state of perforation of the bowels, but simply died from having to walk that distance. I never saw anything so desolate, it seemed to me, as those regiments were without supplies. The surgeon of the First Regiment was a man that stammered some. He was completely broken down.

Q. Do you remember that surgeon's name?

A. No; I do not. He was very ill the last I heard of him with typhoid fever, and I was told he was all broken down with the condition and suffering of his men. I don't know how many died of those men, but quite a number were brought to our attention as being discouraged and broken down. Flies were thick, and a few days afterwards everything was bought that we could buy in Tampa to make them as comfortable as possible by order of the league. They had no cots, but they had enough blankets.

Q. Are you speaking of the First Ohio?

A. The two regulars. Now, the First Ohio went into camp with a very good supply of everything, but being placed all together in one brigade, Dr. Castle and Dr. Landee took charge of these other men in the Tenth Cavalry; there was no surgeon in the First United States Cavalry. There was this one that I speak of, and they gave all their supplies to those two regiments and gave them other medical attendance day and night. Drs. Castle and Landee worked day

and night for those men and their own men. In the meantime they had a number of cases. The hospital was crowded, and you could just pass between the cots. They had typhoid fever in their own regiments. Their medicines were running very low, and they had made requisitions rapidly.

Colonel Day brought out some and showed to me, showing how trifling the excuses would be to turn the requisitions down, and they could not get them, and the men there were lying around upon the ground. They had no floors to their hospital tents. While I was there there was a young man—they thought he was dying, and they told some stories of him not being properly treated; but that was false, for I was with him, I should say, several days, and I knew that the man had good care. I went to Tampa with the intention of seeing what could be done in the way of supplies. Surgeon Fox, of the First Ohio Volunteers, told me he went down and could not get a thing. I was told also by a quartermaster who had been relieved from duty. I asked him where the quartermaster's office was, and he told me, and said he was a very disagreeable man to deal with. I asked where his office was, and he informed me that the man was promoted by the major. So the next morning I went to the office. I had not at that time full authority as to just how much the league would allow me to spend for these causes. I went to this major and quartermaster, and his office was crowded and he looked irritated and worried. As I had heard he was promoted I called him "Major," and he was very nice. I said, "I am not going to sit down." He didn't offer me a chair. I only stayed a few minutes. I wanted to know about some tents. He says, "Why don't they send in their requisitions?" and I said, "They have." He said, "They have not, properly." I said, "I know this much, they must have their tents. If they don't get them I shall telegraph to Cincinnati for them." He said, "That is a ridiculous thing to do." I said, "I have to have them, that is all." He said, "See the surgeon and get him to send me a requisition, and to-morrow morning you shall have the tents."

I telegraphed to Dr. Castle, and he came down, and I went and told the major that we wanted the tents and he said they had just opened a large hospital at Tampa, and he went to the telephone and called them up and I heard him grunt, but, of course, I couldn't hear the answer, and he turned and asked me how many, and I said "Four, with flies, poles, and everything." He turned and gave the order for four, with everything complete, to be shipped to Lakeland that evening on the 4 o'clock train. Now, he didn't look at the requisition. Now, why couldn't they have done that as well for him? They had them, but the medicines they didn't have at all; but I received a telegram, and was authorized to get at once mosquito netting and everything necessary for their comfort; which was done. And if you know anything of Dr. Castle, you know his work there was very complete, and Dr. Landee's also; and after going around and seeing so many incompetent surgeons, where you see one like Dr. Castle, who not only has ability, but tact and courage, it seems a pity they should not be brought to the front where they can do something. I left Lakeland pretty well satisfied with what the league had done there. I left \$200 to buy milk and eggs, etc., and instructions to Dr. Castle to wire for money when they needed it. I think he lost comparatively few men. From there I went to Tampa. I had little to do there, because there were no Ohio regiments at all. I visited the hospital and found it in fairly good shape, in charge of two young surgeons, but I should say they were well cared for.

They had all the medicines they wanted. Four or five gallons of milk a day for several hundred was all they could get; it could not be had. Then I went to Fernandina; I didn't stop long at Jacksonville; I got off to stay a week or two in Fernandina. As I look back, I think I ought to have stayed longer, but I was so anxious to get back home to report the condition of affairs. The hospital at Fernandina was in a horrible condition; they didn't have anything. The doctor had a list of things he must have absolutely at once; I think he said he had telegraphed

to Major O'Reilly at Tampa that morning, and I took a list and was going to telegraph that evening, but I was to stop on my way back to the hotel. When I came back, he said Major O'Reilly said the things had been shipped; so that stopped my telegram, but afterwards we sent great quantities to Dr. Hendley. The typhoid patients were on blankets. They had made temporary cots of this chicken-wire fence, with one blanket between, and then, you know, of course, the typhoid difficulties, and they had nothing to change; they had used their own blankets; they were in a fearful condition, but there the whole camp was in a terrible state of dissatisfaction on account of the clashing between the regimental and division hospitals; there were three Ohio regiments there; I spoke with their surgeons, but it was always the same thing; they said, "If the division hospital will let us alone, we can take fairly good care of our men." They will lay in their tents and almost die before being taken there, and they were fighting most of the time. They said, "If the division hospital were as well provided as we are, we would not say so much, but our men are going there to die." They would take their tents away from them. They would take their hospital corps away. They would send for them and take them away and then make one of the surgeons leave, and he would not have the care of these men. It was impossible to keep them from being demoralized. It was real pitiful to see them, and there I found the Sixty-ninth New York in such a wretched condition. It was out of my way, but as I drove over from one camp to another a young man introduced himself to me as Surgeon Oswald. He said, "Can't you come to see us?" I said, "I can't," but he would not let me rest until I got out and went over there. They were lying on straw. I said, "Can't the major give you what you need?" He said, "No, I have nothing. They have taken our tents away and everything." He told me how much milk he had been able to steal that morning, by the way, at Lakeland; they would go into town for milk to make ice cream with. The orderlies would go and take out their pistols and compel them to give it up and the ice cream had to go without. I asked permission as soon as I got home to give that to the New York papers, and General Collins said it was perfectly correct, and they sent some one on and my statement was verified and published in that way. In some regiments I would find friction between the officers. They didn't work together. The chaplain was even on his dignity too much to take orders from anybody else. In one instance—I am not able to give names—a man had money supplied by the league for the wants and needs of the soldiers that the Government had not been able to furnish, and I found that fund intact.

Q. Let me ask if he was chaplain or medical officer?

A. He was not a medical officer. Well, he had \$300 of the Army and Navy League, first \$200, then \$100, and he had \$300 on hand, and I think not further than that window there were soldiers in the hospital tent and all over lying on the ground, with no tents or anything. I did not ask what the trouble was; I saw it; but I talked to the chaplain a good while and asked him what that money was sent for. He told me it was sent to dole out as he thought best to the soldiers. "Well," I said, "I think it is best that they should have some cots right away." I said, "You have that money; get on your horse and get some cots for every man in there. You can make out the bill if you choose and send that to the Army and Navy League. If you wish to refund it, well and good." He made not the slightest objection, but got on his horse and went in town, and sent in his bill afterwards. They had no hospital tent, but a tent where they held services, but that was not for the sick soldiers. Now, why didn't that colonel make that man give them that money? Now, I amused four or five regular officers immensely. They roared about my orders to the chaplain to go and buy things. I says, "I beg your pardon if I have done anything unmilitary." They said they should be obliged to tell it as long as they lived. I don't see any joke about it; do you, Doctor?

Q. I suppose the chaplain was more ornamental than zealous. Was the medical corps of the First Ohio all it should have been?

A. No; I believe Major Hendley did the best he could, but he was so fearfully handicapped, and Surgeon Ditchman, of Hamilton, appeared to be doing good work and impressed me very favorably. He says, "I didn't get to bed until 2 o'clock last night. My help has all been taken to the division hospital, and it is utterly impossible for me to do the work." We sent him large quantities of supplies of every kind—everything he could need for his own regiment. He wrote out a list and was kept supplied, so far as I know. Now, I don't see what the officers had to do that they could not look after their men more. They appeared to me to be having an easy time.

Q. You mean the line officers?

A. Yes, sir; the most of them. They had a good dinner and, if I remember, they had a splendid roast beef, coffee, vegetables of different kinds, and watermelons. As I went around through the camps I noticed the cooking, and some of the things looked appetizing and some did not, but I had the feeling all the time that the captains and lieutenants were not attending to their duties. The whole spirit of the camp seemed to be "If you will get to be a captain, I will be a lieutenant." It was just as bad among the volunteers as the regulars. I may forget some things; I certainly never shall forget it all.

Q. What did you think of the water at Fernandina?

A. I didn't think that water was good. It is just poison to me. It is artesian water.

Q. Was it more or less sulphurous?

A. Yes, sir; I could not drink it at all.

Q. After you left Fernandina did you return immediately to Cincinnati?

A. No; I went to Jacksonville, but there were no Ohio troops there. The water had affected me slightly, and I rested there two days. My son was in the Louisiana Tigers, and I had friends there and I visited around. I visited the only hospital we had there. That appeared to be fair. That was the Second Division hospital, under Surgeon Brockman. He is a Norwegian.

Q. Did you meet him?

A. No. There was an atmosphere of contentedness and peace in that hospital. There was a space to walk between the beds. There were no female nurses. They had chairs and tables between the cots, and it was peaceable and quiet. Their supplies were abundant. They said they were being supplied with 50 gallons of milk a day from the Red Cross and 2,000 pounds of ice. Everything required was from the Red Cross. That was the only pleasant-featured hospital I saw, not leaving out Fort McPherson, because that was not up to my idea at all. Then I came to Chickamauga. I don't remember now anything desirable about the Chickamauga hospital. There was some pleasant things there that I found in the Southern regiments, particularly as my son was in the Louisiana regiment. They went into the field with such a large hospital fund, which the Northern men didn't. I don't understand it unless it was some recollection of former times. My son's regiment had \$2,000 regimental hospital fund. Then when they were down at Miami, where they suffered fearfully, the captain would send them to the hotel and pay for it out of these funds. I found some of the other Southern regiments well provided. What Ohio regiment is enlisted up along the Lakes?

Dr. CONNER. I think the Sixth or the Eighth. There was one enlisted on the lake shore and then one under Colonel Kirk and Colonel Anthony and Colonel ———.

The WITNESS. They told me, "We can get all the hospital supplies we want at home, but we can not keep our hospital tents, nor can we keep our men, and so we are helpless. We want to do it," they said. Well, now, at Chickamauga, in the Second Division hospital, I don't suppose there ever was a worse place in the world—nothing could be imagined much worse in August. Driving through the

woods the air was foul; it was just overpowering. I went to the hospital and two men died while I was there. Major Stone asked me if I wanted to go through. I said, "No, I don't want to go through, If you will let me stand here and look, I can see enough." There was one, a splendid specimen of manhood, died as I went by. The whole thing was as Major Stone said. They needed everything. He could get, by sending several miles at 4 o'clock in the morning, 4 gallons of milk. He had I don't know how many cots of typhoid patients just as near as you could get them together. You could only just get between. I didn't talk with the man; I didn't think it was my place. They were not in a condition to tell anything, but I could see there was absolute want of everything. He begged me, with tears in his eyes, to write to a personal friend at Pittsburg and ask for relief. I wrote the next morning to General Cowan. He said it was perfectly proper—I have learned to be quite military. General Cowan wrote to somebody in Pittsburg connected with the Red Cross and they sent large supplies there and I suppose they were relieved. He wanted to see me on his way up, but I didn't see him; I was not at home. He was very careful. That is all I saw at Chattanooga. I was not at all places. I went to the two Ohio regiments there and they said if they were let alone they could take care of their own men. This was toward the 1st of August. It was very hot weather.

Q. And from Chickamauga you came home, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you make a second visit to any of those camps?

A. One to Lexington. We had a very wild letter from some woman in Lexington, stating that the men were suffering from lack of undershirts, and it didn't agree with other stories, and I was asked to go down and see, and I found it was false.

Q. Did you see other soldiers in the stations around here?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they able to travel or not?

A. Oh, no. General Cowan was out of town, and all the members of the order, I believe, except Colonel Cadle and myself, when an article appeared in the morning Commercial, stating that the soldiers at the station were suffering, and it appeared to me to be exactly in our line of work. I went to Colonel Cadle and we decided that we must take hold of it. Colonel Cadle wrote to the papers here. I was at the station almost every day, I suppose. We were fortunate in getting the sisters at once across the street. They agreed to get a kitchen, and they prepared the food. They did most beautiful work. The deaconesses did very well, but the sisters did better. We found men not able to stay up. One man died just as the train moved out. This Missouri train was a peculiar affair. Of course, the first thing we did was to see the surgeon and find out what they needed. There was a man got off the train who didn't look like a surgeon, but I could get no information whatever out of him. He said they had some trained nurses. I could not get anything out of him. Others came up and they whispered together, and I heard a third one say, "Major, you will have to tell the truth." So then they admitted that they needed everything. They asked me what I thought about having the men moved. I told them I did not know about that. We supplied them with everything. They were trained nurses, but they were worn out. We gave them night forces and everything, took them gallons of milk, and everything. That was as ugly a train as we had, because we felt that we were not being treated fairly.

Q. Who was the man, did you know?

A. Major Mills, of St. Louis.

Q. A doctor?

A. I don't know; he was in charge of the train.

Q. Do you remember the date?

A. He took my name. I said, "Just take the name of the Army and Navy League," but he took my name, and said, "You will get a letter from the Governor of Missouri;" but we never did. Then we had trains all the time. We took men out of the windows on stretchers, and sent some to Fort Thomas and to the Marine Hospital and some to the Cincinnati hospital; but it was the same thing; that work is still going on. We have trained nurses there. Dr. Landee is still at work there. We had a physician at every depot all the time after we started. It seemed to impress me so, the lack of system and of feeling, that it was so much caused by the inefficiency of officers and not by the Government. The Government really could and would have supplied all these things if the men had known how to get them. Another thing about this Southern regiment. I met a very bright lady, a surgeon's wife. Her father was a surgeon-general in the Confederate army. She said she thought the Northern men were making a great mistake in treating the typhoid fever as they would in the North. She said they didn't call that typhoid fever. I can not tell the name she used. The treatment, she said, is entirely different; but the surgeons here felt a great many deaths would be avoided if that fever was treated as it works in this climate. It seems to me there might be something in that. I know they give a terrible lot of Squibbs's mixture.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 5, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. JAMES M. JENNE.

Maj. JAMES M. JENNE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objection to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Mr. WOODBURY:

Q. Please state your full name and rank.

A. My official name is James M. Jenne; my middle initial is really "N;" through a clerical error it was made M, and I have never asked them to correct it. My commission reads as "Major and chief surgeon of volunteers."

Q. Please give the date of your commission, as near as you can, and the beginning of your service.

A. My commission, I believe, is dated on May 20.

Q. State when you reported, and where.

A. I was mustered in—must have been on the 31st; I reported on the 11th of June.

Q. To whom did you report?

A. To Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, Chickamauga Park, then in command of the Third Army Corps.

Q. Please state as to your duties.

A. Upon the first assignment I was first assigned as acting medical inspector for the Third Corps, with my station at the headquarters of the Third Corps, where I continued until the 16th day of July. I then was ordered to the headquarters of the Second Division of the Third Corps, under General Compton, as chief surgeon of that corps.

Q. What were your duties as assistant medical examiner of the Third Army Corps, and what did you do in the performance of those duties?

A. No specific duties laid down under the order assigning me to that work, or any published orders or regulations, but from day to day orders were given me by the commanding general, or oftener by the chief surgeon of the corps—my duties for the day.

Q. Who was the chief surgeon of the corps?

A. John Van R. Hoff.

Q. What orders did you receive, and what did you do in compliance with those orders?

A. My time largely was consumed, under the orders I received from day to day, in instructing regimental officers in the making out of proper reports, particularly their morning report of sick and wounded, so called, and inspection of their camps, inspection of their dispensaries.

Q. Please state how often you inspected their camps and what condition you found the camps in, as much in detail as to the condition of the camps as you can.

A. The results of those inspections were generally reported in writing—a copy of each I have in my possession now—and they were made to the chief surgeon of the corps.

Q. How many regiments did you usually inspect in one tour of inspection?

A. Well, I think that I used to inspect two or three regiments in a day—a brigade. Sometimes, under special conditions, I could only go to one regiment in a day—so many little details to look after.

Q. How many brigades were there in the corps?

A. There were five brigades in that corps at this time.

Q. You usually inspected the whole division each week?

A. My duties were so many, special things that came up, that it was not generally in a routine manner. To-day I would start and inspect a brigade; to-morrow some special thing would come up for inquiry, report of some regiment, or some cause of complaint, from some source or other; I would be broken into, and I would go on and complete my inspection at a later day and make a report when I got through.

(The witness produced copies of his reports to the chief surgeon of the corps, under dates June 14, 15, 16, 22, July 30, August 6 and 21, 1898, which copies are appended hereto and made a part of his evidence.)

Q. In these inspections how did you find the sinks as to depths? What depths could they be dug usually?

A. The sinks were generally 3, 4, or 5 feet deep. In a good many instances I saw where excavations had been made at a depth of a few inches or a foot or two; solid rock was struck and the site was abandoned and excavations were made elsewhere. In other localities water would be struck almost immediately, particularly during the wet season, and they would have to be abandoned necessarily. I recall seeing only two or three sinks on the whole camp that were regulation in character—that is, 10 feet deep. Those were constructed by myself at the division hospital, but at quite a remote point from it; had to go a great distance from the hospital to do it. These sinks were shallow because of the rocky formation of the soil.

Q. These troops were all in the woods or in the open?

A. All in the woods.

Q. Did they have sufficient room, regulation room?

A. No; the camps of the regiments were very narrow indeed, and the regiments were aggregated; in places two or three or four regiments would be closely shunted up together in order to avoid some swale or some rocky place or something else. Then there would be, perhaps, quite a wide space, or plenty of room between that regiment and the next group, but generally they were very greatly aggregated.

Q. How far removed from the quarters of the men were the kitchen and the other sinks, usually?

A. They varied exceedingly. I recall in one instance where complaint was made and I investigated that the sink of the First Mississippi Regiment was within 60 paces of the line officers' quarters.

Q. Sixty paces or 60 feet?

A. Sixty paces. I went down and paced it off, and it was just 60 paces from that sink to the nearest line officers' quarters of the Third Tennessee Regiment, and I paced it the other way and it was exactly the same distance from the kitchens of the First Mississippi. In other words, it was just exactly half way between the two regiments, making 120 paces that the regiments were separated in that particular point. Generally they were 60 paces or more. I think after the first inspection that was made, the one that I alluded to there as being too near, orders were given, and they were farther removed where it was possible to remove them farther.

Q. Was there some difficulty on account of the conformation of the ground of removing them the required distance?

A. Yes; in some instances.

Q. What was the regulation distance?

A. I can't tell you; I think 60 paces to the rear of the kitchen. In the case of these regiments I have alluded to, the Tennessee and Vermont are in that little group with others; it was impossible to get farther away; while with other regiments you could get larger distances, and in some regiments I have no doubt it was 100 yards down to their sinks.

Q. Did you notice the overflow of these sinks that the men used on account of rains and the contents distributed over the surface?

A. Yes, sir; I made it a part of my report.

Q. What means of disinfection were used in the sinks?

A. As early as the time to which I have alluded in this report, in the early part of June or middle of June, no disinfectants of any sort had been or were being used; later on quicklime was furnished.

Q. At what time was the quicklime furnished?

A. I think the quicklime must have been furnished about the early part of July.

Q. In limited or unlimited quantities?

A. Very limited quantities.

Q. What was done with the contents of the sinks that was deposited on the ground by the overflow from them?

A. Nothing was done with it. Where a perfect deluge came and that continued down the site there was scarcely anything to be seen; in other instances, where only a little bit of a rivulet overflowed and soiled the ground a short distance, fresh earth was spread upon it, raked back into the sink, and generally a dike was built around the sink right close to it, embankments thrown up to keep in the overflow or prevent any further running out of water.

Q. What instructions, as inspector, did you give the regimental commanders, or others, in regard to the construction and care of the sinks?

A. As inspector, I had no authority to give them orders at all. I simply reported what the condition was, and made such suggestions as I thought proper to make to the chief surgeon, and if he issued orders or anybody else, why, then, I simply reported where they were or were not obeyed.

Q. You reported from time to time the condition of these sinks, did you, to your chief?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What action did he take relative to instructing the officers, as to the construction and care of their sinks?

A. I only know what he did from what he told me. He reported to me that he had made a report embracing all the facts that I have given you, and others, in relation to the park—that is, to its size, the number of troops that were encamped upon it, and the source of the water supply, and the fact that contagious diseases were present, likely to be propagated by the conditions that were present, and had

recommended that those regiments be gotten out of the park; that the army be segregated, parceled out, to send to other places—small organizations, squadrons.

Q. At what time did this conversation between you and Colonel Hoff take place?

A. I think that occurred along about the time I went over to the Second Division, or about July 15.

Q. What improvement, if any, did you notice in the condition of the care of the sinks and the quarters of the men from the beginning of your duties as inspector until you left that position, as a result of your reports?

A. The sinks were removed to a greater distance from quarters, where that could be done without going a very great ways, and lime was furnished after a while for the purpose of disinfecting, and the sinks were generally constructed larger, and shades were put up around them, either some brush cut and stood up around them, some system improvised; solid refuse from the kitchens was carried back to the regimental sinks and deposited there—potato parings and everything of that sort, scraps from the table, pieces of bread, and all that—and the kitchen sink, which is a little sink, usually right close by the kitchen range for the purpose of throwing those things in, was entirely abandoned, and it was required that these things be carried way back, and they were carried back. A little later than this we finally decided to burn all that material, and it was burned, so far as possible to burn it in the range and not interfere with the process of cooking. Some of those things could be consumed in the fire, and were; many others would put the fire out—so nearly do it it would interfere with it, and such portions were carried back. Further, the refuse that developed from the sweeping of the camp, which had been taken and deposited 30 paces to the rear, be carted off at some distance, or consumed, and we got orders establishing a general dump where all this refuse could be put, and it was drawn away and deposited all together, several regiments using one ground.

Q. Was that burned?

A. That was not burned. The fires were kindled there, and they would burn for weeks, but finally the fires ceased, and I understood that it proceeded from an order by General Boynton; that is, at his request, that the fires should not be allowed to burn there any more, because this material had been deposited in the vicinity of trees, which would be destroyed by the heat. I certainly know that many of the piles were right in the edge of the woods.

Q. How far removed from any men?

A. They were not far from one regiment. The First Maine Regiment, perhaps, was within—I think one extremity of their line was within 75 paces of the dump. Afterwards they were removed, and some of the ground which they occupied formerly was also included in the dump.

Q. To what extent did the men neglect to use the sinks and defecate in the woods?

A. In some instances to a very troublesome degree. We had a great deal of trouble with the First Mississippi Regiment on that account, but in all the regiments that thing was practiced to a greater or less extent, and quite rigid means were taken to put a stop to it, but only partially successful. The First Mississippi Regiment was subject to investigation several times on that account.

Q. What was the sweetness or pollution of the atmosphere in the camps and woods generally, as you noticed by riding through on your tours of inspection?

A. Well, up to, perhaps, the first or middle of August there were no noticeable odors, except now and then in the vicinity of some sink. Some one sink or some one lot of sinks would be neglected for a day, and you would observe that. Perhaps the next day that thing would be corrected and some other sink would be neglected, and you would observe that. Quite constantly about the Mississippi regiment, quite constantly long before it appeared anywhere else, there was an odor which you never got rid of.

Q. How was it after the 15th of August?

A. The conditions grew worse as to the odors, general appearance of uncleanness about the fields, growing out of the vast accumulation of this débris that I spoke of that had been piled up in various places and for which we received orders not to burn any more. During the early part of the season it was all piled up and we kept a fire burning there all the while.

Q. Then I understand you to say that instead of the sanitary conditions of the camp improving that they grew worse?

A. I think they grew worse. I don't mean by that to be understood that greater efforts were not made and that the camps bore the appearance of neglect more; that is not the fact. The men made better and better efforts all the while to improve their camps, and it showed the result of it, showed an improvement, the camp showed a better and more intelligent care, but having constructed a constantly increasing number of sinks until the ground between the camps looked as though it had been plowed over, or like graveyards, all peopled in a day, the shallow sinks mentioned, washings which had flowed out, all these increased number of sinks, the odor was more appreciable the latter part of August than it was at any other time, and then here was vast piles, thousands of loads of dust, fine dust, paper, scraps, orange peels, banana peels, and scraps of meat, and all other things that would be swept out of the camp, piled up here in vast piles, thousands of loads—

Q. Might not all that have been burned?

A. Well, it certainly could have been cremated. The greater part of it was dirt, but mixed with it was such filth as would occur around a camp, more or less fecal matter, but mostly vegetable and animal matter, scraps and things.

Q. What was done in the way of policing in the woods to clear up these or cover the excreta you speak of?

A. I don't know that any special effort was made. There was no general place where you would observe that men frequented it, except in one place. I did find one place where men frequented a certain spot and used it as a closet, and that was reported and taken care of. That was in the vicinity of the First Mississippi Regiment, but in other places there was no effort made in that direction.

Q. Do you know whether the surgeons of the regiments, or the commanding officers of these different regiments, were ever called together and instructed by anyone as to the care of their men, and their sinks, etc.?

A. I think they were, sir. That was one of the duties laid down in the orders and it was a subject about which I made inquiry, and it was reported to me that the regimental officer, medical officer, called the line officers together at irregular intervals—supposed to do so at regular intervals—to give them instructions, and the line officers in turn called their companies together and gave them instructions. I recall that we issued some "first aid" packets for instructional purposes. They were given out to the companies.

Q. Do you know whether the medical director of the corps or the chief surgeons of the divisions of your corps ever called the brigade, the regimental, surgeons together for instruction as to their duties?

A. No; I am not aware that they ever called the regimental division surgeons together. The division surgeons reported daily, usually, at some hour to the corps surgeon, and the regimental surgeons reported to the division surgeons at irregular periods, or at his request.

Q. What do you know of the personal instruction given by the medical director of the corps, or your division, at any time to the surgeons under his command—that is, I mean instructions other than by orders?

A. I don't know that he ever gave them any.

Q. What do you know of the medical director of your corps visiting the brigades, the regiments, and talking with the medical officers as to their duties?

A. I know that he did visit them at irregular intervals. I haven't any means of knowing what instructions he gave them, of course. It would be entirely informal, unless I happened to be present. I have on some instances attended him, gone about the camp, looking into some specific matter or make a general observation of the camp.

Q. Do you remember any particular instructions he gave the medical officers on those visits?

A. I don't recall now any specific matter that was discussed.

Q. What observations did you make and information did you obtain as to the water supply used by the Third Army Corps?

A. I was told when I made inquiry about the water supply that the Chickamauga Creek water was the best water that could be had there, and that while it was dirty-looking water, particularly after the rains, nevertheless it was potable water.

Q. Did you visit the pumping station at the intake?

A. I never did; about July 20 or 22 a visit was made there by the engineer officer, Major Duncan, at my suggestion, and he made a report.

Q. What was his report?

A. It was handed to me informally; it was not referred to me in the usual way. I saw his report, and he reported that the dike or ditch which had been constructed at some time or other to divert the water which came down from a little branch, Cave Creek, to a point below the intake of the pipe had been washed out wholly or partially, and that the water from this Cave Creek then flowed into the creek at or near the intake.

Q. What date was that?

A. That was somewhere between the 20th and 25th, if I remember right, of July.

Q. About the water of this creek, explain in regard to it.

A. The water was very red; muddy and filthy-looking water.

Q. How much sediment would there be in the water by standing; what per cent?

A. Frequently one would see certainly 5 to 8 per cent of solid sediment in a tumbler.

Q. How palatable was this water?

A. It was very unpalatable.

Q. How was it when boiled?

A. It wasn't improved at all in palatability.

Q. What do you know, if anything, as to the chemical purity of that water?

A. I have no means of knowing anything about it except what I was told.

Q. Do you know anything of the source of possible contamination of the creek above the intake; that is, from personal observation?

A. No, sir.

Q. What do you know of any of the wells?

A. I know that there were numerous wells in the vicinity of the various camps, and that the water from them was reported to me to be influenced very greatly by the rains. The supply of water was more abundant in wet days and less abundant in dry days; it certainly had a milky, lime-water appearance, and was unpleasant to the taste at all times.

Q. Did you notice any difference in the water after rains?

A. Not from my own observation. I had no opportunity of doing that, but it was reported to me that the water supply was scant in the dry season and abundant at other times.

Q. What possibility of contamination did you notice as to these wells?

A. Proximity to the camps.

Q. Explain how they could be contaminated.

A. Some of them were on low ground—that is, a lower level than the camps, and the wash from the camps, fecal matter, decomposed matter, vegetable mat-

ter, upon the surface of the ground would filter through and into these wells, notwithstanding it was said they were constructed or extended through the rock; they went down 60 or 70 feet. To my mind, the fact that they were quickly influenced by rain shows to me that they have some quick, easy communication with the surface water. If they extended below bed rock, and no communication from above, then they would be slowly influenced by the rains, and I see no reason why they should be muddy if they are not influenced by rains.

Q. Do you know about any of them being abandoned?

A. Some of them were ordered abandoned; about the others I don't know.

Q. From what source was the Third Corps largely supplied with water during your stay there?

A. When I first went on the ground it was supplied almost wholly from pipe lines from Chickamauga Creek; a little later almost all of the regiment went to Crawfish Spring; somewhere about July 12 to 15 the filters were furnished—the Berfield-Manien filter—and they then returned to the Chickamauga Creek water and filtered it. The filters were disabled in a very few days; except in two instances did they last a fortnight, and most instances three or four days.

Q. What was the cause of the disability?

A. They were entirely inadequate for the work they were put to—stopped right up with the sediment. In the meantime some complications had arisen over the authority of the army to go there and get water—I understand the spring was on private ground—and the army was forbidden to go any longer to Chickamauga Creek.

Q. What did you do then for water?

A. The corps then went to Blue Spring and Clear Spring and other springs. Some portions of the water used then was Chickamauga Creek water; some of them boiled Chickamauga Creek water and used it, but the larger part of the water came from Blue Spring, or Clear Spring, or Cold Spring, and some of that was boiled.

Q. As to the health of the corps, when did the sickness of the corps begin to attract your attention?

A. The first attention that would be special attention was called to the appearance of cases which was thought to be typhoid fever in the Mississippi regiment, and it was very soon after I got there—I think immediately after I got there—within a week or ten days.

Q. What was the origin of those cases of typhoid fever in the Mississippi regiment, in your opinion?

A. I have no knowledge of its origin; they doubtless came into camp with it; had typhoid-fever cases when they arrived on the ground.

Q. How soon before you had an epidemic of typhoid fever in the Third Corps—what might be called an epidemic—so that your attention was called to it and it begun to assume alarming proportions?

A. Well, I think probably it was quite a month; perhaps more; perhaps put it nearer five weeks.

Q. What date would that be?

A. About the 16th day of July.

Q. To what did you attribute this epidemic of typhoid fever there?

A. It is my belief that it proceeded from a contamination of the camp from various sources of water supply and by regiments that came in there with typhoid fever.

Q. How much influence do you think the excreta of what you might call “walking-typhoid cases” that were deposited either in the woods or in the sinks, and were accessible to flies, had to do with the epidemic?

A. It may have had quite a good deal to do. I think it is quite impossible to

determine that question, but I have no doubt that this is a possible and perhaps important source of the epidemic.

Q. But you lay more stress upon the water supply?

A. I do.

Q. Than any other means of infection?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much, if any, influence upon the spread of the epidemic did possibly a communication from one patient to another have as to this epidemic of typhoid fever?

A. It doesn't seem to me that it could have had any real importance; that is, to spread direct from one patient to another.

Q. Did you visit the hospitals of your corps before you assumed the position of chief surgeon of the Second Division?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state what condition as to tentage and medical supplies and hospital supplies you found these hospitals in upon your first visit to them, and the date of that visit, as nearly as you can remember.

A. I think my first visit was made to the division hospital about a week after I went to the Third Corps, or in the neighborhood of the 18th day of June. The hospitals were in process of organization; I don't remember when the First Division hospital was started, but the Second Division hospital was started the day before I got into camp, or on the 10th day of June. On the occasion of my first visit the hospitals were in a very bad state, because they were not organized yet; they hadn't help there; details had not arrived; they were absolutely unknown quantities, those that had arrived. There was insufficient tentage; there was no organization—wasn't perfected.

Q. You say "insufficient tentage." How many men were in a hospital tent that time?

A. Generally, I observed 6 and 8 men in a tent.

Q. How were they supplied with cots?

A. I recall no instance in which men were without cots.

Q. Were the tents floored at that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did they have any sheets or pillowcases at that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Towels?

A. They had some towels.

Q. How about bedpans, thermometers, and the usual paraphernalia of a hospital?

A. They were very deficient; very deficient. They had very, very few things; very few medical supplies. I recall the thermometer matter very well; that a great deal of difficulty was had to get thermometers. I never knew why that was not made a special subject of inquiry, but I know that it was reported; time after time we heard complaints.

Q. You are speaking now of the Second Division hospital?

A. Both.

Q. What was the character of the diseases of the patients at that time?

A. I think at that time it was mostly diarrheal—dysentery and indigestion. I think those were the prevailing complaints. Malarial fever in some instances.

Q. What means of disinfection of the excreta did they have at that time, if there was any used?

A. I don't remember directing my attention particularly to that subject. I doubt whether there was any special means than to bury them. I do recall that at the First Division hospital, on the occasion of an early visit—may not have been

the first one, but an early visit—they were taking good care of the excreta. I remember they were burying it in a sink entirely removed from the hospital—way beyond their usual sinks.

Q. How was it in the Second Division?

A. I have no recollection particularly of that.

Q. What about the diet kitchens?

A. There were no diet kitchens at that time.

Q. What was the food of the patients that time?

A. They had a very limited supply of food; by contributions which came very irregularly from friends, from regiments, from companies, and I think, in a small quantity, even as early as that, from some of the societies like the Red Cross and the National Relief. It was during one of these very early visits that I suggested to the colonel and chaplain of the Vermont regiment the necessity for organizing some means of relief, and I suggested the plan that the chaplains get together and arrange to lay assessments upon the regiments, each for a dollar per week for each patient they had in the division hospital, and that was carried out, and I believe it was followed up to the end of the campaign.

Q. In that regiment?

A. In all the regiments; that is of the First Division. Chaplain Day and Colonel Mimms got the chaplains and colonels of the other regiments together and they agreed to put in a dollar each regiment for every man they had in the hospital on Sunday morning. That would be the basis of their contribution.

Q. What were the medical officers in this hospital, whether sufficient or insufficient that time?

A. At the early period I think they were sufficient.

Q. How about hospital corps nurses?

A. They were perhaps sufficient at the beginning, if they had been trained, at all familiar with their duties; but being entirely untrained and the medical officers untrained there was a great deal of confusion. They had not established a perfected organization, consequently there was a great deal of confusion and disorder.

Q. If you will begin from that time, your first visit to the hospitals, and narrate as to their growth, their condition as to tentage, to cots, sheets, and pillowcases, and all medical supplies, diet kitchens, police, and everything pertaining to them, up to the time you took charge of the Second Division hospital; your observation of those two hospitals as to their growth?

A. On the occasion of my first visit to these hospitals I went over there for the purpose of putting them in shape—did so under orders. I went over to the First Division hospital first and drew a plan for the hospital grounds, laying out the site where each office should be located, the medical officers' quarters and dispensary and operating tent, and the wards, contagious wards and other wards, location of sinks and kitchens, and so on; the quarters also of the privates of the Hospital Corps. I recommended a large increase, something over doubling of the number of tents, and this plan was submitted to the chief surgeon of the Third Corps, and an effort was made to carry out the plan that I had suggested. The ground was laid out on the plan that I drew, and remained on that same plan until the end except in the particular that the number of tents that I called for was considered excessive and they were not allowed.

Q. Considered excessive by whom?

A. I don't know. I understood it was Colonel Lee, quartermaster, but I don't know that. I do know, however, that the tents were not supplied in the number I required.

Q. You refer to the First Division?

A. I am referring to the First Division. I went later on—within a day or two, two or three days—and did the same thing for the Second Division—drew a ground

plan for the arrangement of the tents, wards, prescribed sections, established the location of the mess tents, officers' quarters, and all that sort of thing, and recommended a very large increase of the number of tents there, provided for a large pavilion for convalescents in the middle of the square, constructed in the form of a hollow square. I requested two large tarpaulins be furnished, and we would construct a ridge pole and a couple of posts, making a ridge, spread it out, put a floor under it, have a big place in the center of the park or square, where convalescents could sit about and lie about.

Q. Were your recommendations complied with?

A. They were not. It was recommended further that this be inclosed on the sides by mosquito bars, but we never got any part of it.

Q. Do you know why?

A. No; I don't know.

Q. Do you know whether it was approved by the medical director of the Third Corps or not?

A. I don't.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him in regard to the plan for the Second Division hospital?

A. Yes; I recollect of handing the plan in to him, and that he spoke of the plan as being a very good one. I remember that the plan was worked to ever after; that is, as the hospital grew from time to time the tents, etc., were placed in compliance with this plan that I suggested. I recall that Major Bradbury, the commander of the hospital, stated to me on one occasion that he had had three medical officers over there, commanders of hospitals in the First Corps, to look at our plan, to see his scheme of development; they had been sent there by the corps' chief surgeon to see a plan of a good hospital. I know that later, not long after this plan had been adopted, an article came out in the *Chattanooga Times* that Major Sutton—I think he was commander of the hospital of the First Corps—had constructed a very nice hospital, and gave the plan, which was this plan exactly, claiming the honor of having the first one, ours having been in organization for weeks. The diet kitchens were not organized at this time. The diet kitchen was the next thing, after I went over to the First Division. During this first period, referring to the matter of sheets, my impression is that there were very few sheets, pillowcases, or pillows. I wouldn't be prepared to say there was a single sheet, pillowcase, or pillow, except some colored pillows that were sent in by some regiments or friends.

Q. What were the cots?

A. The cots were for the most part canvas-covered "gold medal" cots.

Q. Did the hospital during this time, up to the 16th of July, become any more or less congested—the two hospitals?

A. I don't think that they did. I don't think that the congestion was any less at all. Requisitions were sent in for cots and tents, and while they were generally not turned down—usually got some cots and some tents—they rarely ever got what they asked for, so they would go to-day and get cots and tents and bring them over and put them up this afternoon, and to-morrow morning the increased number of sick would fill them full, and they would simply go again to-morrow and hustle again after tents and cots, so that the congestion did not decrease, I think.

Q. Did the medical attendance remain about the same during this period?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your observation as to the efficiency or inefficiency of the medical officers at these two hospitals up to the 16th of July?

A. It is my judgment, sir, that the medical officers were, as a class or body, exceptionally good men. Of course, it is unnecessary for me to say that with very few exceptions they were not familiar with military matters, they didn't under-

stand the paper work, and great confusion existed as to who was responsible for getting supplies, who should go for it, how they should go, and how they should ask for it.

Q. Was your attention called during this period of time as to failure to get medical supplies or hospital supplies, tentage, etc., on account of want of knowledge as to making requisitions?

A. Yes, sir. The Second Division hospital during this time made complaint they had been unable to get medicines, and reported they were suffering very greatly; and I made inquiry into it and this fact was disclosed, that beginning with the 1st of July six requisitions had been made up to about the time I went over to the division—I went over there on the 16th of June first, and the 22d—six requisitions had been made for supplies, all of which had been turned down by Colonel Hartsuff, who wouldn't allow them, and his statement was that he wouldn't allow them because they were improperly made out.

Q. In the meantime, was there or was there not suffering on the part of the patients on account of the nonreceipt of these articles that they requisitioned for?

A. There was, unquestionably, suffering.

Q. As to whether in your opinion Colonel Hartsuff was responsible for the nonreceipt of those medical supplies for the hospital?

A. I have some doubts about there being a supply of medicine on hand at the purveyor's, but he certainly was responsible for the requisition never having gotten to the purveyor. So we used to go there and inquire for medicines if I couldn't get the requisition for them approved by the chief surgeon.

Q. They were non-approved because he said they were not necessary?

A. They were non-approved because they were improperly executed.

Q. What was the final result as to the receipt of medicines up to this period of time?

A. It went on till after I went over to the division hospital, which was on the 17th day of July.

Q. What important medicines were requisitioned for that were not received?

A. Well, carbolic acid, quinine, salol, and other intestinal, so-called, antiseptics that were in great need on account of the presence of typhoid fever; the quinine on account of the presence of malarial diseases; opium and such preparations on account of the presence of diarrhea and dysentery, colic and indigestion; carbolic acid and other disinfectants for general purposes of cleanliness about the wards in which there were contagious diseases.

Q. In what condition did you find the hospitals as to nurses?

A. They were very incompetent; they were very badly selected, with few noticeable exceptions—and there were some noticeable exceptions. There were some splendid men, untrained, but they acquired sufficient knowledge to do good work soon; they were willing, but the vast proportion of them were absolutely unfitted—absolutely unfitted by nature and by choice.

Q. What cases of neglect or suffering on account of insufficiency of medical attendance, or attendance by nurses, was called to your notice up to this period of time?

A. There was a case, I can't remember—I think the name was Currie—there were two brothers, whose name I think was Currie, in the Second Kentucky regiment, who reported through the chaplain of that regiment that they had been improperly treated—they had been neglected; hadn't received medical treatment, and improper food, and no water. I investigated that case, and found that the surgeon did the best he could with the means that he had, and that the nurse tendered the patient such water as they had and such food as they had, but it wasn't to the patient's liking, and he declined. There was no other water but the Chickamanga Creek water, without ice, and there was no food except some malted milk, and he didn't like it; wouldn't take it.

Q. You mean besides the ordinary ration?

A. Ordinary ration.

Q. Do you know of any reason why the Government couldn't have purchased proper food for the sick at that time in the open market?

A. I know of no reason, sir.

Q. How were you supplied with milk and ice?

A. Wholly by contributions of milk and ice by friends of individual patients or by gift of regiments or outside friends, or by the use of money that was given for that specific purpose.

Q. By the Red Cross Society?

A. By the Red Cross or other societies, or by individuals. We did get, when the hospital opened, a contribution of \$150 from the United States Government; then the only fund we had from that time on was after the 1st of August, two hundred and thirty-odd dollars became available after August 1. All the delicacies we had, except the little malted milk and a few cans of beef extract, few things like that, was by gift from outside sources.

Q. Was the supply sufficient of those things obtained from any source?

A. No.

Q. How much discomfort or suffering, if any, was caused by the lack of these supplies and of good water?

A. Well, there was a good deal of discomfort—a good deal of discomfort.

Q. And as to suffering?

A. No doubt they suffered very greatly from these things. A sick man doesn't like to drink insipid, nasty-looking water, and he wants something to eat besides ordinary rations or a little malted milk, a little beef extract.

Q. You may state, in a narrative form, how you found your division as to its health, hospital, what means you took for improving the conditions, etc. I will state that there has been more criticism of the Second Division, Third Corps, hospital that has come before this commission than any other hospital, and in fact, nearly as much as all the other hospitals put together, so that whatever you desire to say in regard to it—its condition as you found it, and what you did, and the difficulties you encountered—you can do so.

A. I will state that the condition of this division medical department was perfectly understood when I assumed command of it. Both Colonel Hoff and myself were aware that it was in a dreadful state; we appreciated it fully, and I was very reluctant indeed to go over there and undertake to straighten matters out, and only did so under promise of Colonel Hoff and General Wade that everything would be done to support and hold me up, to secure supplies and proper help, and the cooperation of those who ought to cooperate. I will state that a degree of hostility was manifest by the line officers to the Second Division hospital and to its management before I went there that was not manifest with any other hospital that I had any knowledge of. The colonels, without exception, almost—perhaps there were two exceptions—were very hostile and very outspoken against the divisional system of hospitals. They had personally requested that the division hospital be abolished, and that they be allowed to take care of their sick at their regiments. With this understanding with Colonel Hoff and General Wade, I went over there, and I directed my attention first to securing adequate tentage and medical supplies.

Q. You might state in this connection whom you succeeded—what officers, medical or otherwise, were in charge of the hospital at the time you took command.

A. Major Schooler, chief surgeon, preceded me; I succeeded him at the division headquarters. Surgeon Burgin, of the Fifty-second Iowa, had been previously in command of the hospital. He was succeeded on the 12th of July by Major Bradbury, of Maine, and the personnel of officers at the hospital was, at that time, wholly of regimental surgeons from various regiments.

Q. And the nurses of the character you have described?

A. And the nurses of the character that I have described.

Q. Who was commander of the Second Division?

A. Gen. C. E. Compton. So I directed my attention first to the securing of medical supplies. I received on the 22d, or four or five days after I went over there, a large quantity of supplies.

Q. Consisted of what?

A. Consisted of medicines, cots, blankets, and things of that kind.

Q. Bedpans and thermometers?

A. Bedpans and thermometers.

Q. I want to go into that matter of what you got with some detail—that is, as you can remember, that is all.

A. We received a large quantity of material on the 22d, not all that we had asked for, and of those things that were given us not all that we asked for in quantity. I then directed my attention to try and establish a better feeling between the medical officers that were on duty at the regiments and the colonels of the regiments and the division hospital, with the view of securing their cooperation and aid; and I started out to see each. Some of them were quite ready to take hold, but they were all out of sorts. Everyone of them was hostile and mad and ugly, and cursing and swearing about the division hospital. It was in great disfavor with them; they expressed their disbelief in the ability of anybody to effect an organization that would take any care of the sick.

Q. Did they complain of the care of the sick?

A. They complained of the care of the sick very bitterly, claimed they were neglected, that the officers were indifferent, and that we couldn't get supplies; that we didn't get supplies. They blamed the commanding officer of the hospital because he hadn't been able to secure for them the supplies. You understand that the regiment was supplied with its medicines from the division hospital. The division hospital drew supplies for all regiments as well as for themselves; they hadn't been able to get their stationery, blank reports; hadn't been able to get drugs, etc., for the regimental dispensaries.

Q. Please state how much these hospitals were allowed to be used under the orders.

A. Under the orders they were not supposed to be used at all—that is, there were supposed to be no sick in the regimental hospitals.

Q. Sort of hospitals of detention?

A. No; simply a place where men could get medicines—more of a dispensary. They are called "dispensaries." A man could go there and get some medicine and go home to his quarters, if he was not much sick.

Q. If he were taken ill in the night?

A. He would remain in his own quarters. The following morning he would be carried to the hospital.

Q. Up to that time—I will ask you the question about the previous period. At anytime was the lack of tentage so great that men were obliged to lie outdoors before they could get in quarters?

A. Before I went over to the Second Division hospital I knew of a young man who had meningitis—reported to be meningitis; didn't see any official correspondence in relation to it, but one of the surgeons told me they had a man whom they suspected had meningitis. I believe afterwards he died of meningitis. He was taken out of one of the wards, and they didn't have a tent they could put up apart from all the others for this man's occupancy, and he lay upon a cot in the woods for an hour or two, or two or three hours, until they could get a tent and get it up.

Q. Please state whether you considered that any particular suffering.

A. I don't think so; I don't think the man suffered at all from it.

Q. Do you remember his name?

A. No; I can't recall his name.

Q. You may resume now the narrative.

A. In this matter of trying to organize some means of relief and get the cooperation of the regimental officers I only succeeded very indifferently, indeed. I recall one officer who was very impolite, and cursed and swore and declared he wouldn't do a thing; he would do everything he possibly could—and I think he did, too, in the encampment—do everything he possibly could to frustrate every effort that was made to make this hospital what it should be.

Q. Do you remember his name?

A. Colonel Greene, of the Ninth New York; and I was unable to get—I didn't get the contribution of funds from them that I had been able to get in the First Division, when inspector, to turn into that hospital, and used by the commanding officer of the hospital to buy such things as meat, eggs, delicacies. I say, during this period, some of them did contribute and continued to contribute during the entire campaign. Others insisted upon making their contributions in their own way. They would buy milk and ice and bring it to the hospital, send somebody there to look after it, and give it to the members of their own regiment. One regiment built an ice house at the hospital for the storage of their delicacies. I put up a tent and arranged a place where regiments could store whatever they chose, in the way of fruits and delicacies, and established a special diet kitchen. I think that special diet kitchen was established about the 23d or 24th of July, or within a week after I got there, and I believe that no man suffered for the want of food, and proper food, from that time until the end. There certainly was enough of it there.

Q. Where was it obtained, and how?

A. At this special-diet kitchen; it was done by contributions, as we had gotten them from some of the regiments, from friends—more especially from the Red Cross and National Relief—aided by some ladies who came up from Chattanooga. We got from this time on a ton of ice a day, and 100 gallons of milk a day. There was Chaplain Keene, of the First Mississippi Regiment, who did a very great deal, contributed his own means, and collected large sums of money, and he had, apparently, a good deal of influence with the National Relief and Red Cross associations, and if we were lacking in some things he was always ready to go and represent the situation to the societies, and usually with the result that we got it as speedily as possible.

Q. State about tents, cots, sheets, etc., and other supplies, as to their sufficiency or insufficiency?

A. We had great trouble in getting cots and tents; our numbers increased rapidly; they increased in geometrical ratio; we were sure to have more sick to-day than we had yesterday, and more to-morrow than we had to-day, so that it was very difficult for us to get tents enough to cover our patients more than for the next twenty-four hours.

Q. Did you requisition for any more than you actually needed at the time or for your future wants?

A. Yes, I made requisition for numbers in excess of what would be required, presuming that our increase would be more in days to come than it had been in days past; but usually only a portion of them would be issued to us with the promise that we would have more the next day, or soon; and we usually got them; so, that, as I recall the situation, our tents were always full; but I never knew anyone to lie out doors. Sometimes, I think, I have seen some out of tents, temporarily, for a few hours, but I do not recall anybody being left out; and I only recall one or two instances on which men were upon stretchers for more than twelve hours. I never knew but one instance of men lying upon the ground, and in that particular instance we had a measles ward and there were no cots in it—no measles case—the cots had been taken out and put into other wards some time or other,

and left that ward empty—no cots in it. A couple of mumps came in there; the cots were in use, and they lay upon a board floor with blankets under them, until we could get cots, during the greater part of one day.

Q. Were you obliged to put men under tent flies?

A. Yes, sir; we treated the fly as we did the tent. We counted it a tent, so that two tents would be furnished. If the fly wouldn't be quite as close, it would break the wind and shelter them some, and there were very nearly as many under flies as there were under tents.

Q. Did you put them under there from choice, or because you didn't have tents?

A. We put them under there because we didn't have tents.

Q. What reason was given for not supplying all the tents you requisitioned for?

A. They didn't have them.

Q. Who said so?

A. The quartermaster.

Q. What quartermaster?

A. Quartermaster Lee.

Q. Did you see him?

A. No, sir. It was no part of my duty to go to him for these things. I simply attached my approval that, in my judgment, these things were needed, and they were sent for through military channels.

Q. Who went for them actually?

A. They were brought to me by an orderly. I attached my signature and sent my orderly to Hoff. Hoff signed them and sent his orderly to Lee. Lee signed them and sent them back in the same manner. I might say here, however, to expedite matters, a great many times we would start an orderly from the hospital with the instructions that he was to carry that from officer to officer and bring it back with him. He would bring it to me; I would attach my signature; go to Hoff; he would take it from Hoff and carry it to Lee. Some of those requisitions were approved in this manner by the quartermaster: "To be issued when on hand."

Q. Do you know that?

A. I know that I have a paper somewhere indorsed in that manner.

Q. We would like to see that paper, because Colonel Lee testifies that at no time was he without hospital tents and always filled every requisition.

A. It is not true. I recall very distinctly a requisition which was made on a certain Saturday and was gone for on a certain Saturday. They issued less tents than we called for and didn't give us the poles for the tents we got, and on the following morning—Sunday morning—I went over to his office before breakfast and I met Captain Arrasmith. I said to him, "We have got our tents packed full; in an hour's time we will have twenty-five ambulances there, probably, with a hundred patients. We can't put another man into those tents. You sent me less tents yesterday than I asked for, and you gave me no poles for those you did send. Now, I must have some to-day." He says, "I will send my team over." That was a most remarkable thing, he should take the trouble to send his team with tents. I was required to go and get them, and I did. He sent those tent poles over by his own team on Sunday morning, and I got some tents that same Sunday, too, which was a very unusual thing.

Q. Got some more tents?

A. Got some more tents.

Q. Did he say they hadn't any tents?

A. So my officer reported when he came back on Saturday; he gave us all the tents he had.

Q. The fact of it is, you did get some more tents?

A. He was either mistaken or else more tents arrived during the day. I will say in respect to that, what I think to be the explanation, there are two methods of issuing supplies. The quartermaster will give out a tent or a pair of

mules on an invoice and receipt to an officer; that officer must account to the United States Government for that mule or tent on the receipt and invoice; it is made out in duplicate form, two receipts, two invoices, and the issuing officer gives an invoice to the man who takes the property and makes a duplicate of it and sends it to Washington; the other man issues two receipts, gives one to the issuing officer and sends the other, himself, to Washington, so Washington has a duplicate of this transaction. That is one way of issuing. Another way of issuing is on what they call "memorandum receipts." I have a hundred horses, as quartermaster, on hand, and I issue a horse to you and take a memorandum receipt. When I make my report to Washington, I carry those horses right along just as though they were in my hands, and hold you responsible to return that horse to me; you are not responsible to the Government; you haven't given the Government a receipt. At the time I speak of, Sunday morning, I went over and got the poles for these tents, I know well enough (the same thing existed twenty-four hours before) there was more than 50 hospital tents—I believe there certainly was more than 20—I take my oath to that—hospital tents in the very headquarters that I visited. Now, a hospital tent is to be used for no other purposes than for hospital purposes.

Q. What headquarters were those?

A. General Brooke's headquarters. General Brooke, his quartermaster, adjutant, chief surgeon, and any number of other officers had hospital tents there, and I know they didn't give invoices and receipts for those hospital tents.

Q. We asked that very question; we haven't been able to find out they had hospital tents?

A. That is where the hospital tents were; the same thing existed in every instance, right through that park, when we were trying to get hospital tents for our sick.

Q. In the Third Corps—hospital tents there?

A. Yes; General Wade, his chief quartermaster had one, his adjutant had one, and there were three or four used by those officials as their offices; Colonel Wheeler, at Breckinridge's headquarters, had three hospital tents for offices; I don't believe he gave invoices and receipts for those tents.

Q. Did these officers know of the shortage of these hospital tents for the hospitals?

A. They certainly did after I visited there, and I have every reason to believe they did before.

Q. Still they continued to use these tents?

A. They met me on this occasion with the objection that I had more tents than I was entitled to.

Q. Who met you?

A. Arrasmith; he says: "You have over there already more tents than you are entitled to," and the same answer had come back to me one time and another from the officer over at the hospital; they were met with that objection; still they were allowed some more or less tents. On this occasion I asked Arrasmith on what basis; how it was I had more tents; he says: "Computed upon the supply of tents, the division hospital ought not to have any such number." I asked him if it made any difference as to how many patients we had in the hospital as to the number of tents, and when I told him the number of patients, he was astonished, and did as I said. He said: "I will send those tent poles over myself."

Q. What was the proper number of patients to have in a hospital tent?

A. I don't know as there is laid down anywhere how many; every medical officer knows that 6 is a plenty. The scheme of the division hospital contemplates that 200 shall be the maximum number of patients in a division hospital, and I had as high as 580, and besides that, supplied tents and equipment, and all that sort of thing, as well as to as many more that were in the regiments that I couldn't take

into the division hospital, besides the sick in quarters. An effort was made from time to time, as the number of sick increased, to get an increased number of attendants, an increased number of orderlies, and I consulted with Colonel Hoff about that, and he informed me frequently that he had no authority, nor I had authority to accept details of men, a detail coming from the regiment, and insisted that I had enough men; that if the hospital corps which I already had were drilled and made competent men, properly officered, and so forth, that the number would be sufficient.

Q. You might state in that connection the number.

A. We had 150 men at the hospital then; there were 99 properly, and we had a detail come down from the ambulance corps—sent down from the ambulance corps to my hospital, making about 150.

Q. What was the average number of patients that one nurse was required to serve?

A. I can not get at that, even approximately, because I constantly violated the instructions and orders in the matter, because I couldn't do any other way. I was supposed to be getting along with 150 men—thereabouts—which were acting as nurses, cooks, clerks, orderlies, wagon masters, corral men, and for every purpose.

Q. How many were actually employed as nurses and how many reliefs were they constituted into?

A. On August 1 there were 71 nurses.

Q. How many patients?

A. Three hundred and twenty-six in the hospital at that time. Doubtless, although I have no record of it, there were special cases in which I had accepted the proffered services of some friend to come into the ward and take care of certain of his friends there. I never kept any record of those things, because I had no authority for doing so.

Q. Please state whether or not the number of nurses were sufficient.

A. They were not.

Q. What was the character of the diseases at that time?

A. August 1 the proportion of typhoid fever in the hospital had greatly increased.

Q. What proportion at that time?

A. I can't tell you. At that time I hadn't kept a record of the number of typhoid patients.

Q. Did you subsequently?

A. I did after the 23d of August. On the 24th of August I had 23; but I had 40 and 50—I had as high as 100—cases of typhoid fever there, and it was along through after the 1st of August.

Q. Was 100 cases of typhoid fever the highest number you had in the hospital at any one time?

A. I can't remember; I think about 100 cases of typhoid fever.

Q. Was there any doubt about the diagnosis?

A. Not the slightest.

Q. Do you suppose that any of those whose diseases were diagnosed as not typhoid fever, were, from any subsequent developments?

A. Yes, occasionally; in one instance I recall of being present at a hospital and seeing them bring in a man there from one of the other wards to the typhoid ward, and made inquiry and found it was a case that had been several days in the malarial fever ward, and they had finally decided, after all, it was a typhoid case.

Q. Did you endeavor, as far as possible, to classify the cases—to put them in separate wards?

A. Yes; we had a typhoid ward.

Q. How did you succeed in doing that?

A. Generally very well; personally, I have no knowledge of but this one case.

Q. What means of disinfection of the excrement did you have there, and how well was it done?

A. I think it was very well done. We had an ample supply of agate ironware bedpans, and I had prepared two barrels of bichloride of mercury solution, just outside the tents, in the rear of these wards; these bedpans were constantly kept on a little board shelf, just underneath the guy ropes, with solution in them. They were put under the patient.

Q. Outside?

A. Outside, and that solution was kept constantly in the bedpans, and when they were used they were carried immediately out to a sink which was situated to the rear of the typhoid patients, and well away—it was 150 paces from any other ward—and the sinks were dug as deep as they could be, although you couldn't get down very deep without striking water. We had some barrels of bichloride solution there, and the bedpan was rinsed out with that two or three times over and carried back and more bichloride put into it; sat all the while with bichloride in it. Lime was sprinkled all around this sink constantly on the ground and quantities of it put in there, and I don't believe that there was any trouble from that source.

Q. Did you have plenty of lime to use that time?

A. We did finally have all we wanted to use. In the early part of the administration there was not enough. One great difficulty we encountered with those sinks, their being filled with water once they never would empty, so called, and my method of disposal of them was to cut down a little bit back from the edge—cut down perhaps a foot—and throw dirt into the sink, then lay some four-foot wood we had for fire—bridge the sink right over, throw on a little straw from the corral and some lime and earth, and build a mound right up over it. I opened it just for the purpose of discovering what had become of that water in a sink I knew to be three weeks old; still full of water at the end of three weeks. The remarkable thing to me was that our hospital lay upon ground sloping about like this [indicating]; the typhoid ward was up on the right, and the sinks were still farther back; those sinks up there highest filled with water, always contained more or less of water; sinks right down almost in the swail, for all the rest of the wards were always dry.

Q. Where did you put the excreta from the other wards?

A. Right down into this other sink upon the left.

Q. What was the general police attendance around the hospitals—the grounds?

A. I think that our policing of our camp proper was very good—my judgment—and I have reports that were made by various officers that inspected the camp at various times, and that was, in substance, their report—that the interior of our ground, our tents, was good; but our force was entirely inadequate to take care of the sick, let alone the policing, and we couldn't go out to our sinks, and outside the sinks in the vicinity of our camp, and pick up papers, take care of excreta that was dropped there, as we ought to have done, and wanted to do—simply couldn't do it.

Q. Did you have an increased force in proportion to your increase of patients from this time when you had 300 patients up to 580?

A. Yes, we did. We received an increase of force, but they were volunteers that were sent over on an arrangement with the colonel of the regiment and myself, or by the commanding officer of the hospital offener; and while they did very well for their own sick, they were very unsatisfactory as nurses.

Q. Weren't you entitled, under the regulations, to have a large detail?

A. I understand not.

Q. How many men from a regiment?

A. Thirty men.

Q. How many regiments did you have?

A. Eight regiments.

Q. Ought to have been 240 men?

A. But the balance of the number were distributed to other places as orderlies; at the regiments, themselves. Had an orderly at each brigade quarter and the ambulance corps, which consisted of a larger force than the hospital corps.

Q. Did you have any female nurses at the hospital during your stay there?

A. No.

Q. What was the character of these men you had as nurses?

A. Upon the whole they were bad. I had frequently been told by line officers that those who had the matter in hand in the regiment—commanding officers of the regiment or commanders of companies—who selected these men, took the opportunity to rid themselves of the worst material that they had in their regiment or company, and from the character of the men we received generally, I am prepared to believe the statement.

Q. Please state how much difficulty you had with these men as to their habits, if any.

A. Had a great deal of difficulty; many of them drank, and they were very unreliable; they were not trustworthy, and we constantly had occasion to shift men in the wards as nurses into the corral to skin a mule, as wagon driver. There were very few, not 3 per cent of the men that were sent to us were at all adapted for the purpose for which they were sent.

Q. What was the result of such nurses upon the patients?

A. Made it absolutely impossible for the medical officers to take care of the sick as they should be.

Q. How often did you visit the hospital?

A. Daily, oftener; sometimes I was there twice or three times a day.

Q. By visiting the hospital, did you go through the wards?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were the wards for cleanliness?

A. Well, generally good; I think they were generally good; of course, one could see very readily that the delicate hand of a woman was not there, that it was coarse men that did the best they could, perhaps, under the circumstances.

Q. Did you notice any bedpans lying around unemptied?

A. Occasionally those things would be done. You could rarely go into a ward of typhoid fever or diarrhea, where there were 40 or 50 patients in the ward, that you would not see a bedpan that had been used. Frequently you would see three or four or half a dozen men on bedpans while you were there, and sometimes, I have no doubt, that there was some neglect in the matter of emptying bedpans as soon as they ought to have been emptied. I heard some complaint in that direction, but I don't believe there was any occasion for serious complaint.

Q. What instructions, if any, did you give your medical officers; that is, any formal instructions?

A. I think orders were issued from my office, some general orders, with respect to the care of the sick, but more frequently orders were given informally. Some officer would call upon me to know what to do in certain circumstances. All orders that were issued from higher authority were forwarded to my office, so far as I know.

Q. How far were your quarters from the hospital?

A. For about twelve days they were in the neighborhood of 300 yards. After that time I was something like a mile or a mile and a half distant.

Q. What complaints of neglect from patients or friends of patients or comrades of patients did you receive during your charge to the time of your discharge at the hospital—complaints of neglect or cruel treatment, want of food, medicines, etc.?

A. I think the complaints that we heard most were complaints that arose in the measles ward—in the measles camp, as we called it. It was situated on the left or

opposite the camp from the typhoid and was a large ward; we had 150, 160, or 170 cases of measles there at a time, and they were very unhappy; they were isolated, kept apart from the regiment, generally sick four or five days and then were shut in there for a week or ten days, a fortnight longer before they were considered safe to return to their regiments, and it became a camp of malcontents from the outset. The first time I ever went there they were up in arms, so to speak; and I have seen this thing occur—have known it to occur and have investigated several times: A dozen or 15 or 20 or even more would get together and put up a job on their attendant or upon the doctor, if he happened to do something that displeased them, and some one would come in and one fellow would say, "Well, I didn't have any breakfast this morning." "How did that happen?" "Well, they didn't bring it to me." "Did you have any?" "No." "Did you have any?" "No." Ask 15 or 20, and they would all swear positively they didn't have a single thing to eat. I never knew a single instance that that thing occurred that I couldn't find some man in the ward with them who would say, "That is all a lie; the fellows have had their breakfast, just the same as I had mine. I had mine, and they had theirs; but they have put up a job on that doctor or that orderly—something he did that displeased them. They are going to get him into trouble."

It resulted in my requiring the commissary to make such examination and inspection himself of the issue of the meals of that ward that he was prepared to assure the commanding officer that those men had their meals, and he did it, and reported to me that there never was a single instance from that time on in which he didn't know that those men were fed and complaint frequently be heard. I went down there through that ward myself time and time again; I tried to go there every day, and would generally, now and then, find 3 or 4, 4 or 5 men, one who would swear he didn't have any breakfast, and I made it an invariable rule to investigate the thing on the spot, and it always resulted in showing that that man had falsified; wasn't a word of truth in it, or that he didn't call a glass of milk breakfast, or a bowl of Mellin's food breakfast, anything of that kind breakfast; since he didn't have beefsteak and potatoes, or bread and potatoes, or something of that kind, he didn't have anything to eat. I frequently would say: "Didn't you have milk?" "Oh, yes; had some milk." "What is that; isn't that food?" "No;" didn't call that food.

Q. Was there considerable complaint among the typhoid patients, when they were convalescing, in regard to food?

A. I heard no complaints of food after we started our diet kitchen; I don't believe there was a single man that suffered a moment for food; there were a few days after that when we couldn't get fresh milk; either our train would be off the track or some other train would be off the track, and the milk didn't get there or soured in a few hours; then those men would have to take beef extract and malted milk; some of those things. Help was there and material was there, and I am sure the disposition was to see that every man got it, and I don't think a single man suffered, although complaints were heard now and then.

Q. What complaints of neglect by nurses was called to your attention, if any; nurses or physicians, either neglect or cruelty?

A. I recall Colonel Chandler, of the First Arkansas, coming to me one morning when I was at the hospital—I had asked him to call my attention to any neglect of his men—and said to me that he had a complaint to make, and he made complaint that certain of his men in the measles ward hadn't had any breakfast, and he believed it. I went down there and saw the men with him, and they insisted they didn't have any breakfast of any sort, and Colonel Chandler went home. I called the commander of the hospital down there, and he declared that he himself saw those men have milk that morning, and there were several others I can't recall.

Q. What officer was that?

A. Commander of the hospital, Major Bradbury. On another occasion, along at the last, he made a formal complaint to me, in which he stated that he regretted to complain of neglect of one of his sick men; he also stated in this complaint that he was particularly sorry to do so, since the men who neglected the sick man, and the surgeon who had neglected the sick man, were all of his own regiment. They happened to be on duty at the hospital when this thing occurred. I immediately referred the paper to the commanding officer of the hospital, with the request that the facts be sought after in the matter, and it developed the fact that the nurse who was in charge of a certain patient left with proper authority his post, and another nurse was put in his place during the absence of the surgeon—that is, between the visits of the surgeon—and that he neglected to tell the nurse who relieved him just how the medicine was to be given, and the result was the man went some six or eight hours without medicine. It was reported that the nature of the case was such that no especial harm could have arisen from that neglect, or did arise from it, and the charges were voluntarily withdrawn by the colonel when the facts were made known to him. In fact, they were withdrawn before they were found out: that is, he investigated the thing himself before the facts were reached.

Q. Was Colonel Chandler satisfied with the explanation?

A. I don't think he was. Colonel Chandler seemed from the very outset determined to break up the division-hospital system, and he pursued from beginning to end that course. He was a shrewd, sagacious fellow, always responded promptly to requests I made of him for help and assistance in any way; but if one of his men asserted he hadn't been fed properly or he hadn't been given proper treatment, by himself or by a comrade, no amount of evidence to the contrary by a reputable physician or a reputable nurse or anybody else would convince him to the contrary. He believed everything he heard against us and did not believe anything in favor. That was true of some others.

Q. How about the supply of sheets, pillowcases, and towels?

A. We had less sheets than we had patients, and we couldn't get sheets—didn't get sheets.

Q. Did you requisition for them?

A. We made requisition for them time and time again. Records show, however, they were not furnished us.

Q. What reason was given?

A. That sheets were not a proper part of the equipment of a field division hospital. Those things were not to be supplied to divisions.

Q. How many sheets did you have and where did you procure them?

A. I think the sheets that we had, up to the very last, came from the societies. I haven't any means of knowing right here where they came from, but I am very sure they were given to us by the Red Cross Society. I find here [referring to a paper] on August 8 that we had on hand 415 cots. We had 363 pillows, 450 blankets, 500 sheets. On this date, August 8, we asked for 200 more sheets and received none. This is a copy of the requisition made on August 8. We state that we had 415 cots on hand and we asked for 100 and received 100. We had 366 pillows and asked for 200 more and received none. We had 459 blankets, asked for 75 more, and got none. We had 500 sheets, asked for 200 more, and received none. We had 90 dozen towels, asked for 50 more, and we got 50. We asked for some boilers for boiling our water—asked for 12—and we got none. We asked for 300 nightshirts; we had 300 on hand; had 460 patients on that day, and we got 180.

Q. Did you subsequently get any of those things?

A. I think we did; yes.

Q. Where was your laundering done?

A. Done in Chattanooga.

Q. How prompt; how well?

A. Generally pretty well done, and generally pretty promptly done. We had, of course, some difficulty. The clothing from the typhoid wards—it came chiefly from there. We gave our sheets and pillows and best beds to the sickest patients as far as we could. People who had slight diarrhea and malarial fever often lay upon their cots with blankets—no sheets or pillows—in their clothing. The sick with measles all remained in their clothing with a very few exceptions.

Q. What effect did that have upon the comfort and recovery of the patients?

A. No doubt they would have been more comfortable if they had had night-shirts and pajamas in sufficient quantity, and sheets and pillows. Then their clothing could have been washed and properly cleansed.

Q. How many sheets for a patient, considering the diseases with which they were afflicted, ought you to have, about?

A. We certainly should have had five sheets for a patient.

Q. Was there a great deal of soiling of sheets by evacuations?

A. A great deal, particularly in the typhoid ward.

Q. And soiling of blankets, as well?

A. Yes; that was somewhat done, but not to so large a degree, because such patients as were likely to soil clothing in that way were put into beds with sheets.

Q. Did you have sufficient sheets for the typhoid patients?

A. Yes; I think they all had sheets; I know they did.

Q. What means of disinfecting sheets before they went to the laundry were used?

A. We had some barrels at the rear of the typhoid ward of strong bichloride solution, and all the laundry went into that; and such clothing as old trousers and shoes—such things as were worn out—we condemned and burned them up.

Q. Was this clothing in the typhoid ward wrung out in any way?

A. It was all put into this bichloride solution, and then piled up on a bench and folded up and went to the laundry; it drained what it could.

Q. Did you know from observation or otherwise of any medical officer or medical attendant being under the influence of liquor while on duty?

A. Never.

Q. Who was the executive officer of the hospital during your connection?

A. Dr. Samuel D. Hubbard was the executive officer during the entire time.

Q. What position did Major Bradbury have?

A. He was commander of the hospital.

Q. What were the differences in the duties of the commander of the hospital and the executive officer?

A. The executive officer is, as his name or title would indicate, the business end of the hospital.

Q. Who is?

A. The executive officer.

Q. That was whom?

A. Major Hubbard. He had charge of the office and the clerks; he had all of the paper work excepting the signing of papers; he made out all the requisitions; made out all receipts, all invoices; made out all reports, or saw it done, under his direction, by clerks, or he himself did it. If they required the signature of a commanding officer, he took them to the commanding officer for his signature.

Q. Did he have the assigning of medical officers to the different wards?

A. That is done by Major Bradbury.

Q. And the nurses also?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. From what regiment was Major Bradbury?

A. First Maine.

Q. What regiment was Major Hubbard?

A. From the Ninth New York.

Q. We have had a great deal of testimony in regard to Major Hubbard, of the Ninth New York. What can you say of him as an officer and a man?

A. Major Hubbard was a very competent, capable officer. I was cognizant of a good many of his faults, but after looking the entire division over time and time again, and after having consulted with the commanding officer of the hospital and Colonel Hoff, we invariably reached the conclusion there wasn't another single man in that whole division that could do Hubbard's work. He was the most capable fellow and the most hard worked man of that whole division, without any question at all; but he was irritable and just such a man as we all know, who is always kicking and howling and swearing and tearing about the cussedness of things animate and inanimate. At the same time he always performed his duties. He did them well, generally correctly, but never without a howl about it; but we learned in a little while to know that his howl was perfectly innocent and didn't mean anything at all. He seemed to take special pride, apparently, in his groanings, salutations, and his general deportment; but he was, nevertheless, an indispensable man in that hospital, in my judgment.

Q. What about his profanity to patients and to others?

A. I never heard him use any profanity to a patient, nor I never heard him use profanity to an orderly or a nurse. Perhaps he wouldn't be as likely to do it. I wouldn't be at all surprised if he did it in my absence. He certainly wouldn't do it in my presence, I am sure. He never gave me, except perhaps on two occasions, any exhibition of that irritability, but I heard it from so many sources that I have no doubt it existed.

Q. Did you have any complaints, formal or otherwise, as to his ill treatment of patients under his charge?

A. No, sir; I did hear complaints; I had one formal complaint of his ill treatment of brother officers.

Q. But no complaint from a patient or nurses of patients or comrades of patients as to his ill treatment or neglect?

A. I think that from some friends of patients, who went there to the hospital for one purpose or another—they claimed that his ungentlemanly behavior, his irritability, was such they felt insulted when they came away.

Q. Did you have any contract surgeons there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time did they come?

A. They came after August 1; along the first and second week, I should say, in August, they began to arrive.

Q. How many did you have, and were they an addition to your regular force, or did they take the place of your regular force?

A. They were in addition—not wholly; some men were detailed away from the division—they remained in addition to the force.

Q. How many patients in the typhoid ward was one physician, at any time, required to take charge of, prescribe for?

A. I can't tell you as to that. I think that some portion of the time that one physician had entire charge of the typhoid ward, but the number got up to something like 60, and then two were put onto that ward. They had some additional duties.

Q. Did they have any relief, or were they liable to be called at any time?

A. There were two on duty during the day, and then there was one surgeon for the entire hospital during the night; had one man for night work.

Q. How did you divide the reliefs of nurses?

A. Into reliefs of about equal parts.

Q. How many reliefs per day?

A. Three per day.

Q. What have you got to say in regard to the contract surgeons as to efficiency?

A. They were generally pretty good men. There was only one man that I considered to be even poor. The rest of them were very good. There is this to be said about the personnel of the medical staff, at the hospital, that they were constantly being changed—constantly being changed; up to about the 16th day of July, the surgeons at the hospitals were regimental surgeons detached and sent there; about that time major brigade surgeons began to arrive, commissioned by the President, and most of them were men who were only down there to be assigned to the Sixth Army Corps, but the Sixth Army Corps only existed on paper; there was no call for them and the commanding officer had already left the park when they reported to Major-General Brooke, and he sent several of them to the Second Division. They were assigned to duty at the division hospital; there were several of them who felt that they held the commission of brigade surgeons—they ought to have been sent to the brigade, and while they did, with one exception, their duties very well, they did it all the while under protest—not only a verbal protest to me and the commanding officer, but they protested to Colonel Hoff—he was responsible for their being sent there—and they wrote a protest to Washington against being assigned, with that rank, to the duties that they were assigned to. I am very sure that it was a mistake. It was unfortunate they were sent there under those circumstances; it detracted from their efficiency; they did the work very well, but they were all the time kicking, as the boys say, about their posts, and it had a demoralizing influence upon the medical corps, which was already badly enough demoralized, hard enough to keep the officers together and get them to pull together; every medical officer was criticising every other medical officer. There was one man whose name I will not mention; this man was assigned there; he was greatly offended with Colonel Hoff, and if there was any dereliction that could be found against Colonel Hoff, he was ready to complain against Colonel Hoff, take advantage of it, and the same with me, the same with anybody; that went on from the 16th, about that date, of July; that went on, as I say, up to the 1st of August. These contract surgeons began to arrive and I got orders to send these men over to the division hospital to displace these major brigade surgeons over there; so it got up to the 1st of September—I had another change of personnel; except in respect to the commanding officer and the executive officer, I had another change of officers there. They were all then contract surgeons. Hence it came about between the 11th day of June and the 8th day of September that by sickness or change of detail we had three different commanding officers at the hospital, and that the personnel, with the exception of one other officer, was entirely changed three times. Major Hubbard stayed there; he was the only one that stayed throughout the term. A man would come in there, just about get his duties learned, know where to go for things, what he could order, what he couldn't order, what authority he had, how he should use it, he would be sent somewhere, and an entirely green man would come in, and we had to break him in. What was true of the medical officers was also true of our clerical force; it was not an easy thing to make out requisitions; it was a very difficult thing to make out a monthly report, the number of sick from 1,100 to 2,700 and 2,800 per month, and that monthly report calls for an absolute detailed statement of dates and everything; dates of admission, character of disease, regiment and company, complications of the disease, and disposal—means a very complicated record; and the clerks that we selected to put into that office were changed just as the medical officers were, not by order of some person intentionally, but by accident; they fell sick or the regiment was moved; went elsewhere.

Q. In that connection you might state whether you had such a system of records so that a patient could be found at any time in any ward of the hospitals.

A. There was such a system in operation, but it never was worked out so per-

fectly, owing to one cause or another—change of officers, change of men, or incompetency, or confusion incident to the movement of such large numbers—but that every now and then there would an error occur, and I would find that the hospital would be charged under the proper report with having a certain number of patients, and that in actual count it would be 3 or 4 short or 3 or 4 long.

Q. Could the friends of a man of a certain company or regiment come there and easily find him?

A. Yes. Our hospitals were arranged so that our executive officer's office was the first building to reach—first tent to reach—and the officer was there, this executive officer that I speak of, and his clerks, who could tell immediately, by referring to his books, where that man could be found—he is in the typhoid ward, or he is in the measles ward, or First Brigade ward, Second Brigade ward, Third Brigade. If he would go up there, the steward would immediately be able to identify any person.

Q. Do you know Dr. C. P. Stapp, of Chattanooga?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about anyone visiting your hospital, on or about the 31st of August, in the interest of any newspaper?

A. No, sir. I saw published at that time what purported to be an interview, although I believe the paper did not state specifically with whom the interview was had. My recollection is that it named in the interview a surgeon, no one of that name being connected with our hospital at all. I think he went on and gave what purported to be an interview with a medical officer connected with that division, later on alluded to the name of the surgeon (no such surgeon being present), describing the condition of things that existed in the hospital.

Q. Did you know anything about anyone, this Dr. Stapp or anyone else, making a report of the condition of the hospital for the New York World?

A. I think this article was published in the World that time. I was very sure that no such person had interviewed me, and I asked my commanding officer at the hospital if any such person had interviewed him. He declared and published in the daily papers at Chattanooga a denial that anyone had interviewed him, and made the statement that no officer under him, in connection with that hospital, had had any such interview or would have made any such statement if they had been interviewed.

Q. I will read you something that this Dr. Stapp said before us. [Governor Woodbury read to the witness from typewritten copy of Dr. Stapp's testimony with reference to the condition of the floors and linen, and then asked the following question:] What have you to say, so far as you know, about whether that statement, at that time, the 31st of August, about the floors being unclean and the linen in the same condition, is true?

A. I don't think they were—not especially so. On the 31st day of August we had only 108 patients in the hospital where we had been carrying, only a few days before, 400, 500, nearly 600. I don't believe that they were bad.

Q. This was the 1st of August; what did you have there at that time?

A. About 326 patients. I don't think their bedding or clothing was very bad at that time. Of course the appearance around that typhoid ward was not the finest that could be, for the reasons that I have given. Take all the bedding out of a ward and throw it into barrels, old burned whisky barrels, that would blacken them more or less with charcoal, and you know bichloride solution darkens cotton goods, and of course they were soiled more or less with the discharges of the patients. They went into the wards, stripped the beds off; they would get the patient up, strip off his nightshirt, throw the nightshirt out under the fly or at the back of the door, right through the ward; when they got through, they would gather them up together and go out and throw them in the barrel; when they got them out of

there, they were thrown back onto this bench, always dripping wet and always more or less soiled, and it did not look tidy and neat. This was before they were laundered.

Q. This talk was when they were in use, of course. He says the floors were unclean and the linen was in the same condition. Of course he meant in the hospital?

A. I don't believe anything of the sort. If he got there early in the morning, before the work was done up, he probably found it more or less littered; if he got in there late in the afternoon, perhaps there would be more or less dirt, unavoidably so, the ground uncovered, no grass on it at all, everybody that stepped on those floors carried in more or less dirt. They were frequently swept out; the boards became stained and soiled. I don't believe they could be kept cleaner.

Q. How often were they washed?

A. Washed every day, almost; sometimes oftener than once a day—had to be. That soil was very sticky, light clay; there was some clay about it.

Q. He says here, "This hospital is very deficient in nurses, and the attendants there seem to know nothing about their business. I saw one nurse giving a patient crackers; the floors are unclean, and the linen is in the same condition, and very little attention seemed to be paid to them, as far as I could see. I saw none of the doctors with any of the patients while I was there. I am glad to say that this is the only hospital that deserves criticism." Then I said, "Ask him if he saw crackers given to the typhoid-fever patients." He says, "I saw the same thing." Dr. Conner says, "What sort of crackers?" "I don't know—just round crackers." I asked, "Do you know whether it was typhoid fever?" "I couldn't say it was typhoid, but the men were feverish, and they told me most of them in that section were typhoid-fever cases." "Did you find that all of the patients had sheets?" "Three or four had blankets." What have you got to say about feeding crackers to typhoid patients?

A. Well, it is entirely probable that patients who had had typhoid fever might be eating crackers. I don't see why crackers would not be proper diet for typhoid patients if they remained in that ward until they were convalescent; of course it depended altogether upon the nature of the case whether they would be proper, and certain it was we had crackers there; I wouldn't be surprised if some of them had them, but to say that was the diet of the patients, or to say we had nothing else to give, is perfectly ridiculous.

Q. This would seem to indicate that the nurses were incompetent here, to feed to a man who had fever an improper diet?

A. There was no doubt at all but what the character of many of those nurses was such that unless they were watched or under specific orders they might do some just as ridiculous thing as that.

Q. In answer to the request of a patient?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then he says here, "When I got there, the doctors had a meeting, and I asked Major Smith, and they said, 'We will see you in a few minutes;' we waited for some time, and we saw them going out of the other end of the lines, and we went through the tents of our own privilege. I saw a friend from Rome, and he introduced me to one of the surgeons, and I told him how we had been treated; he said he was not very much surprised. 'I understand,' I said, 'that this hospital has been severely criticised.'" Then I said, "Was Dr. Hubbard there at that time?" "No, sir; it was Major Smith; I went to Major Jenne's headquarters."

Then this question, "Just at the time you made this examination you found that some business meeting was being held?" "When I first got there, and as a consequence, the doctors were there and not in the wards." "Do you know how long the wards were left without a medical attendant?" "We were there, perhaps,

three-quarters of an hour. As soon as this business meeting was got through with they went out to the end of the line." "You did not see them in the hospital?" "No, sir." "That was about what hour?" "Between 2 and 3." "Do you know what hours they were in the habit of visiting?" "No, sir." "Perhaps it was at a time when the medical officer of the day was expecting to be looking about?" "I do not know." "You consider, then, that the conditions that you saw warranted you in stating that the hospital deserved special criticism?" "From what I saw and from what one of the majors told me." Then Dr. Conner said, "Did you see any evidence of special neglect?" "I saw several cases showing they wanted something to drink and nobody there." "How many attendants to, say, 20 patients?" "I do not know." "Was there one or two?" "In some of the tents I saw no attendant at all." "The men were left entirely to themselves?" "At that time there was no one there except the patients?" "One of the doctors admitted that the patients did not receive proper attention?" "Major Brusoe, of Buffalo, N. Y., told me so." "Do you know his other initials?" "No, sir." Then General Dodge said, "Did he have the major straps?" "Yes, sir." "He was in charge of the hospital, was he?" "No, sir; Major Smith was in charge there." "When you were talking with this gentleman, did he give you any reasons why the men were not receiving proper attention?" "He said, 'Doctor, I have nothing to say, myself, but the men have not the attention they ought to have.'" "He did not say why they did not have it?" "No, sir; I did not care to quiz him too close; that was more of an admission than anything else, as he and another gentleman and I were sitting talking together." Was Major Smith in charge?

A. No, sir; Major Bradbury was in charge at that time.

Q. What have you to say in answer to his criticisms?

A. I fail to see anything in his criticisms that really is a criticism. First, to take up the matter of the crackers, it might be entirely proper for a typhoid patient to have a cracker. The floors might be dirty, or he might have seen some soiled linen, no matter how well the patient was taken care of—typhoid patients having involuntary discharges, frequent discharges—he can step in there at any time of day and find a bed soiled. It was not the duty in that hospital—it is not the duty in any hospital I ever saw—for the surgeon to be in constant attendance—that is, to be present in the ward at all times of day and night—and he might have gone in there after the surgeon had made his rounds and found no surgeon—no surgeon there; I have seen that, and it was never a cause for complaint. He might have stepped in there quite frequently; he might do it almost any hour in the day and find, temporarily, all of the orderlies out of the ward. These were tents with walls all rolled up, in fair weather, all the way through. The orderlies quite commonly sat outside the tents, between the tents and behind and in front of the tents. Their laundry was all at the rear of the tents. They had to go to the cook house to give orders for the meals and to bring the meals, and it is not at all improbable that he may have gone into a ward—possibly several of them in succession—and found no orderlies within the ward proper, but they were at hand, and if he had made any effort or looked about he would have seen the steward in charge and the several orderlies somewhere about. I don't believe for a moment that they had all abandoned the ward.

Q. That is, they would be within easy call?

A. They would be within 15, 20, or 30 feet of the tent; within easy call, yes.

Q. The weather was warm—hot, in fact?

A. Hot.

Q. So that they naturally sat outside where they could be within hearing distance?

A. Better for them and better for the patients. The patients themselves, very

hot days, were quite generally, by choice, removed underneath the flies and onto floors in preference to remaining on the floors within the tents—cooler.

Q. What orders or arrangements were made for the protection of patients against flies?

A. We had, during the period covered by my administration at division headquarters, fly screens; I think enough for all who required them and desired them.

Q. How were they constructed?

A. Some of them were made square, about the size of a cot bed, designed to be hung up on the tent wall by tapes and to hang down over the cot. More of them were simply pieces of mosquito bar; simply cut them a certain length, put two or three safety pins into the middle of the web or piece and pin it to the tent wall. It fell down either end over the side of the cot. In many of those feverish cases, where the men themselves were able to brush away the flies if they annoyed them, a great many of them—I say this advisedly, because it was observed by myself and a great many others—the flies tormented them, and I made it a special subject of inquiry and of special orders, and with the result that many of those fellows suffering in that way preferred to have the fly bar down. It was so very warm that even a thin bar would cut off the supply of air, and they felt close and smothered. You and I, and every man who ever slept under a mosquito bar, know that to be a fact, and they wouldn't have them up. Then if a typhoid patient was delirious he couldn't be kept under this; he was tearing it down, wapsing it around; couldn't keep it up unless we had some friend or person to stay there all the while, stay right there, and such patients as that generally did have—their companies usually sent a man up to sit with that man. If he was to stay there and sit with him, it was better to take down the screen, take a fan that we had and keep the flies off.

Q. Did you have sufficient nurses so that you could supply a nurse to such patients as were in a condition that they needed a nurse constantly?

A. No, we never had that. I am speaking of our own forces; but I did what I stated before that I did, I accepted, without making any record of them and without any orders, as I understood without authority—I accepted the voluntary nurse from the man's company, regiment, and allowed him to go there and take care of his friend; and with the help that we got from those, which amounted sometimes to a hundred men a day, the very sick typhoid patients had, I think, very good attendance—unskilled, but intelligent and well disposed.

Q. Please state whether you think any of the patients in your hospital suffered from the presence of flies in their face and mouth and nose.

A. I have no doubt they did at times, but there was no great suffering. Prior to about the time I went over there they did not have fly screens enough there, and I have no doubt at all but what they did suffer, because they did not have fly screens; they did not have the extra nurses, which I got immediately after I went over there, and I think there was some suffering on that account.

Q. Please state whether or not the patient might be in such a condition that he could not keep the flies from his face, such a weakened condition, and still suffer from their presence.

A. I don't believe they ever did to any great extent; maybe a fly net was left down temporarily, or pulled down—somebody stepped away for a short time and they were allowed to remain there.

Q. That isn't quite what I asked; whether a patient might not be in that condition so he was so weak that he could not keep the flies from him and still they would cause him suffering?

A. Yes; I think so.

Q. Were the flies numerous?

A. Quite a good many flies all over the camp—good many flies.

Q. More inside the hospital than out, or less?

A. I do not think so—do not think there were more in the hospital than any other part of the camp quarters or anywhere else.

Q. How often, if at all, did your division commander visit your hospital?

A. I think that he visited that hospital once a week or oftener. I know that the latter part of the campaign he went there more than once a week, and I think it was his practice, prior to that, to go every week on Sunday.

Q. You refer to General Compton, do you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he make any recommendations or suggestions?

A. I do not know that he ever did. I think he never did.

Q. How often, if at all, did the corps commander visit your hospital?

A. I am quite sure that General Wade never went to any of those division hospitals.

Q. How often, if at all, did Colonel Hoff visit the division hospitals?

A. During the early part of the season, while I was still at corps headquarters, and during the first, say, three weeks, perhaps four weeks, after June 10, I think he must have visited those hospitals pretty nearly every day. After July 16, when I left the corps headquarters and went to the division headquarters, I do not know of his visiting the Second Division hospital for two or three weeks, and his visits were less frequent, very much less frequent, after that than they had been earlier.

Q. Did you have frequent communications with him?

A. I saw him almost daily.

Q. And talked with him in regard to the hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How often, if at all, did Colonel Hartsuff visit the division hospitals?

A. I have no knowledge of Colonel Hartsuff ever going to the hospital at all.

Q. How often, if at all, did General Brooke visit the hospitals?

A. I never had any knowledge of his going there.

Q. How often, if at all, did General Breckinridge visit the hospitals?

A. I knew of General Breckinridge being there on one occasion.

Q. After he assumed command?

A. Yes, sir; that was on August 8.

Q. Did Colonel Heidekoper, chief medical director of the Army, at any time during your stay there?

A. No, sir; I think not. I had nothing to do with the Third Corps. I think he was chief surgeon of the First Corps; Hoff of the Third Corps; Hartsuff for the Army.

Q. How many patients did you treat, or was treated, in the Second Division hospital?

A. Something over 3,000 patients.

Q. From what time?

A. From June 10 to September 8.

Q. Was it discontinued at that time?

A. Discontinued at that time.

Q. Three thousand patients?

A. Something over 3,000. I think in the neighborhood of thirty three or four hundred.

Q. How many deaths were there?

A. Forty-six deaths.

Q. Practically $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

A. Practically $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Q. Is that a great or small mortality?

A. I think that is a very, very small mortality. That is not correct. You asked

me how many in the hospital. There were about thirty three or four hundred admitted to the hospital, and there were 46 deaths in the entire division.

Q. In camp and all?

A. No; in my entire division; some of them died in the regiments.

Q. How many deaths did you have of those admitted to the hospital?

A. I have not got the report; I can not tell you. This is a report for the division, and includes the number of deaths in my division, hospital included. My recollection is, though, that there were about 36 or 38 deaths in the division hospital, and the balance were those who died in their regiments or after they were taken away.

Q. What per cent of those cases treated of the 3,300 in the hospital were diagnosed as typhoid fever?

A. I can not tell you the per cent. I supposed I had all data bearing upon that subject, but I have not; the records of the hospital would show. All that I could do would be to give an estimate.

Q. Can you tell from memory the percentage of deaths of the typhoid-fever cases?

A. I can not. It was a matter of comment that the number of deaths from typhoid fever was very, very small. We were discussing that at the hospital, and my recollection is that Major Hubbard told me that the rate of mortality was less than 2 per cent from our typhoid cases.

Q. If you had no knowledge of the Second Division hospital and were told the number of patients who were treated there, and the diseases with which they were afflicted, and the number of deaths that occurred, what would you, as an expert, say as to the treatment they received?

A. I should say it was perfectly startling, the fewness of the deaths.

Q. What would it indicate as to treatment?

A. Certainly would indicate that their treatment was good.

Q. You have stated in your evidence, and I think it is generally conceded, that those nurses were largely incompetent, and apparently could not minister—at all times, at least—properly to the wants of the patients. How can you account for the small percentage of deaths under those circumstances? Is there any way to account for it?

A. There is no way to account except to say they had the necessities, at least; they were not starved to death; they had food that was right, because they certainly did not have a great deal of medicine; they could not have been greatly neglected. I am satisfied—we had typhoid, and it was genuine typhoid, too—that the typhoid fever of a Southern climate is of a milder character than it is North; it was different from the typhoid we see here; all the Northern surgeons commented upon the features of the disease as we saw it there, and the matter of the small mortality was not only a matter of comment among ourselves, but was a matter of comment by visitors, surgeons, inspectors, and boards. We had a tabulated morbidity and mortality report, and it was a subject of comment and remark the remarkably small mortality for the number of sick.

Q. Did you have the advantage of the 60 cents per day in your hospital?

A. No, sir; did not.

Q. What did you get from the Government, except the ordinary ration or the commutation ration, in the way of food?

A. We got a little of the beef extract and malted milk, not much, from the medical department, and we got \$50 when the hospital was opened, and \$100 later on. I can not give you the exact date; I can find the receipt, if you would like to have me, but I think it was on about August 1.

Q. Did you succeed in obtaining money by commutation rations, sufficient, after a while, to buy delicacies that were needed for the sick?

A. I succeeded in getting, after a while, after my hospital had closed, a sum of money that would have bought ample supplies if I had had it to use when I had my patients.

Q. Why didn't you get it before?

A. It was not due until then. The commutation by the saving of rations is paid only on the 1st of the next succeeding month after the month in which it is saved and the month by which savings are effected. If the number of patients in the hospital is constantly and rapidly increasing, no savings can be effected or little savings can be effected.

Q. How often did you draw rations?

A. Every ten days.

Q. Couldn't you have drawn them oftener?

A. No, sir. Captain Arrasmith, in answer to my question—I having in mind what you told me in Washington in regard to that—said we might have drawn rations every day if we had wanted to. You understand with the increase of patients I wouldn't have saved enough. I received two issues of rations under those circumstances, and I never attempted to draw any more. I was told by the chief surgeon of the corps to be careful and sure to get my rations turned out by the 1st of the month, so as to make no mistake; to get my rations and be sure and get enough. They gave me a short potato draw for the first ten-day period. I knew the men for whom I drew those rations wouldn't consume them all, but I had to draw them and did draw them, because I knew before that ten-day period would expire there would be other men to eat them, and they arrived all right, and ate them all, too; and the next time I drew again for the full amount that was allowed me, knowing that while the men for whom those rations were drawn would not consume them, there would be still added numbers that would, and they did consume them up to the last period in July.

Q. They actually consumed the rations?

A. They actually consumed the rations; we hadn't them left. In the last period in July we did have enough on hand on the 1st day of August, so I did not draw any.

Q. Did you draw the money instead?

A. I drew the money instead on the 1st day of August, amounting to \$244, and used that money to pay accumulated debts; I had bought milk on my own responsibility with the expectation we would make a saving; I did it, although the regulation stated that an officer shall not do those things. I did tacitly obligate myself to pay for certain milk, if it was delivered, and it was delivered.

Q. Did you ever talk with Colonel Hoff about the shortness of the supply of milk, etc., as furnished by the Government, and ask him whether or not some means could not be devised for obtaining it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What reply did you get?

A. The reply usually was that we were to save our rations all we could, and we must urge the National Relief and Red Cross societies to furnish more, and he urged upon me the necessity of getting support from the regiments, and he constantly criticised the situation that existed in the division, which I had tried vainly to correct; that is, to go get some cooperative system in which all the regiments in the division would contribute some equitable sum.

Q. Do you know whether or not he made any effort to obtain anything for your hospital outside of the regular rations?

A. I do not know that he did, unless we accept the fact that he gave us \$50 to start with and \$100 in August as evidence that he had made some effort.

Q. Do you know whether or not he represented to the Surgeon-General the necessities of the patients under your charge and endeavored to obtain from him authority to make the necessary purchases to relieve the situation?

A. I don't know that he ever did.

Q. Did he ever tell you that he made any effort to obtain anything for you outside of what you were authorized to draw by the then existing regulations?

A. I don't know that he ever did in the way of food. I know that he did, and we did, purchase cots and some other things.

Q. Do you think of anything you would like to say in connection with this hospital besides what you have said?

A. I think I should, in justice to myself and those who were connected with the institution, refer again to the matter of requisitions, and call your attention to requisitions that were made and their disposal. Here is a special requisition [producing papers]; these are all special requisitions of July 2. Here is a special requisition of the 2d, in which we ask for some things for the kitchen—iron kettles, large tripod, and some chains, etc., none of which were on hand. It was approved by everybody who should approve. They were not on hand.

Q. How do you know they were not on hand?

A. We went to the medical purveyor, who said they were not there; he didn't have any.

Q. What annotations are made on the border?

A. "Approved by all; none on hand." The next requisition, July 4, twenty articles, it is noted on the margin, "Approved by Major Bradbury, Major Schooler, Major Hoff," and further annotation is made: "Rejected by Colonel Hartsuff because indorsement should have been made on the back."

Q. What articles were those?

A. Bandages, cloth, nitric acid, morphine, hypodermic syringe, as well as penholder, ink, brandy, pills, camphor, rum, rubber bandages, tablets, belladonna plasters. That was rejected because the requisition was not properly indorsed. It is a custom with some surgeons in the Regular Army to mark these requisitions approved and sign upon the face of the requisition. With others the indorsement was made upon the requisition upon the second fold after the paper was folded.

Q. That is where Colonel Hartsuff wanted it done?

A. Yes; where he wanted it done.

Q. How long before you got these articles, if at all, that you requisitioned for?

A. It was more than twenty-two days. That is dated on the 4th; we got the first articles on the 22d. I do not know whether these particular articles were included in that first load that we got; we got four or five mule loads on the 22d. We got nothing between the 4th and the 22d except bath tubs, which we didn't ask for, and never was any use to us.

Q. Did not use bath tubs in typhoid-fever cases?

A. Couldn't use them to any advantage; little miserable things on little small wheels about 3 inches in diameter; couldn't draw them over the rough ground; wasn't room enough in the ward between the beds; had got to lift them up on to the floor and lift them down again.

Q. How did you finally get those? By indorsing the requisition on the back?

A. We finally got it by my going—that particular requisition wasn't filled, but we kept making requisitions; that did not stop us. There was one on July 2. I will say with reference to a special requisition made for a large number of articles on the 8th, it was disapproved because the name of the hospital—Second Division, Third Corps, hospital—had been inadvertently omitted at the top of the page. I wish to say further that Major Hubbard presented this requisition in person to Colonel Hartsuff, who could have easily handed it back to him and asked him to write in the name of the hospital there, or he could have written it in himself, because he knew perfectly well what hospital it was, I think; could have been no doubt at all what hospital was meant.

Q. What did he say to Major Hubbard on that occasion when he carried the requisition in? Did he hand him back the requisition at that time?

A. He handed him back the requisition.

Q. With what remark, if any?

A. With the remark simply that "These requisitions must be made out correctly before they will secure my approval."

Q. Did he tell him wherein it was made incorrectly there?

A. He did not.

Q. Who discovered the omission?

A. He discovered it himself when he got back to the hospital.

Q. Did he go with the requisition again?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it approved at that time?

A. No, sir.

Q. What reason was given?

A. He made out then on the next day, on July 8, another requisition including these articles and some others that he wanted, which was approved by Bradbury, by Schooler, and by Hoff, and he was met with the statement that he should take that back and furnish him with an inventory of all the supplies we had on hand. He believed, as he stated, that we were drawing more supplies than we could possibly be using, and there was not any need of such an amount as we were drawing, and he wanted to know what we had on hand and he requested him to go back and make an inventory of everything there was there before he approved it.

Q. Did he do it?

A. He went back, and on July 13 he went back again, but did not go with his inventory (approved by all except Colonel Hartsuff), and he insisted upon his inventory.

Q. Why didn't he furnish the inventory?

A. It would have been impossible for him to furnish an inventory with our hospital so full of patients, as we had not a single competent clerk. We were not able to get a man into that store—into our supply store—that was capable of running it; wasn't a man in the whole outfit; we changed three or four times, tried to find some man who was capable of accounting for what was asked for. He was supposed to have a copy of the requisition so he would know what had been asked for; he was supposed to check that up when he received the goods—everything he actually received. When he issued it to this ward and that ward, and this surgeon and the other, he was supposed to give himself credit for those things; but we didn't find a man who had clerical knowledge enough to manage it, and with the large quantity of supplies we did have of the various things, he was not capable of making an inventory.

Q. Did he have enough knowledge of the supplies on hand to know whether you needed this requisition?

A. I think he knew whether we had received and had on hand whisky, quinine—I think he was capable of finding it in that store if it was there.

Q. These requisitions were made before you assumed charge of the hospital?

A. Yes.

Q. I think that you have stated that a few days after assuming charge of the hospital you had no further trouble with supplies?

A. I had less trouble.

Q. Can you say how much suffering, if any, was caused by the neglect of the approval of these requisitions, and the supply of medicines, etc., that were applied for?

A. It would be hard to compute the harm that this thing did to our medical corps. It would be quite impossible to determine how much harm arose to the

patients, how much suffering, but it was the one thing more than all else that demoralized the medical department of the Second Division of the Third Corps.

Q. Those requisitions were not filled?

A. The requisitions were not filled; the colonels of regiments, their medical officers that were not on duty at the division hospital came to believe that the division hospital was utterly helpless; that it could not do anything; that the medical officers were incompetent or indifferent, and the result was they would go up and ask for something and couldn't get it, and they would begin to curse and swear and criticise that medical officer, and then you would hear the medical officer cursing a division hospital and they would all join, until it was not a misdemeanor at all for a commanding officer of a regiment or any officer to speak to him disparagingly of the division hospital; nobody had the slightest respect for or confidence in the institution or anybody connected with it. The medical officers of the regiments were in utter disfavor; they did not believe it was the right thing at all simply because they would go there day after day for something, simply to be told they had not got it on hand, when they had made this effort and were making it every day. Furthermore, instead of simply making out one of those requisitions and sending it by an orderly, whose time is not very valuable, over to my office, and I dispatch it by another orderly, having it go on and come back in any decent order and time, the most valuable officer in the whole outfit had to take it personally and go and use all his importunities. I had to go after it myself and urge upon that officer the necessity of the approval and the immediate issue.

On the 14th another one was made, and so on up to the 16th. There was a requisition that went in on the 16th. None of these were approved. I was still at the corps headquarters. I had been ordered to the division headquarters, but had not yet actually gone over there. That was the first requisition that I approved. Colonel Hoff approved it. As I said before, Colonel Hoff had promised me if I took charge of that division he would do all he could to see that my demands were acceded to. That requisition was returned on the same little quibbling excuse like the preceding ones, and I met Colonel Hartsuff at the corps headquarters and simply called his attention to what had occurred. I said, "These are requisitions, five, six, or seven of them, that have gone in one after another, and our patients have rapidly increased in number, and you are the man who has stood in the way of our getting anything. I don't care whether those requisitions are right or wrong, I want those supplies, and if you don't see fit to approve of these then you take the consequences." He denied having refused or declined to approve them, and I had to sit down with a decided thud, too, because I could not prove my assertions at that moment that the requisition on the 16th or 17th had been returned on some quibble.

I made the assertion that it was, and Colonel Hoff knew just as well as I did, but we could not on the moment recall just what the quibble was—what the transaction was, but after he and Colonel Hoff had both gone, I went into Colonel Hoff's office myself, and asked his steward what the facts were in relation to that particular requisition. He says, "It was returned with a wrapper indorsement, and the wrapper indorsement is in this office." We found the requisition; we had the requisition, but no indorsement; I had stated to Hartsuff that there was no indorsement, but we found there was an indorsement; he had put on what we call a wrapper indorsement; I found the indorsement in Colonel Hoff's pigeonhole in his office, to my satisfaction; showed it to Colonel Hartsuff, that he did return that with the request that we send an inventory of all our property, or something to that effect, before we could get an approval.

Q. What did he say?

A. I stated to him how many patients we had in the hospital; stated to him he had not seen fit to put his approval to any requisition we had sent for thirty days. I didn't care whether the requisitions were in good form or in bad form, I pro-

posed to have the supplies and hold the man accountable for them who withheld them; and immediately the requisition was returned approved, and we got four or five mule loads on the 26th, and from that time on we had no requisitions returned with the excuse that they were not properly signed; they were all approved; we could have the earth, then, if we only would ask for it.

Q. Did you visit the Sternberg hospital at all?

A. Not after patients were admitted.

Q. Anything more in connection with your work there that you want to mention?

A. I wish to call attention further to requisitions for lumber. On the 8th day of August, when a great deal of this criticism had come out and we had a visit from General Breckinridge and a number of his staff and others, our hospital was inspected, and he told us to put in a requisition for lumber to floor all our hospital tents.

Q. How many were floored at that time?

A. About a third of them. We had previously gotten a special order to get 1,700 feet of lumber for the purpose of constructing sinks that should be closed; that was made out on that same date. We got the order to make this requisition for lumber at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the 8th day of August. At 7 o'clock that afternoon, or three hours after, that requisition was forwarded and approved and had already reached Lee's hands. With all the effort that could be brought to bear upon them, that lumber, under special order from the commander in chief of the army there in the park, that lumber was issued too late to be of any use to us whatever; the army had picked up and gone away before we got it. It was issued between the 26th and 30th of August, or nearly twenty days after it was ordered.

Q. Did you use it?

A. Piled it up on the ground; we used some portion of it. Before the lumber arrived we had begun to send out patients to the Sternberg, Leiter, and other hospitals preparatory to going.

Q. Was there any effort made to get floors for your hospital before that time?

A. Yes, sir. We were made to understand at the outset that we were running a field division hospital—a portable, transferable, light institution, and were not to have floors; but by reason of our not being able to send our seriously sick to some other hospital, as was intended, they accumulated on our hands, and it became, in fact, a general hospital. We asked for lumber for floors. When we did it, we did it through the Surgeon-General, and we got an order through him for 10,500 feet of lumber, and we got out of that 10,000 about 7,000 feet of lumber in the course of the next week or ten days. It was a fortnight before we got all of it. In the meantime our institution had grown very greatly, and it was entirely inadequate, except to put under the tents of our most seriously sick.

Q. How much suffering, if any, was caused by not having floors under the tents?

A. A good deal of discomfort and suffering, no doubt about it.

Q. Was the camp at Chickamauga, in your opinion, considering the water supply and the composition of the soil, a suitable place or not for an encampment of 150,000 men?

A. No, sir.

Q. In looking over the park before it was occupied by troops, was it, in your opinion, anything strange that it should have been selected for an encampment, from such an examination as would naturally be made by anyone visiting the locality to ascertain its suitability?

A. I certainly thought it was a remarkable thing that Chickamauga Park should have been selected for a camp of an army of that kind that season of the year. Entirely apart from the park being too small, the best use of the park, as it was,

was not made. The troops were put in there and apparently huddled up onto the smallest possible ground they could be gotten onto, and another regiment was shunted right up onto them, and all of them in the woods, contrary to the experience and judgment of military men for all time and everywhere, and it seemed absolutely impossible to get them out of the woods.

Q. Do you know who is responsible for the placing of these troops?

A. I do not.

Q. Who was responsible, in your judgment, for not bettering the sanitary condition of the camp as to police, care of sinks, and all those things which enter into a well-ordered and healthful camp—the primary responsibility, if you please, and the ultimate, just as you please to say it?

A. It certainly seems to me to rest with the authority for moving troops, whoever had authority to move those troops; he is guilty that they were not moved.

Q. In the location where they were, couldn't the sanitary condition of the troops have been improved on the grounds where they were?

A. Yes, sir; I think that the men and their immediate commanders, their lieutenants and company and regimental commanders, could have done better than they did some portion of the time, at least, in keeping the grounds well policed, and in avoiding causes of disease. But later on, when the grounds had already become contaminated, when the water supply had already been contaminated, the regimental officers, I think, were powerless in the matter; they could still make the best of the situation, but they were powerless to get away from it, and I know that it was recommended repeatedly that the regiment be moved.

Q. By whom and to whom?

A. Well, the instance I have in mind, prior to July 16—I think it was about July 13 or 14, somewhere along there—may have been as early as the 1st of July. I examined into the condition of the First Mississippi Regiment, of which complaint had been made, and did so at the instance of General Wade himself. The complainant in that particular instance was the inspector-general, Baldwin.

Q. Inspector-general of what?

A. Of the corps. He reported there was a bad odor proceeding from the First Mississippi; the sinks were in bad shape, the ground was in nasty shape, the tents, and everything else, which was true. General Wade asked me to go down there and see what I would recommend, and I recommended the regiment should be moved entirely off that ground. They were hedged in by regiments on either side, and there was no ground for their sinks. He asked me to go with Major Almy and select a suitable location. I went and picked out three sites in an open field and advised that the Mississippi be moved to one or the other of those sites. They did not move for—I went away from headquarters and they remained a long time after I went away from the corps headquarters; and when they did move, they moved right off down into a swamp, into a swail; did not accept any of those places that had been selected, and the morbidity increased rapidly here, and they were at once ordered to change their site again, and they did, into an open field.

Q. Did these other two regiments move?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were they ordered to move?

A. I think they were. I was informed that they were ordered to move.

Q. Was it the custom to obey orders there given by the corps commander?

A. I do not know about that; I obeyed them—tried to, certainly. They did not move them; did not move them for six weeks after that.

Q. What was your observation as to the closeness of touch, if you please to call it that, that the commanding general of the corps had with the various organizations?

A. It did not seem to me that the touch was very close; it seemed to me that it

became apparent quite early in the campaign that few of those troops, if any, ever would get to the front, and that the commanding generals of the Army wished to be at the front, and that is where their interests were.

Q. Please state whether or not, during the reviews that were ordered there, most of your medical staff were in the review at any time.

A. I think not.

Q. Please state whether you know of any neglect of patients that occurred on account of the absence of medical officers on reviews, or nurses.

A. I had no knowledge of any neglect of the sick. The order was a general order which called them out—directed that all medical officers should go, that all my ambulances should go, but they did not all go; they remained at home with my consent; I do not think that half of them went. I believe that none of the medical officers—perhaps there was one of the medical officers who did go to that review.

Q. But the order was issued for them all to go?

A. The order was issued for them all to go.

Q. What time was that hospital discontinued?

A. It was closed on the 8th day of September.

Q. Did you remain until it was closed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. I remained in the park still another week—eight days. From there I went to Fortress Monroe.

Q. And remained there how long?

A. I arrived there on the 17th and remained until the 29th.

Q. Where have you been since?

A. I reached home on the 3d day of October and have been at home since.

Q. You are still in the service?

A. Yes, sir.

Maj. JAMES M. JENNE, recalled.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Please state if you had seen service in the National Guard before you went into the United States service.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What?

A. I occupied the position of assistant surgeon and surgeon of the First Regiment of our National Guard.

Q. In all, how many years?

A. And as brigade surgeon and surgeon-general, about eight or nine years.

Q. Surgeon-general of the State?

A. Surgeon-general of the State.

Q. Did you resign that position to accept the position in the United States Army?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you occupy any position in any educational institution of Vermont?

A. Yes, sir; I was professor of materia medica and therapeutics and also clinical medicine in the University of Vermont.

Q. Do you know Dr. Milo B. Ward, brigade surgeon, Camp Thomas?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What do you know in regard to his assignment to duty and the duties that he performed while at Camp Thomas?

A. He was commissioned as major brigade surgeon by the President and reported to the division hospital about July 12, before I had any connection with the Sec-

ond Division, Third Corps. My recollection is that he remained on duty at that hospital just one month. I saw him there from time to time while I was still at the corps headquarters, and after I became division surgeon I saw him oftener and came to know him intimately.

Q. Please state somewhat in regard to his age and characteristics.

A. He was an old man of exceedingly nervous temperament, exceedingly sensitive, very sentimental; he would get into a rage and into a pet or panic over very slight matters. I recall his losing a horse that he thought a great deal of, one that he had bought since he was there in the park, and only had it a few weeks; he was seen to weep. He mourned about it and talked about it with his friends as though he had lost a member of his family, and all that sort of thing. If he had any complaint to make about any matter he would invariably get into a great state of excitement over it.

Q. Please state whether or not he was satisfied with his work there.

A. He was very much dissatisfied; he felt that he was improperly assigned to duty at the hospital, since he had a brigade surgeon's commission, and he cherished a very bitter sentiment toward Colonel Hoff, by whose advice he was assigned to duty at the hospital. I recall his making the statement to me one time that he would some day get even with Hoff for insulting him, and he told me something of the conversation that he had with Hoff. It was in effect that Hoff would not recognize in his age and his rich experience, as he thought it had been, that his duties were not proper duties for him to perform; that Hoff looked upon him as he looked upon any other surgeon, and insisted that he should be governed by the same rules and orders. He said that Hoff insisted that he was properly assigned to duty there, and he must do the duties he was given to do.

Q. How well did he perform his duties?

A. In the main he did his duties well while he was in the ward, but he was feeble and ill a good deal of the time. He would take a day or a part of a day off; that is, he would ask for relief for a day or part of a day frequently. I think he was off from camp more than any other physician in my division.

Q. I have here the New York Herald of November 8, of what purports to be the testimony of Dr. Milo K. Ward (probably means Milo B. Ward), of Kansas City. He says, "The hours of duty were supposed to be from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. In this way the patients were without medical attendance during the night." What have you got to say in regard to that, what means of medical attendance had they during the night?

A. That is a mistake; there was one surgeon for the greater portion of the time—I think the entire time which I acted as division surgeon there was one medical officer on duty all night. He was on duty all night, visited the wards from time to time as occasion demanded, as the needs of the patients required.

Q. What do you know about the practice of the typhoid patients spitting on the ground while you were division surgeon?

A. I do not think that it was generally practiced. I remember very distinctly of giving specific orders and seeing to it that they were complied with, that the tomato cans should be collected from the kitchens, about the hospital, and I also saved some from the kitchen of my own division headquarters, which were used as cuspidors in all wards. I will not undertake to say that there was always a cuspidor under or at every cot, but they were generally provided with those quart tomato cans or meat cans, or whatever cans we could get hold of for that purpose.

Q. Did you have other cuspidors than those?

A. No, sir.

Q. Dr. Ward says further that "the next reason is that the man in charge of the hospital, the division surgeon, very seldom visited the hospital or paid any attention to it. His name was Jenne." What have you got to say in regard to that statement?

A. I say that that is absolutely false. I visited that hospital daily; I do not believe that I missed three days in the entire time I was there, and then when other pressing duties called me elsewhere; and there were few days that I did not visit it twice a day. I believe that I spent certainly one-fourth of my time at the hospital.

Q. Here is another on the same line: "Jenne left everything with the men in the hospital." (Of course, you answered that in what you have said now.) Was there a Major Smith there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was his rank?

A. Major, brigade surgeon.

Q. Do you remember where he was from and what his name was?

A. George A. Smith; I think that he was a St. Louis man.

Q. What time did he report for duty there? How long did he serve?

A. I think that he came there within a few days after Ward did; he must have been there a little before Ward; I don't remember.

Q. How well satisfied was he with his duties, and how well did he perform them?

A. I think Major Smith was a very conscientious, hard-working man, and while he was in charge, as he was at one time, of the typhoid-fever work, he did excellent work.

About the 3d of August, on account of Major Bradbury's being obliged to go home with typhoid fever, Major Smith was appointed acting commander of the hospital. He, like Ward and like the other major brigade surgeons, was not pleased with his assignment, but Smith seemed disposed to accept the situation—do the best he could with whatever duties were put upon him. As acting commander of the hospital for a time; finally he was appointed as commander, on account of Major Bradbury's continued absence. He did very well, considering the fact that he was wholly unfamiliar with the paper work. He was a splendid physician, but he knew nothing about the executive side of the hospital; but he was the best man I had that was available. That was one of the reasons why Major Hubbard was retained, because he had been there during the entire administration and was familiar with work.

Q. This Major Smith took Bradbury's place?

A. Took Bradbury's place.

Q. What do you know, if anything, of any communication that Major Smith made to the brigade commander, General Compton, through you or otherwise, that you had any conversation with him about?

A. He tendered his resignation and accompanied it with a statement of his grievances, relating chiefly to the matter of his being assigned to duty in the wards of a hospital when he had a commission as brigade surgeon; and it is my recollection that I held that in my office until I had a conference with him and advised him against it.

Q. Advised him to withdraw it?

A. Advised him to withdraw it, and with the statement that we could very illly afford to spare his services with the other physicians who proposed to resign; that we needed them; and it was not impossible that later on there would be brigades to which they could be assigned, which there was not then, in the field—all the brigades were filled.

Q. What reply did he make to that?

A. My impression is that the communication went on; it is my belief that his communication went on; that it was not held up; that he telegraphed to the Surgeon-General at Washington, or to some friend at Washington, to hold up his resignation, and it never came.

Q. That he requested that it be held up?

A. Yes; it is my recollection that he telegraphed to this friend or to the Surgeon-General or to somebody in Washington, stating that he had changed his mind and that he wished to withdraw that resignation, and it was not accepted.

Q. Do you know of any other communication of his that you requested him to withdraw?

A. I have an indistinct recollection of a communication forwarded to my office, whether to me or to some other person addressed. I have no recollection, that I now remember, whether it was sent forward or retained, but I had a conversation with Major Smith about it and held it subject to his direction in the matter.

Q. Did you have any personal difficulty with Dr. Ward or Dr. Smith?

A. I had no trouble with Dr. Smith at all. I think that I gave offense to Dr. Ward on one occasion because I found that his influence at the hospital was demoralizing to its good interest. He was discussing the matter of his improper assignment. There were other men there who were similarly assigned, precisely the same commissions, and he was holding indignation meetings every now and then, and I said to him on one occasion that I thought it was wrong for him to do so; that the sick were there, we had them to care for, and we must do the very best we possibly could with what means we had at hand; that I had nothing to do with giving him a commission and nothing to do with assigning him to duty; that he was one of the instruments that was given me to perform certain work and the work must be done, and I hoped that he would do it cheerfully or go away; and I am very confident that he was offended with that; I am sure he took offense at it.

Q. How much, if any, criticism of the condition of affairs at the hospital as to food, etc., did Dr. Ward ever make to you?

A. None whatever: I recall no instance, and I am very positive that no formal complaint was ever made or reached me from Major Ward.

Q. You say "formal complaint"?

A. Nothing that I could take any notice of, either verbally or by writing or otherwise.

Q. Relative to Dr. Smith, what can you say about his making any complaints?

A. Dr. Smith frequently complained of the difficulties he encountered in getting supplies, and was many a time very much discouraged and disposed to be severe in his criticisms.

Q. Do you think of anything else you would like to add in connection with what those two men said, or anything else you omitted to say the other day?

Dr. Ward says he knew of several cases where patients were allowed to lie out on the ground a whole day, and also during the night, before being taken to the hospital. Do you know of such cases, or were such cases reported to you?

A. No, sir; no such report and no such thing was brought to my attention. I had no knowledge of it.

Q. Do you recollect Major Smith's attitude in regard to the communication after your conversation with him?

A. It is my recollection that he had gotten over his pet when I had the conversation with him, and he instructed me to hold it or return it to him. I can not say whether I did hold it or whether it was returned to him. If I did hold it, it is still in my possession, among my papers, and I will furnish it to the board. I believe that communication was addressed to me; I think there was one. Major Ward was the chairman of a board appointed by General Compton to investigate the condition of the Second Division hospital, and they convened at the hospital and examined numerous witnesses—great numbers of privates, and notably from the Ninth New York and Second Arkansas regiments, among whom a great prejudice existed toward the division hospital. Some of the surgeons, who had been connected with the hospital observed and commented upon the fact that Major Bradbury, who was in charge of the hospital

when these alleged abuses occurred, was not called as a witness. I personally requested Major Ward to call Major Bradbury as a witness, and he replied that they had had Major Hubbard, who was the executive officer during Bradbury's administration, and Major Smith, who was commanding officer at the hospital at the time the investigation was made, had been called as a witness, and that he thought that was sufficient. I positively know that when I was called as a witness Major Ward, on two or three occasions, when I made statements as to what had or had not occurred in the hospital, corrected me, as he thought, and contradicted statements that I made; that he got up and left his seat and I was stopped; that is, he didn't allow me to go on and testify; did not ask me any further questions, but stopped when he saw that I was going to make a statement which was counter to his own belief and against his own observation, as he claimed. I was not allowed to go on.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, U. S. ARMY,
CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, GA.,
Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 14, 1898.

JOHN VAN R. HOFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Surgeon,
Third Corps, Camp George H. Thomas.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal orders of even date, I have the honor to report the result of inspection of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, U. S. Army, in the following details:

Grounds.—Are situate upon a gentle incline, with the pitch to the northwest, the right of the line resting near the summit, the left near the base; a small brook passes near the base; the soil of loose loam, with a substrata of shale cropping out in various places, and sheltered by a light forest, but with little undergrowth.

Drainage.—There is no established system. Surface water and surface sewage finds its course to the small brook, overflow of any of company kitchens, company and battalion and regimental sinks passing toward quarters, the latter being upon lower level.

The original company-kitchen sinks, situated within 30 to 40 feet of the rear of the kitchen, have now been abandoned and filled with earth and new ones constructed at a safe distance to the rear.

Surface water from the elevation, however, during and after severe storms, flows into, and in some instances have filled to overflowing, these sinks, as well as others to the rear, and continued on toward quarters.

It is suggested that dikes or ditches be constructed, of proper size, V-shaped, with the apex above at a distance equal to twice the width of the sink with the arms extending to embrace the length and to continue below to conduct the water away.

Nearly all sinks were observed filled with water from the recent rains. Two kitchen sinks were free of refuse of kitchen. In only one instance had fresh earth been thrown upon them since the rains.

Garbage and refuse.—Has been deposited near the right of the line in too close proximity to this and other organizations.

Water supply.—Was not particularly investigated—not at all as to its source or as to possible sources of its contamination. Its quality, from ocular inspection alone, seemed good, and it was reported by the brigade surgeons as plentiful. However, some are purchasing water from a spring from a distance, the character of which is stated to be excellent.

Clothing.—No inspection of clothing or uniforms was made.

Tents, streets, and quarters.—Camp policing generally good. The refuse, however, was often not sufficiently far removed from quarters.

Tents, bedding, and clothing in quarters show a lack of intelligent effort to keep them dry and clean.

Food.—No personal inspection was made. Inquiry was made of the brigade and regimental medical officers and answer returned that it was regulation in quantity and kind, but generally indifferently prepared.

Sutlers and others were observed in camp, and soldiers were observed lunching at these carts. Inspection was made in two instances of their wares, and they were found to consist of fresh milk, bread, cakes and pastries, fresh vegetables, eggs, ice, ice water, and fresh and preserved fruits. All were, so far as could be determined, of a wholesome kind and character.

Regimental hospitals of this organization have one dispensary tent and one or more hospital tents; the First Maine and Fifty-second Iowa each a No. 1 medical United States army chest and the former a surgical chest.

The First Mississippi had neither, but, having drawn medical supplies from the Second Division hospital, had improvised a cabinet.

Sick.—Were found in each regimental hospital, respectively, as follows: First Maine, 1 private returned from division hospital still unfit for duty, 3 reported "sick in quarters."

Fifty-second Iowa, two cases—measles, (isolated)—said to have reported at division hospital, and who were discharged from there and returned to their quarters on the 13th instant. They were unattended by orderly on their return from division hospital, and simply stated that they were discharged from the hospital. Captain and Assistant Surgeon Van Buren Knott certifies that they were still recuperating when they returned.

One regimental officer, the chaplain, several days disabled from performing duty, declines to be taken to the hospital or to be treated by the surgeon of the regiment.

First Mississippi: Twelve cases malarial fever, 1 case tonsillitis, 1 dysentery.

The medical officers of the organizations, while not positively refusing to send their sick to the division hospital in compliance with orders to do so, practically rendered the order inoperative by reporting the sick as sick in quarters.

Each regiment has one surgeon and two assistant surgeons, one steward, two acting stewards, except the First Mississippi, which has one less acting steward. Some of the officers have been detailed and reported to division hospitals. Privates of the hospital corps had in no instance been transferred, but one or more had been on duty at the regimental hospital. The statement was made by a medical officer of each regiment, and verified by the respective adjutants or commanding officers, that orders for details of hospital corps had been received, and that a list of such details of officers and men was promptly made, but no order for these transfers had been received. Certain complaints were heard of alleged neglect on part of officers and attendants at second division hospital by soldiers, particularly Hewett, Williams, Lubbauch, Flourney, and Bushman, as respects attendance, food, and care, but from inquiry and investigation no satisfactory evidence was furnished of willful neglect of duty or violation of orders, but an apparent one growing out of the incomplete state of the medical or sanitary corps, in organization firstly, and secondly from desire of the sick to remain within their own organizations and a failure to appreciate the change implied from civilian to military life as respects the care of sick. In no instance did I discover any disposition among the members of the sanitary corps to do anything less or short of their full duty as they saw it.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. JENNE,

Medical Inspector, Third Army Corps, U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chickamauga Park, Ga., January 15, 1898.

J. VAN R. HOFF,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Surgeon, Third Army Corps.

SIR: I have the honor to report that in compliance with verbal orders of this date, I visited and inspected the First Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, at Camp George H. Thomas, and respectfully submit the following:

Grounds are generally wet, and in many places muddy—necessarily so from recent rains, the character of soil, and conformation of ground.

Ditches have been pretty generally constructed about quarters throughout the organization to properly divert water and for the purpose of drainage, in main with good results.

Severage.—Slops from kitchens are thrown into kitchen sinks, and in some instances in or in the vicinity of the battalion sinks—in the latter case contrary to the orders of the brigade surgeon. By him it was directed that the water be thrown into company kitchen sinks; the solid refuse, that was consumable, be burned in their fires, and the nonconsumable, such as tin cans, bottles, etc., be deposited in the general dumps, and that the latter be daily carted away. Violations of this order were only in a few instances observed.

Sinks.—Both old (used) and new, or in the process of construction, were in some instances now already full of water from percolation (constructed since the rain) rendering the usual use of earth impracticable. Numerous instances of violation with reference to the use of sinks by men, or rather the failure to use them. It is recommended that more stringent measures be adopted to correct this evil.

Water supply.—For general purposes from Chickamauga Creek; for drinking purposes and culinary purposes from a spring, said to be remotely situated from any source of contamination.

Clothing was not inspected except to observe what care and disposition was made of it in quarters, and also the quarters themselves from a sanitary view.

In this matter little is done. The clothing, bedding, and quarters were not inspected, and no intelligent and constant effort is made to bring about a better state of things.

Medical officers of the regiments have performed but indifferently the duties of inspection of quarters and instructions to company officers in personal sanitation.

Food supply and its preparation.—Regulations as to kind and quantity, supplemented by purchase of sutlers and others, in the main were selected and wholesome and prepared by experienced cooks.

Hospital medical staff and hospital corps.—One surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 steward, 2 acting assistant stewards to each of the three regiments—Second Kentucky, Ninth New York, and First Arkansas, except the Second Kentucky, which has no steward nor acting steward. Privates of Hospital Corps are detailed from the regiment.

Privates of Sanitary Corps are still with their respective companies, the transfer having not yet been effected.

There were no sick in regimental hospital reported "in hospital," but sick reported in quarters occupied the regimental hospital, viz, in Second Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted.

[Unsigned.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

J. V. R. HOFF,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Surgeon, Third Corps.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal orders of even date, I have the honor to report the result of medical inspection of Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, at Camp George H. Thomas, in the following details:

Grounds.—Are generally fairly dry; one flank of the Second Arkansas Regiment, however, occupies a position in a little dip, of which the drainage is quite impossible if there should be a great rainfall. The grounds are well policed, but the garbage is not as well disposed of as it should be; it has not been hauled away. The sinks are full and have remained full of water, even to overflowing. Little can be done by the way of ditching, as it appears not to be from flowing of surface water into the sinks, but from percolation.

The waste from kitchen and from other sources that is consumable has been deposited in the sinks, together with tin cans, cast-off clothing, etc. It was advised that all such as could be burned be so destroyed and the balance be carted to the dump ground.

Water supply.—From the general system of the camp, which is used without boiling, as no facilities are in their possession.

Clothing.—About seventy-five per cent are uniformed; these in fairly good state of preservation and fair as to cleanliness.

Food supply.—Army ration in rate and kind, but only fairly manipulated.

This ration is supplemented by purchase by company, by donation to a slight degree, and by individual purchase.

Hospital, medical staff, and hospital corps.—No sick were found in the regimental hospital that should be in division hospital.

Complaint was made by the First Missouri Regiment that patients had been returned from hospital without attendant or "information slips," and that patients had been entered on information slips as returned from hospital and returned to that organization that belonged to another organization.

The daily morning reports of sick and wounded in both regiments were inspected and disclosed the fact that errors had been made in and corrections entered. Inquiry disclosed that these corrections were made after their "forwarded" copy had been sent to the brigade surgeon of the brigade and that no effort was made to correct the error after it left their office.

The surgeon of the Second Arkansas says that he has had some difficulty in obtaining a supply of quinine for his command, having occasion for the use of considerable quantities on account of the prevalence in the organization of malaria. This and vaccinia were the chief causes of disability or excused from duty.

There is detailed for duty at the hospital of the Fifth Missouri 1 surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 steward, 1 assistant steward, and 1 private of the hospital corps.

This regiment is provided with an old (improvised) medical chest and an old surgical chest; no office furniture of the regulation pattern or kind.

The Second Arkansas has no chest, medical or surgical, no furniture, blanks, or stationery.

One surgeon, also acting brigade surgeon, 1 assistant surgeon, 1 steward, and no privates of the hospital corps are stationed here. Privates have been formally transferred. Summary, grounds, bad information; too small; well cared for.

Drainage bad, but intelligently looked after; waste rather poorly looked after; water supply common to the camp; clothing not uniform in character, well cared for; food supply ample, poorly manipulated; hospital records badly kept; blankets.

cots, etc., turned in; detail of attendants increased on account of the prevalence of great amount of illness, malaria, and vaccinia.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. JENNE,

Major, Chief Surgeon, Third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS, CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Chickamauga Park, Ga., June 22, 1898.

J. VAN R. HOFF,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Chief Surgeon, Third Army Corps.

SIR: In compliance with verbal orders received this day, I have the honor to report that pursuant to said orders I proceeded to investigate the sanitary condition of the First Arkansas Regiment, First Brigade, Second Arkansas of Second Brigade, and First Mississippi of Third Brigade of the Second Division of the Third Corps, particularly with the view of determining, if possible, the cause of the large number of sick in these organizations in comparison with other similar organizations of the Third Corps.

Data was not obtainable from which a tabulated account could be made. No register of patients had been kept in the Mississippi regiment, and in each of the other two entries had not been completed under Column XIII, "Cause of admission," of the register of the sick; but from the facts obtainable from the source referred to and inquiry made of the medical officer this seemed established, that malaria in one form or another was responsible for the greatest number reporting at "sick call," and that diarrhea stood second in importance. It was estimated that 70 to 80 of all cases was from one or the other or a combination of both of these causes.

Nothing was found peculiar to the organizations with relation to their location, food supply, water supply, general sanitary arrangements, or treatment which would satisfactorily explain the unusual and disproportionate amount of sick from this disease in these organizations except in their previous location and residence prior to enlistment.

Medical officers of these organizations informed us that these troops were largely from the "bottom lands" of their respective States, and that with those who reside in malarial districts and low lands removed to a higher altitude is quite generally attended by the development of symptoms of acute malaria in some form or another.

Quinine is universally used in the treatment of the symptoms and also as a prophylactic in those who have not yet developed symptoms. In only one instance did we find among the sick subjects of chronic malarial poisoning; most subjects, however, had suffered a previous attack.

Referring to the matter of the manner of keeping the register of patients, the medical officer of the Mississippi regiment stated that the failure of the officer whose duty it was to make the entries was from neglect and that the missing data could and would be furnished from the company sick book and the proper entries made.

After a careful investigation of all the facts obtainable bearing upon the inquiry, or thought to have a bearing upon it, we concur in the opinion expressed above, that the chief causes of sickness in First Arkansas, Second Arkansas, and First Mississippi regiments of the Third Corps and the disproportion between them and other regiments of the same corps subject to the same conditions are malarial, and that the cause of its active development at this time is to be found in the change of altitude and other changes imposed from civil to military life.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J.

WEEKLY SANITARY REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SURGEON,
Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., August 1, 1898.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Second Division, Third Corps.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1393, Army Regulations of 1895, I have the honor to make the following report for the week ending July 30, 1898:

Public buildings and grounds.—Are generally bad, having been occupied in most instances for a period of nearly two months and thoroughly infected. Six regiments have already been moved or are in transit to new and more favorably situated grounds in the open.

Drainage, sewerage, and disposal of wastes.—The drainage was the best that could be secured with the peculiar conformation of the ground. The new sites selected are more favorably situated and will be better drained than the old ones. Wastes are disposed of by cremation as far as possible, the remainder placed in the sinks or carted off to a distance.

Water supply.—Is from the same miscellaneous sources, from the pipe line, the Cove and Blue springs. From whatever source obtained, it is run through the Maignen filter, a very small part of it through the Berkefeld filter. In one brigade, the Third, the water is all boiled, in addition to the running through the Maignen filter.

Clothing.—The Third Brigade is reported to be fully clothed. The First and Second brigades are still only partially supplied.

Habits of men.—Not materially changed from last report. Too little attention is paid to personal hygiene and the care of quarters and tents. The tents in company streets are placed too close together, not admitting sufficient light and heat. Company officers are negligent of their duties in relation to instructions of the men, in relation to the care of their quarters, airing of bedding, and personal cleanliness.

Food supply and its preparation.—Supply seems ample and, so far as I have been able to determine, of good quality. None has been condemned nor has a board of survey been convened, so far as I am aware of. Cooks are becoming more proficient in the preparation of food, but there is still chance for improvement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. JENNE,
Major, Chief Surgeon, Second Division, Third Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF SURGEON,
Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., August 6, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 1393, Army Regulations of 1895, I have the honor to make the following report for the week ending August 5, 1898:

Public buildings and grounds.—The only change to be noted is the removal of the Ninth New York Regiment to the open, north of their old site. The ground is well laid out and the ditching of streets and quarters nearly completed. It is to be noted, however, that this regiment is in close proximity to garbage heaps, accumulation from their former camp and from the camp of the First Arkansas and other regiments. Attention is directed further to the other regiments of this brigade; they are still occupying grounds upon which they were placed when they

entered the park two months ago. The camp was originally too small. The accumulation of garbage from the camp about them, the numerous sinks that have been made and the general contamination of the soil, particularly in view of the fact that they are in the woods, render their removal to some new site imperative. The ground of the Second Brigade is altogether too small; the tents are huddled together; moreover the same ground was occupied for a short time in the spring by the cavalry. This regiment can not occupy this ground long with safety. Of the Third Brigade, one regiment, the Fifty-second Iowa, still is occupying the ground upon which they pitched their tents two months ago. It is largely rocky, and the conformation is such as to render drainage easy and speedy, but nevertheless this regiment should be immediately removed.

Drainage, sewerage, and disposal of wastes.—Nothing new to be reported upon this subject, except to call your attention to the vast accumulation of garbage in the vicinity of the camps. To destroy by fire this material or to properly disinfect it by heat is, in my judgment, impracticable. Its removal to remote places from the camp is a vast undertaking and attended by danger not alone to those who remove it, but to all in the camp.

Water supply.—It is chiefly from springs and is more generally boiled than heretofore, but no simple and successful means has been suggested for boiling the water in sufficient quantities or rendering it palatable after it has been so boiled. This is a matter, in my judgment, of importance. The successful meeting of the question of the water supply for this camp will, I am convinced, result in a satisfactory sick report.

To supply boilers to companies and require them to boil their own water and afford them no facilities for cooling it and rendering it as acceptable to the palate as the nearby spring water will not prove a success.

Clothing.—Is being issued from day to day, but still many soldiers are seen in camp wearing every possible kind except the regulation, and some in rags and tatters.

Food supply and its preparation.—No instance has come to my observation of its supply being of bad quality or deficient in quantity. My attention has been directed in some one or two instances to the improper care of food after its issue.

Recommendations.—1. Directing attention to our constantly increasing "rate of sickness," equal to 9.67 per cent; to the fact that a removal of the camp sites of the regiments of this division has been repeatedly urged; that orders have been given for their removal as soon as a suitable site could be found, and none can be found; that the sites of the regiments, already removed from their first camp ground, were comparatively recently occupied by troops in some instances, and all are too small, it is urgently recommended that this entire division be removed to some location where there is an abundance of room in the open country, an abundance of pure water, and not recently occupied by troops.

That until the removal of the division is effected, ample facilities for boiling water and ice for cooling it after being boiled be afforded.

2. Relating to the presence of venders of milk, fruits, and other foods, that they be absolutely excluded from the park. Satisfied from personal observation that even when these articles are free from infectious material or harmful adulterations—of which we have no assurance—they are disease-producing agents if eaten improperly, and that when the temptation is so great to the vender to make the supply equal to the demand as at present exists, and the buyer not over careful in his selection, that the dangers are many times multiplied.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. JENNE,

Major, Chief Surgeon Second Division, Third Corps.

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Second Division, Third Corps.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 7, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. LEWIS SCHOOLER.**

Maj. LEWIS SCHOOLER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and service in the war.

A. Lewis Schooler; major and division surgeon of the Second Division, Third Army Corps.

Q. Where did you serve?

A. At Camp Thomas and Fortress Monroe. I arrived at Camp Thomas on the 7th of June, and was relieved and left there on the 17th of July.

Q. Please tell us what your duties were.

A. To supervise the work of brigade surgeons and the division hospital, and make my reports to the corps surgeon.

Q. How much oversight had you of the hospital?

A. I visited the hospital every day and looked through it, and reported the condition to the general in command of the division and to the corps surgeon of the army corps.

Q. Who was he?

A. Col. John Van R. Hoff.

Q. You had no direct authority over the division hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. All of your authority was through reports?

A. Through reports. The authority came from Colonel Hoff through the regular channels.

Q. Speaking in a general way, what was the policing of the camp in your division during your time?

A. It was not very good.

Q. In what respect was it bad, and what were the difficulties in the way of its being good?

A. The sinks in the whole division were bad, the discipline of the men was rather lax, and the quality of the sinks we had and the character of the ground. The stone came too near the surface, and they were shallow. The regiments of the division were encamped too close together, and when it rained the sinks overflowed. We had no material suitable for filling them or disinfecting them. The soil was of a clayey consistency, and when thrown into the sink it was like putting in so much lead.

Q. Instead of covering the fecal matter, it floated it out?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At what time was the division hospital organized?

A. On the 10th of June, I believe.

Q. You organized it; it was under your directions?

A. The orders were given before I got there; it was laid out on the 10th of June; Colonel Hoff had charge of that.

Q. At the time it was opened what were the facilities for taking care of the sick?

A. There were practically none at the beginning, and we had no medical supplies until two or three days afterwards. We were two weeks in getting the transfer of different men to the Hospital Corps—that is, the ambulance companies

from the different regiments—and in getting our hospital stewards. We were short of medicines, and we had nothing by which the stewards could prepare the medicines up to the time I left. There was not a graduate, mortar, or pestle in the dispensary of the hospital.

Q. Let me ask you whether or not the manufacturing of pills was not practically done away with in the way medicine was put up?

A. No, sir; not to any great extent, for the reason that tablets would pass through the men without dissolving, and it became necessary to dissolve them.

Q. Of what was this true?

A. Partly of the quinine; we used a hatchet and board to break them.

Q. Did it require as much force as that?

A. Yes, sir; they were very solid.

Q. During the first two weeks after the 10th of June how many patients did you have in the hospital?

A. We opened with about 75. During the first two weeks they ran up to 150 or 200.

Q. Were these men very seriously ill?

A. Some of them.

Q. Any serious proportion?

A. I think about 30 or 40.

Q. Had you cots for all of those that were seriously ill?

A. No, sir; not all cots; but cots and litters.

Q. Were the tents floored?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there enough tents floored to put the seriously ill upon them?

A. No, sir; not at that time.

Q. How long before the 10th of June were the orders given for the materials?

A. I don't know; that was before I arrived there.

Q. Had there been time enough in which tents and lumber could have been procured and ought to have arrived?

A. No, I think not; they might have tents enough, but it would have been difficult to get the lumber.

Q. The breaking up of the regimental hospitals was coincident with the establishment of the division hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find that you had sufficient medicines to run the division hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were the regiments as poorly supplied with medicines as the division hospital?

A. All but one or two.

Q. Were any requisitions made for medicines?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As the chief surgeon of the division, do you know or not to the extent which these requisitions have been made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did those requisitions call for articles in sufficient quantities that were really needed?

A. During the time I was there, yes, sir.

Q. Were requisitions approved at each step as they went up or were they disapproved?

A. Disapproved.

Q. Where?

A. At camp headquarters.

Q. Who was at the head?

A. Colonel Hartsuff.

Q. Did he himself disapprove the requisitions.

A. That is hard to say, though I think the records of my office will show. I was not able to get requisitions past Dr. Hartsuff.

Q. Do you know of any requisitions being turned down absolutely by Colonel Hartsuff?

A. No, sir; I would say no.

Q. Then it was referring to the quantity rather than the articles themselves?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there or was there not at the supply depot a sufficient quantity of medical stores to answer immediate demands?

A. There was not.

Q. Do you know where the trouble was—whether at the supply depot or beyond there?

A. I think beyond the supply depot. I don't think while I was there they ever had a sufficient supply.

Q. Did they issue to the best of their ability what stores they had?

A. Yes, sir; they did.

Q. Did they issue things with ordinary promptness?

A. No, sir; I think not quite.

Q. What was the occasion of that delay?

A. Well, I know they had certain hours of working there, while we were working all the time and could not always get there in those hours.

Q. Do you know what those hours were?

A. I think from 9 to 11 and 2 to 4.

Q. And the rest of the time nothing could be got?

A. I think so; I know I went there several times myself and could not get in; and the same was true of the supplies for the hospitals.

Q. Who was the medical purveyor?

A. Major Comegys.

Q. Do you know whether there was a scarcity all the time of beds?

A. Yes, sir; but I never saw a man lying on the ground. I have seen 30 men on litters that we could not provide cots for, but I never saw any lying on the ground.

Q. If there had been any you would have seen it?

A. I would have known it; for a day or two after the establishment of the hospital complaints came in that the men were not being properly treated, and I went through that hospital one morning and inquired of every man able to speak whether he was neglected or not, and in regard to the food, nursing, and medicines, or anything of that kind.

Q. What was the answer?

A. Very seldom was there any complaint from a man really sick. Sometimes there was a complaint there that a man had been there a few hours without medicines, and that was due to our poor facilities for preparing prescriptions; and occasionally patients recovered from typhoid and were on a restricted diet, and they were complaining, just as they do at home.

Q. That was a common thing?

A. Yes, sir; I did that myself.

Q. Now, was there any case brought to your notice, or did you see a patient who was neglected to such an extent that his chances for recovery were materially affected by the neglect?

A. I did not.

Q. How many nurses were there at hand?

A. Well, I can't tell you. Part of our nurses were sick. I think at one time 10 were sick.

Q. Out of a total force of what?

A. I think 26 in the daytime and about half that number at night. We borrowed some from the ambulance corps at one time.

Q. About one-half were unable for duty, then?

A. Yes, sir; or in the guardhouse.

Q. What was the character of the nurses generally?

A. Generally poor. Some of the regiments sent us good men. Some of the regiments had brought us the poorest men and then boasted of it afterwards.

Q. Did you make any protest against this?

A. Verbally; I did to Dr. Hoff.

Q. You had no occasion for putting it in writing?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was any action taken?

A. Yes, sir; I think the doctor did all he could; I know he consulted with the surgeons.

Q. Did the surgeon have anything to do with it?

A. I think orders were issued for the regimental officers to detail the men, and they were to make suggestions; if they knew of any that they wanted they were to designate them.

Q. Was it likely that the suggestions would be acted upon or not?

A. In some cases they were.

Q. As a rule?

A. It was disregarded.

Q. Did Dr. Hoff have authority, as chief medical officer, to give orders, or did he have to take it from the commanding general?

A. I made complaint to Colonel Hartsuff, chief surgeon of the camp.

Q. Did he take it up?

A. From the tone of his argument, I don't think he did anything.

Q. Did the chief of your corps attend to his business?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the surgeon in chief of the First Corps, as you observed it, attend to his business thoroughly?

A. I was over there, and my impression was, as I saw it, that the chief surgeon of the First Corps did not.

Q. Was it possible, with such material as you had, to render any more service than you rendered?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why was not a demand made by somebody?

A. That better and more nurses should be sent to that place?

Q. Did you protest to the Surgeon-General against the condition of things?

A. I wrote to the Surgeon-General once protesting against the existing conditions, etc., so that we could get supplies at the division hospital.

Q. Was there not only a difficulty in getting supplies to the supply depot, but in getting them from the supply depot?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was all the blame or not resting upon the Medical Department, or did part rest upon the Quartermaster's Department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. There has been, as you know, a large number of complaints about that hospital.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us what you have to say in respect to the conditions there existing in the fewest possible words and as clearly as possible, placing the blame where you think it belongs.

A. In the first place, the quartermaster and the surgeons could not agree as to

the number of tents that we should have, Colonel Lee contending that we were limited to a certain number of tents—17, I think. We afterwards got him to yield and secured 21; he contended then that we had overdrawn; our contention was that it was the intention of the Government to provide for all the sick. His contention was that he could not supply anything beyond the regulations without being personally responsible.

Q. What was that contention of his based upon?

A. I think 150 sick. We could not get him to agree that the number of tents we desired were practically necessary. Colonel Hartsuff and I argued with him for hours, and the same was true with reference to cots.

Q. Was that responsible for the overcrowding?

A. Yes, sir. Now, the lack of medicines, the lack of trained nurses, and the lack of a sufficient number of surgeons was a material matter. We had regiments that came over with a great deal of sickness; that was one of the causes. The First Missouri and the First and Second Arkansas came there with malaria and typhoid cases, and every one had a large number of sick. There were 128 sick out of 200 furnished by these three regiments.

Q. Won't you go on and state what the failures were; what was responsible for them?

A. I think the Quartermaster's Department was largely responsible for some things. That is the supply department, and the failure to supply field desks and blanks for reports and stationery was a very material cause of delay in attending to the sick. They kept after us continually in regard to reports.

Q. Who did?

A. The corps surgeon and the camp surgeon together. We had nothing to make reports upon; we had no stationery. We used up pieces of letters and envelopes in order to keep memorandums, and I and two of my brigade surgeons, Major Bradbury and Major Otto, spent days in trying to teach regimental surgeons how to make out reports. We were told the reports must be made whether anything else was done or not. The regimental surgeons, some of them, didn't know they were to make reports, and the first thing we knew we were behind with the work.

Q. You got instructions that these things were to be attended to, whether or not, from whom?

A. Colonel Hoff. I reported to him every morning at 9 o'clock, and carried out everything under his instructions.

Q. So far as you know, were any medical officers reasonably incapacitated for work on account of their habits?

A. No, sir.

Q. He had to use such as he had for nursing force?

A. Yes, sir; not only for that, but keeping the camp in condition.

Q. Were your wards supplied with bedpans in a sufficient number?

A. Well, there was not much complaint about bedpans.

Q. Was there any possible ground for complaint on that score?

A. All I know was that we could not get them.

Q. Who did it come from?

A. The colonel would say we could get all we wanted, but when we rode over there we could not get them. The colonel rebuked me one morning for saying we could not get them; we made a requisition for 24 and got 5, and I asked him to take that to Colonel Hartsuff.

Q. Was any action taken upon that?

A. The colonel apologized; no action was taken that I know of.

Q. Is it a fact that men were compelled during that time, for the want of bedpans, to have movements of the bowels in the beds and soil themselves?

A. No, sir; I think not. I think if any complaint was made it was because we

had too few to get around to them quickly. I think there were enough bedpans.

Q. Is it true that men were allowed to lie in their own fecal discharges until the discharges dried upon their blankets or sheets?

A. It was not while I was there.

Q. And you would have known if it was so?

A. Yes, sir; I inquired every morning after that.

Q. Is it true that patients who were able to eat were made sick because of the stench arising from these unemptied vessels?

A. No, sir. There was a tendency, I think, on the part of the ignorance of the nurses to set them just outside, but I gave the surgeons strict orders to have them removed, and I think after about two or three days I never saw them.

Q. Do you know of any case in which the contents of the bedpans were thrown outside or slopped on the ground in close proximity to the tent?

A. No, sir.

Q. If such had occurred would you have known of it?

A. Yes, sir; after the first two or three days.

Q. The charges made are tremendous. Dr. Hubbard was your executive officer at the hospital, was he?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of a man was he?

A. He was a pretty strong character in some respects; he was rather inclined to brusqueness, but I think on the whole a pretty able man.

Q. Was he so rough to the patients in the hospitals that they were disturbed in bed in consequence of it?

A. No, sir, I think not; nothing of the kind occurred in my presence.

Q. Do you know anything of his seizing a man and forcing him down on the bed and choking him to make him take medicine?

A. I never heard that while I was there; I have seen something in the papers since.

Q. May it have been, in your judgment as a doctor, that the administration of medicine is sometimes necessary in that manner, and that a sufficient amount of force might be used judiciously?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. So, even if this statement is true, it does not mean that the man was unnecessarily cruelly or badly treated?

A. No, sir. What might seem cruel to the patient might not to me.

Q. Do you know anything of the case of one Frank, who was killed by being run over in Chattanooga?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know where Dr. Hubbard's residence is?

A. I think New York City.

Q. Was there, in your judgment, any more difficulty in getting an ample supply of properly trained nurses on the 1st of May, if they had been asked for, than later?

A. No, sir; I think not, if they had accepted female nurses.

Q. If they had made such an appeal and the nurses had been there, would it not have very much improved the difficulties?

A. I think it would.

Q. Has it resulted in harm to have female nurses?

A. No, sir; I think not. In some cases we had females at Fort Monroe, but with the Army I never heard of it.

Q. You are familiar with the scheme upon which the division hospital was organized?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. It was intended to be not in excess of 200 beds; is that so?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it expected to be a permanent hospital or a moving hospital?

A. A moving hospital.

Q. When this hospital was organized—I understand it was organized on the 10th of June—was it expected that it would be kept for sixty days?

A. No, sir.

Q. If it was expected that it was to be a sixty-day or ninety-day hospital, would it have been, in your judgment, given in the orders and directions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what respect would your orders have been different?

A. In this respect, that we would keep none of the men, if we could get rid of them, that expected to be sick more than three or four days. I don't know that the orders would have been so much different, but my demands would have been different. I would have demanded more surgeons and more nurses and more of everything.

Q. Should those surgeons have been drawn from the regiment there or drawn from the country at large, leaving the regimental surgeons as they were?

A. In view of the amount of sickness there they should have been drawn from other places than the regiments.

Q. Was there from the very beginning an antagonism between the line officers of the regiment and the medical officers of the regiment and the division hospital?

A. More with the line and field officers than with the surgeons. I think the surgeons did all they could while approving the regimental plan. I don't think there was an exception in our division. They did not antagonize the division hospital.

Q. Which is the most likely to furnish the best care to the sick; which is most likely to secure the most thorough qualifications; which is, in every respect, most likely to bring a sick man out well expeditiously, the regimental organization or the division organization?

A. The division.

Q. Is it or is it not easier in every respect, or better in every respect, to have one hospital of 500 beds than 10 of 50 beds each?

A. It is better. In my mind there is no question about that.

Q. It requires a thorough man to administer the 500-bed hospital, more so than a 50-bed hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The plan, then, was for the best interests of the sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it wise to draw the regimental medical officers from their regiments, two-thirds of which were detached?

A. Yes, and no. When there was a limited amount of sickness in the most of the regiments one or two company surgeons could be spared very easily, and I would think it was a good thing to have them at the division hospital, so that they would know how to contend with these complaints made by politicians and others; but when the sickness became great in their regiments I think it would have been wise to return those surgeons, as was done in some of our regiments.

Q. Everything had to be drawn from the division hospital in the way of supplies?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. As the result from it do you think men suffered in the regimental hospitals, or ought to if they remained sick in quarters—they ought to have been transferred?

A. There were some men in the regimental hospitals who ought to have been transferred. I never heard that alleged as a reason for sending them to the division hospital.

Q. What were they?

A. A great many of them were opposed to the division hospital; they had heard stories about the division hospital from officers and men who had been there. Another thing, they were permitted by the officers and men to stand out, thinking to break up the division hospitals. The lack of medicines hurt the case as much as anything.

Q. Were many of the men sent to the division hospital after becoming moribund?

A. I don't think any considerable number; it did happen several times. One man, I think a captain in the First Kentucky, died in quarters; but I think he concealed his sickness until a very late time and never came to the hospital at all.

Q. You remained until the 17th of July?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That was before the typhoid fever became severe?

A. Yes, sir. The Ninth New York was just beginning to send in a few patients.

Q. Practically the epidemic had not commenced?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were any measures taken to isolate the first cases?

A. Yes, sir. The typhoid ward was placed off to one side.

Q. In the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was any attempt made to isolate them in the camps, or isolate the camps to prevent the spread there?

A. No, sir. I filed a written recommendation that the three regiments be taken out of the division at that time, and Colonel Hoff also recommended it. We were overruled by General Brooke, I think it was.

Q. If instead of typhoid it had been smallpox, do you think it would have been allowed to spread, so that 5,000 cases would have occurred in the camp in sixty days?

A. I would suppose not, but I don't know what view General Brooke would take of that.

Q. Was it not perfectly feasible to take some action at first to stop the walking cases and defecation, and stop the communication from the sinks to the kitchen and the kitchen to the stomach?

A. Yes, sir; that is the reason I recommended the removal of those regiments.

Q. The responsibility does not rest upon the division surgeon, then, for the continued condition?

A. No, sir; it does not, in my opinion.

Q. Were the surgeons responsible for any of that?

A. There was no harder working set of men in the camp than those surgeons.

Q. Now, to go back to the hospital, one reason assigned was that the Southern regiments wanted to be treated by Southern doctors?

A. I want to say, in justice to the Southern doctors, though, that they never made any complaint.

Q. Were the medical officers in charge of this Second Division hospital attentive to their duties and competent to discharge their duties?

A. Each and every one of them. They were such men as Burgin, Bradbury, Smith, Ward, Bruso, and Drake. Hubbard, Burgin, Bradbury, and Smith, after me, were in charge.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did you make your requisition for medical supplies through Colonel Hoff?

A. Yes, sir; we had made requisitions based on the army supply table for the six months' supply for 10,000 men at the normal sick rate, and directed the purveyor, Major Comegys, to open a regular account with that requisition, and when in need of anything outside of that we made a requisition and he approved or

disapproved it, and if there was anything included in the table we went to the supply depot to get it.

Q. You stated Colonel Lee restricted the number of tents. How long was it after that when he repealed that order and supplied you with them under the regulations?

A. We never had a sufficient supply while I was there.

Q. Twenty-one would accommodate how many men?

A. About 100 men. Four to a tent was what we wanted, and we had 10 in a tent. I don't know what the regulations called for.

Q. When he told you that 17 were all that you were entitled to, did he say you ought to put 8 in those tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That would be 136; but then you say he increased it to 21?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Colonel Lee has testified that he furnished tents—all that was necessary—and never was short of tents.

A. That is where the difference of opinion came in; that is where we had the argument.

By General DODGE:

Q. Colonel Lee has testified that he furnished all the tents that he had requisitions for.

A. They wanted more.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you put any requisition in for more tents than 21?

A. I did not. I understand that the surgeon in charge of the hospital did.

Q. That was after or during your time?

A. During my time. Those went over my head.

Q. What surgeon was that?

A. Major Burgin and Major Bradbury.

Q. Colonel Lee testified, in regard to tents not being floored, that he furnished lumber for the flooring of 147 tents, and there were only 97 tents upon the ground.

A. At what time?

Q. Oh, later; but up to the 17th of July, when you left, how large a proportion had been floored?

A. I don't think but 2 tents had been floored.

Q. Out of 21, as I understand?

A. Yes, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You left on the 17th of July?

A. Yes, sir. When we called for lumber and supplies and did not have them we were directed to go to the Red Cross for them.

Q. By the corps medical officer?

A. Sometimes, and sometimes the officer in charge of the camp.

By General DODGE:

Q. Have you any statement of your own to make?

A. I want to give the difficulties under which we labored there. One was our difficulty with the water. I don't think any of our surgeons considered the water fit to drink from the pipe supply. We had to haul our water from Crawfish Springs, and they shut us off there finally, and then we had to haul it from Blue Springs, which was farther away. We had not a sufficient number of teams and barrels to supply the water and boil it as we wanted.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Did any one examine that water while you were there?

A. I don't know.

Q. Why do you think the water was not fit to drink?

A. I visited the point at which the water was taken and examined the creek where it came out; I never saw it when I wanted to drink it myself?

Q. That was on account of the dirt?

A. Yes, sir; the drainage and dirt. The men said a good deal of drainage came from above the water supply.

Q. Not from above?

A. From where the men traveled around and used the woods. Now, in regard to the complaints: There were a good many of these complaints that were retracted. We had complaints from company officers about being badly treated, and they were generally handed to me; and in every instance I found these men denied making those statements.

Q. Who commanded the division?

A. General Compton. One or two men made written denials of statements made by officers; others made complaints for which there never was any ground for making. One of the officers said this was done for political effect. I met Captain Sweeney, under arrest for cursing the post surgeon, Major Brusco. I noticed Colonel Chandler made a complaint, and I went to him with one of the hospital nurses and convinced him there was no cause for the complaint.

Q. Your objection to the well water and pipe-line water was what?

A. My objection to the well water was that I think it was contaminated, every time it rained, from the sinks. There were a number of sunk wells in that camp, and they have an outlet, undoubtedly.

Q. Did you find that to be so?

A. I am talking about the sunk wells—the character of the ground; and my idea is that the water from the wells was contaminated by those outlets. I know in some instances bugs and little worms would be pumped up. One of the Indiana regiments reported that. Whether the creek was contaminated from that source I don't know.

Q. Do you know the depth of those wells?

A. About 170 feet.

Q. Do you know they are through solid rock when down about 10 feet?

A. Yes, sir; I have seen them boring.

Q. The wells were all piped or cased down to the water. Now, if that was so, and the joints were perfect, and from the stone up to the top they were lined in cement, how could that water be contaminated?

A. I think the water could percolate from the sinks down through the rock.

Q. We examined around them.

A. Below the pipe?

Q. Below the pipe. The pipe entered the solid rock and then it was cemented around and the pump put on a square stone.

A. It didn't percolate through the iron pipe, or the joint; but it percolates through the rock down to the water supply.

Q. Did you ever see a quarry there where they quarried stone that had been there seven years and water in it, showing there was no possible outflow?

A. No, sir.

Q. There is such a quarry there made by the park board.

A. But I have observed this: After a rain the water would run into these sink holes; and there was one near the bigger one that was near General Compton's corral, and three or four up near our ambulance corps, and the water would run into them and disappear very rapidly. How far it went I don't know, but I was always afraid of the wells on that account.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you ever see the analyses of the wells there?

A. No, sir.

Q. You don't know that all the analyses except two show the water to be pure?

A. I do not.

Q. If water had stayed there in those wells for four or five years would you think there could have been any percolation through the rocks and the strata?

A. I would not think it did at that point, but at other points I would think that there might be a possibility.

Q. Would you think those wells had been contaminated if the bacteriological examination had shown the water was potable water and pure water?

A. No, not if made by competent persons; it would have to be bacteriological and chemical both; and besides that it would have to be made at pretty frequent intervals.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. We think the surgeons made a mistake in condemning that water.

A. Which, the well water?

Q. All of the well water and the pipe-line water; and that forced the men to hardships in procuring other water?

A. Well, the water from the creek was repulsive in appearance, and I have no doubt but that that water was contaminated.

Q. You know the two regiments that had only the pipe-line water were the two most healthy regiments in that camp?

A. No, sir; I have heard that; it might have been so.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you ever see a spring in Iowa that was clear?

A. At sometimes of the year they are all colored.

Q. Does that make the water unhealthful?

A. No, sir; but I don't see how that water could be pure with three regiments that had walking cases of typhoid walking all around there.

Q. Above the intake?

A. All around; I think in its inception that is where the typhoid came from.

Q. How many hucksters were allowed there?

A. All there were in the country, it seemed to me.

Q. Don't you think there was more danger from those than all the water around there?

A. Yes, sir; I protested against them several times.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. By whose permission were they allowed?

A. No one seemed to know.

By General DODGE:

Q. Then the midways and the small camps outside that sold everything. Did they surround your division?

A. Yes, sir; there are two sides to this question. The officers and men, I think, were equally as much to blame as the failure to get supplies, etc.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In what percentage would the diseases have been lessened if not a man had been allowed to leave Chickamauga Park?

A. I think one-half—50 per cent.

Q. Was any effort made to try and prevent the running of men off from the camp to Chattanooga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What efforts were made and what were the results?

A. The results were nil, but I made a complaint to Colonel Hoff and General Compton. Too many passes were issued, and the men came back and in a few days were in the hospital. Whether Colonel Hoff protested to the authorities above I don't know, or whether General Compton did.

Q. You don't know whether any attention was paid to the protests or not?

A. No, sir: there did not seem to be.

Q. If the men had been kept within the limits of the park, Chickamauga Creek, or any creek, would not it have lessened the sickness?

A. Yes, sir. My opinion is that the sickness does not come from any one source.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Doctor, how often did General Compton inspect his camp?

A. Twice I think he rode up there when I was with him; he didn't dismount. Once I think he stayed while I was there.

Q. If he visited the camp you would not know?

A. No, sir; I rode with him every Sunday morning, I believe, except one—the day I left—to visit the camp.

Q. Do you know whether General Compton had received an order, issued June 4, in which the commanders of the division were informed that they had no control over the hospitals?

A. I do not.

Q. Did you know of that order?

A. I did not.

Q. You know you made your report to Colonel Hartsuff and Colonel Hoff instead of General Compton?

A. Yes, sir. General Compton had nothing to do with the hospitals. I kept him informed as to the number of sick. From nothing that he said to me did he give me to understand that I was subject to his orders.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you think that adds to or takes away from the efficiency of the service, that the division commander should not have control of the hospitals?

A. I am of the opinion that the Medical Department is hampered too much by the higher authorities.

Q. Where would you place the responsibility?

A. I would place it beyond the control of anybody in the camp there except the quartermaster. I think we might have been furnished more horses, mules, and lumber for floors, and I think that there ought to have been a base hospital in Chattanooga, or somewhere near, where a class of patients could be taken if sick for any length of time—for instance, typhoid. It was not intended to treat patients' cases that required a great length of time to cure.

Q. Why, then, if you propose to put these cases in a base hospital, is there a necessity for a division hospital? Why not move them from the regimental hospital to the permanent hospital?

A. There ought to be supervision beyond the regimental hospital as to the class of cases fit to go to the permanent hospital and the class of cases sick for three or four days or a week who could return to duty.

Q. Is not that the jurisdiction of the regimental hospital?

A. I don't think it can be done as well. There are many things entering into consideration of that regimental hospital that would not be in a division hospital. Sometimes men sent from the regimental hospital are not sick at all. The regimental surgeons come from a country where their patients come from; they expect to practice after their return among those men, and more extensive places are more efficient than the regimental hospital.

Q. Could not a regimental doctor examine them as well before they go to the division hospital?

A. No, sir; the brigade examination of three regiments would be much more satisfactory than the brigade hospital.

Q. Is it not necessary for regimental doctors to attend sick call, even though they should not have time to attend to their other duties?

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. What use is made of brigade surgeons?

A. To attend sick call as often as possible and see that men are not sent to the hospital who are not sick; inspect quarters and see that they are properly policed, and make reports to the division surgeon of the sanitary condition. We had daily reports a long time. About the time I left we had weekly reports. The brigade surgeon spent a great deal of time correcting reports from the regimental surgeons and instructing them.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How large a part of your work as division surgeon was made up of attention to paper work?

A. I think one-half.

Q. How large a proportion of that one-half could have been discharged just as well by a second lieutenant of the line?

A. All of it, I think.

Q. Do you, in your judgment, think it right for the Medical Department to be burdened by detail of paper, taking up time which should be given to medical duties?

A. No, sir; I think that is one of the greatest faults of the service. I think it is an imposition on the part of the Medical Department.

Q. Is it possible for him to divide that care and give the medical attention to the patients that is necessary?

A. No, sir.

Q. If he had been relieved of signing of this many papers he could have attended to more sick, and it would have been to the advantage of the sick?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know whether or not the Medical Department of the Army endeavored to obtain a reorganization of the Medical Department from Congress that covered those matters?

A. I do not. We were greatly hampered by not having a mounted orderly. Up to the time I left there I had no mounted orderly. Up to the week before I left I had two horses but no bridles. The orderlies would frequently get lost on the ground on foot, and they lost a great deal of time. This paper work was a work that could just as well be conducted by somebody else.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Each nurse had to look out for the welfare of how many patients?

A. That varied. It depended upon the number we had sick and the number we had in the guardhouse. The nurses were overworked as well as the doctors.

Q. Were 20 or 30 or 40 in some cases left to the care of a single nurse?

A. I think there might have been 20 or 30.

Q. In times of typhoid raging, is it possible for any nurse to take care of 20 patients?

A. No, sir; nor one-half of them.

Q. How many visits did the doctors make in a day?

A. The doctors just started in in the morning and kept on until they had to sleep.

Q. Were there any cases reported to you of a doctor being called in the night and refusing to go?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you think it probable, from your knowledge of the force, that such an instance occurred?

A. No, sir; I think not. If it did occur, it might have been in case he was sick.

Q. Under those circumstances, what could they have done?

A. They could have been attended to by somebody else.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. If you have anything else to suggest we would like to hear it.

A. I want to say something in regard to the surgeons. There were a good many complaints of men going hungry; there were complaints of men in the hospital that they didn't get more; that they didn't get ice. At the time I left there we were getting 60 gallons of milk a day and 4 tons of ice, 2 by contribution. This milk was given to those requiring it, and the complaint was made by those who did not get it. There is where the complaints came from, and a large part of these complaints were from men who were abundantly able to eat the Government ration.

Q. Do you mean by that the ordinary ration of the men in camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why, then, were such men in the hospital?

A. We had a great deal of trouble with regimental surgeons permitting that class of men to sleep there, and when we sent them back the officers would come over and contend that they were sick.

Q. Do you know of any instances of men dying in quarters within two or three days after being discharged as well?

A. Yes, sir; I do. I think one doctor, I will not give the name, had a man in the hospital apparently not very sick, and he was returned to his regiment, and I heard afterwards that he fell dead. It was described to me afterwards, and probably was apoplexy; it might have happened to you, or me, or anybody else.

Q. Do you know of any instance where a man was put on the ground without any blanket, being propped up against a tree and left there two or three hours, and when found was dead?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of men lying on the ground unprotected in connection with that hospital?

A. I have heard of those complaints and have gone immediately and found them untrue. I have never seen a man on the ground. I have seen men when waiting for the ambulance spread out on blankets and lying on the ground, just as they would in camp.

By General DODGE:

Q. Have you made a full statement of all you wish, Doctor?

A. One thing that caused a lot of trouble was that there was an inclination of regular officers to disregard the volunteer officers. I went over one morning and found several of them in an uproar, and found that it had been reported to them that Dr. Hartsuff had said he had a lot of fools from there, and that we did not know anything.

Q. You don't know whether he said that or not?

A. No, sir; he was always pleasant to me.

Q. You saw no indications of that yourself?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you in the civil war?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you or do you not know that in the civil war the commanders of divisions controlled absolutely the division hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were in the service. Where did you serve?

A. In the Army of the Cumberland.

Q. In what capacity?

A. As a private soldier. The whole camp wanted to go to the front, and the disappointment of the men in not getting to go made them feel careless. There was a great howl from men who were not very sick. I didn't hear of men really very sick making any howl, and it seemed to me there was a great deal more of it than I ever saw in the Army of the Cumberland.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You have practiced for a good many years; how much better off were those people in that division hospital than if at home in attendance and nursing?

A. It is hard to say about that. In the average home there would not be much difference, except for the overcrowding.

Q. Would that be favorable or unfavorable?

A. That is rather unfavorable. I think to segregate the patients would not help it.

Q. How is it with the average patient in a hospital in civil life?

A. The average patients are very well treated in the hospital.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. In the hospitals here was he as well cared for as under ordinary circumstances at home?

A. Except the bathing and things of that kind, I think he was.

Q. Did the bathing affect the mortality?

A. No, sir; but it affected the comfort of the men.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Was not the mortality surprisingly low?

A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. What was it when you were there?

A. Less than 1 per cent.

Q. And the typhoid was what?

A. Not more than 5 per cent, I think, while I was there. The mortality of measles was surprisingly low; we had treated 140 cases with only 1 death, and some had pneumonia complications.

Q. How was it with the mumps?

A. I don't think I saw but one case.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 7, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. VIRGINIA F. BETTS.

Mrs. VIRGINIA F. BETTS, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your name and residence?

A. Virginia F. Betts, 537 Sixty-fifth Place, Chicago, Ill.

Q. Please state to the commission whatever you have to present to them.

A. My complaint is of my boy, who was a member of the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Q. What company?

A. L Company. He was taken sick at Santiago and was in the hospital on the boat all the way over, and when he landed at Montauk he was so sick that he was carried off the boat; and the next day, I think it was, he was given a furlough and sent home alone in a day coach, with typhoid fever, after having had it ten days.

Q. Have you got his furlough?

A. Yes, sir; I have it at home.

Q. Can you remember what the name of the surgeon was who gave the furlough?

A. I have it at home.

Q. You say he came alone on a day coach. When?

A. On the 1st of September, and he died on the 19th.

Q. What surgeon attended him?

A. Dr. S. Y. McCormick, Wright and Sixty-third street.

Q. What was the full name of your boy?

A. Frank T. Betts.

Q. Who was the surgeon of the regiment?

A. I can't say.

Q. Is there any other statement you wish to make?

A. The only thing is we feel that if he had been held at Montauk—I went to Montauk to meet him and we passed each other on the road. If I had been wired in time I would have met him there and attended to him. When he arrived here his brother and sister met him and took him home. He could not get out of the seat alone.

Q. We would like to have the furlough.

A. I think it was from the general hospital at Montauk. When I went there I found the wards were full; they were thinning them out as fast as possible, to make way for others. We claim, of course, that it was criminal carelessness to send him home.

Q. Did he ask for a furlough?

A. I presume he did.

Q. Did he beg for a furlough?

A. I presume he did.

Q. If he had been refused a furlough would you not say that a wrong had been done him? If he had remained there and died would you not have felt that if he had come home at the time that he would have lived?

A. I should have been glad to have had him sent home in some good care.

Q. Should you not have felt that the boy ought to have been sent home if he had died there?

A. Do you not consider that the surgeon should know whether he was able to travel or not?

Q. I know. I simply ask you as an individual and as a mother that if that boy had been held there would you not have blamed the surgeon if he had died in the general hospital at Montauk as much as you blame him now for not keeping him?

A. If he had been sent home with someone who could take care of him.

Q. What transport did he come back on?

A. The *Berlin*.

Q. Do you know anything about the care he had on that?

A. He had very poor care. I only know from what all the boys on the same boat said.

Q. You say he had to be assisted off the ship?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did not three-fourths of them have to be assisted?

A. I presume a great number.

Q. Did he not have money and papers for transportation?

A. Yes, sir; he had.

Q. But no sleeping car furnished?

A. No, sir.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 7, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. MILO B. WARD.

Maj. MILO B. WARD then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name and residence.

A. M. B. Ward, Kansas City.

Q. And the rank you held in the service during the war with Spain.

A. Major and chief brigade surgeon.

Q. Where were you on duty?

A. At Camp Thomas.

Q. From what time?

A. From the 12th of July to the 10th of September.

Q. What were your duties?

A. From the 12th day of July to the 12th of August I was on detached duty at the Second Division, Third Corps, hospital as a ward surgeon and as chief operating surgeon of the division.

Q. After that time?

A. From that time on I was assigned as chief surgeon of the brigade, Second Division, Third Corps.

Q. What were the brigade surgeon's duties?

A. To look after the brigade in detail, act as officer of the day or medical inspector, and report to the commander of the division every third day.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. During the time between the 12th of July and the 12th of August you were on duty as a ward surgeon?

A. Yes, sir; and as chief operating surgeon of the division.

Q. What surgery did you have to do?

A. Everything, from the lancing of a boil to appendicitis.

Q. How many patients did you have during these thirty days?

A. One case of appendicitis, and, I think, three gunshot wounds and three bayonet stabs, several knife stabs, and several broken limbs and numerous abscesses.

Q. What was the condition of the hospital in general from the time you entered upon your duties?

A. I think, Dr. Conner, that the best way to get at that is my report to the general.

Q. Is this the report that you made as a member of the commission or a separate report?

A. No, sir; that is a separate report. That is in reply to a request of General Sternberg to make a report of the condition of affairs on the 29th of August.

Q. What time did you give to the inspection with the three other officers?

A. I have it here; I want to keep it. I would not take a thousand dollars for it.

Q. What was the condition of the ward at the time you went on duty; what was the general condition of the hospital at the same time?

A. The men were wedged in hospital tents as thick as the cots could stand; not less than 8, and sometimes 10, in one tent, with their heads outside and their feet in. The cots were canvas cots. There were no floors in any of the tents, except perhaps two or three of the whole number. There were no medicines, except a few of the simplest of medicines, like quinine camphor, and opium, quinine pills, and salol, in limited quantities, to give the patients. The food furnished them was food that I would not give to my pet dog.

Q. Will you please state right there what the articles of diet were and how they were prepared?

A. The liquid food and some of the solid food was principally made up of rice and oatmeal. It would have been all right had it been cooked, but it was brought to them in such shape it would make anybody sick. In regard to the condition of the ward, there were no nurses except detailed men from the regiments, who were ordinary soldiers without any preparation at all in the way of training in the care of the sick. However, there were a few stewards and acting stewards, most of whom had some training in the studies of medicine, and, of course, were great aids in the dispensing of drugs.

Q. Now, please go on to the condition of what was provided for these men, and what was the condition of the policing of the hospital outside; give me as full a statement as you can of what was the condition when you entered on duty.

A. The condition of the wards was in fact what you find in any tent in any place where soldiers were staying; there was no policing more than what the nurses would do, and frequently no broom to sweep the ground, and there was at no time during my connection with the hospital anything to spit in in the way of spit cups, and the ground was constantly covered with the spit of the men, and also broken food was scattered about, they never had canvas enough to cover the sick men during my stay in the hospital.

Q. Please explain what you mean by not canvas enough to cover the sick.

A. I mean that the men had to be kept out of doors for hours, and sometimes twenty-four hours, because there was no place under the canvas to put them.

Q. You state yourself that you saw a man lying outside uncovered for twenty-four hours?

A. I saw him lie there all day; and at night we would pile them in under what they called flies, where they were covered partially.

Q. Did they not at all times have, after the lapse of a few hours, some kind of a fly or tarpaulin over them?

A. They had nothing but the flies of tents. I am not so positive in individual cases where the men were allowed to stay out in the rain, but I can give you many instances where many men were compelled to stay out during the day.

Q. You mean under the flies?

A. No, sir; outdoors and in the rain.

Q. How long?

A. For hours.

Q. On how many occasions did that occur?

A. Not many; I would say only half a dozen times.

Q. Were they on the ground, or on stretchers, or what?

A. On the ground; some of the time on blankets and sometimes on stretchers, but never on cots.

Q. Just brought in from the regiments?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And during the time some preparation was being made for them they were lying out?

- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Were these men seriously ill?
- A. Yes, sir; some were, and some had measles and were perfectly congested.
- Q. Can you state any case of measles or typhoid fever that was allowed to stay out in the open for six hours.
- A. Not from my own knowledge.
- Q. Can you state from your own knowledge of any man being compelled to lay out in the open?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. You said not.
- A. You said with typhoid fever or measles.
- Q. I am asking about those two diseases now.
- A. I don't think; it might have been typhoid or measles; I don't know what they were; that is the point I want to make.
- Q. What was the policing outside?
- A. It was never effectively done, for they never had help to do it.
- Q. Did you at any time see bedpans filled or slopping over or emptied on the ground in the immediate vicinity of the tents?
- A. The bedpans in the morning, at the changing of nurses—at that hour they were nearly always in a filthy condition.
- Q. They were the bedpans of the night, I suppose. How long was it before they were emptied?
- A. I don't know; I suppose as soon as it could be reasonably done by the men on duty.
- Q. What time did you make your morning rounds?
- A. About 8 o'clock.
- Q. Were they reasonably soon emptied?
- A. I think so; as well as the shortness of help would allow.
- Q. What time after dinner did you make your rounds?
- A. Some time after lunch.
- Q. Did you find that they had been emptied then?
- A. Oh, yes, sir.
- Q. They were not allowed to remain longer than could be helped?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. Were the conditions such that they could empty them during the night?
- A. I don't suppose they were.
- Q. Would not many of them be left out through the night?
- A. They ought not to have been left there a minute.
- Q. Was there any inspection of these wards?
- A. No, sir; unless by some physician who was enlisted as a private.
- Q. None of your medical staff made any night visits?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. What time did you make your own night visit?
- A. After supper.
- Q. How far were you from the hospital tent or ward that you were in care of?
- A. I think about 200 feet.
- Q. Did you have any very seriously ill men?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Did you think it would have been proper for you to make another late visit?
- A. Yes, sir; if necessary.
- Q. Do you think it was necessary, if they were left with no one to take care of them?
- A. Yes, sir; the enlisted men were perhaps physicians.
- Q. He was not regarded as a doctor of the hospital, was he?

A. No, sir.

Q. And yet you didn't go near them between 8 at night and 8 in the morning?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it possible that better care would have been secured if you had occasionally made a night round?

A. No, sir; my men were never neglected; I never lost a patient in the army, and there was nothing to see, except to take the medicine. I had no typhoid cases.

Q. How much malaria did you have?

A. A great many, and every one had diarrhea.

Q. It was exceedingly prevalent?

A. Yes, sir; almost absolutely every case.

Q. How large a proportion of the cases in your ward were not malarial or diarrhea?

A. There were not very many.

Q. How large a proportion were diseases that were contracted in Chattanooga, or outside of the camp?

A. I would say 5 per cent.

Q. And then how large a proportion, as a rule, were convalescing enough not to require much attention?

A. I would say 75 per cent.

Q. Did you have nurses enough for the night?

A. I think we had.

Q. Were those nurses competent to take care of those 25 per cent that were badly off?

A. As we call competency in the Army?

Q. Were they negligent or not?

A. I think they were not.

Q. In other words, they did not need the care?

A. No, sir; they did not.

Q. How large a proportion were sent in from the regimental hospitals to you practically moribund? To what do you attribute the fact of their being kept in quarters until so sick; perhaps they would die any way, and they didn't want them in the camp?

A. I think there were two elements that caused that thing. Some of the men learned to despise the division hospital.

Q. Why?

A. Because they saw death and unpleasant things there, and it got around very soon. If one man died every man around knew it, and if a thousand got well nobody knew it. It soon spreads that everybody is going to die.

Q. Was your mortality heavy?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was there a right for that feeling to exist?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was that cultivated by the officers themselves?

A. I can not say about that; the other reasons for that were that the regimental surgeons insisted upon keeping their own patients under their own control, and would not send them to the hospital at all until almost compelled to do it by force.

Q. How large a number went on duty in the regimental hospitals?

A. There were a number.

Q. In your own ward how many were there?

A. I can better answer that by saying there were on the 12th of July 6 medical officers in the whole hospital; one of those was the commander, who did no practice; one the chief commissary, who did no practice, and one was the executive

officer, who did no practice, and one of them was often detached to look after the camp, and did not do very much.

Q. Did I understand you there was a single medical officer to look after the men on the 12th of July?

A. No, sir, 6; but some did scarcely any practice.

Q. As I understand it, these medical officers, one of them did absolutely nothing as far as the care of the sick was concerned, and one of them was hospital commissary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did his duties take up much of his time?

A. I can not say. He did not do anything else. I will qualify that by saying that he might have some work, but not very much.

Q. The other man did what?

A. Looked after the executive work.

Q. He did nothing else?

A. Nothing else at all.

Q. There is three I have got rid of?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What about the others?

A. The others did the work.

Q. How many patients had you at the hospital?

A. About 175.

Q. Do you think it possible for 2 men to take care of 175 patients, if very seriously ill?

A. I think not.

Q. Therefore, at that time the men were not sufficiently supplied with medical attendance?

A. No, sir; I don't think so.

Q. During the time that you were there, how large an increase in sickness was there?

A. There were 400 in the hospital when I left there.

Q. Was that the greatest number there?

A. No, sir; there were over 500 at one time.

Q. How large a percentage were seriously ill?

A. I would say 35 per cent.

Q. An increase of 10 per cent on the serious cases?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many officers did you have?

A. I can not say for the 500; for the 400 we had 4 officers; 6 on duty July 12 for 175 patients, and for 450 and 500 patients on August 12 we had 4 physicians on duty. I did nothing but consulting practice for the first ten days, perhaps two weeks.

Q. Then for two weeks of the time you were purely consulting?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of the other physicians there?

A. Very good.

Q. Then do you think there was occasion for one to be taken from the rest and act as a purely consulting officer?

A. And surgery.

Q. I am sure that that could not amount to very much.

A. Three or four hours every morning.

Q. How large a number of cases were poisonous?

A. About 60 per cent.

Q. Were you able to secure for this 60 per cent proper antiseptic dressings?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If an abscess is properly treated and properly dressed, does it require medical officers to care for it any great length of time?

A. Not necessarily.

Q. And your operative cases were few?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you did not dress them every day, of course?

A. No, sir.

Q. Therefore, the surgical cases—I want you to tell me, as I am not informed of the fact—how long did it take to attend to?

A. I suppose two hours a day.

Q. Then for the twenty-four hours, except for these hours that you have spoken of, you were purely occupied in consultation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you think under the circumstances that that was necessary?

A. I don't think it is proper for me to say about that; I was not running the hospital.

Q. Whether you think it was necessary for you to be detached and do simply consulting practice?

A. I think so, sir,

Q. Pray tell me why?

A. Well, we had about 100 cases of typhoid fever, and we had 150 of measles; we had about 35 or 40 of these that were very ill, and these surgeons in charge, of course, would attend to the lowest cases, and they sent me to see those in the lowest condition, and they found plenty for me to do.

Q. And yet you tell of these men as competent men?

A. Yes, sir; perhaps you would like to know the reason?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. In the first place I made myself so sick I could not go from one ward to another without fainting. They would not let me go, and wanted me to stay as consulting physician. I think you know about my reputation in the country.

Q. I will take your word for it; I have no doubt of it.

A. The demoralization of which I speak was due to the fact that men were sent there to do ward duty who were appointed by the President to take care of brigades, and of course they were demoralized a little by that.

Q. Were there any other medical officers that could have been assigned to that duty except those brigade surgeons?

A. They certainly could have been gotten.

Q. Were there any other officers that could have been assigned to that duty?

A. Plenty.

Q. Where?

A. In the regiments.

Q. How many were there in the regiments?

A. Three.

Q. We have testimony from very many men that two out of three were taken away from the regiments; was that true?

A. Where they could have been, sir, I have no doubt.

Q. If that is true, where are you going to find the medical officers to do the work of the brigade surgeons?

A. I can only say that in every camp in the United States they had a plenty.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge?

A. I know from doctors in charge.

Q. You do not know of your own knowledge?

A. No, sir; I did not see it.

Q. Do you think that a surgeon with the rank of major should see any cause for demoralization in doing ward duty?

A. Yes, sir; if he is assigned to duty under the command of men who were assistant surgeons of regiments.

Q. What officer do you speak of?

A. The surgeon of the First Maine was Dr. Bradbury.

Q. Who was the assistant surgeon that you were under the orders of?

A. From the First Maine, Lieutenant Elliott, who was officer of the day.

Q. Every day?

A. No, sir.

Q. You took your turns?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore, as officer of the day, whom did he represent?

A. The whole hospital.

Q. He represented the surgeon in charge, did he not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore his rank did not amount to anything?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, you think that demoralization had a great deal to do with it. I don't; but I have reason to believe it had some. Do you think that as an officer of the United States Army you had any right to permit a demoralization, or assist in demoralization, simply because a lieutenant was officer of the day?

A. I don't think I was demoralized. I am quite proud of my record down there.

Q. I don't doubt your record; I never asked you about that.

A. The demoralization came from a number of causes. The first, as I stated in my report, which ought to be published, came from the fact that we found absolutely nothing to do with that was in keeping with a hospital of that kind, and the more we tried to do good work the more we found ourselves handicapped by the lack of supplies of every character. That would naturally make a man disheartened.

Q. It ought to make him work harder. What was the proportion of bedpans allowed to a division hospital by the regulations?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Did you ever ask?

A. No, sir.

Q. You complained, or at least said that bedpans were too few?

A. I don't know.

Q. How about spit cups?

A. I never saw one in that camp.

Q. Did you make a requisition for them?

A. I did, verbally.

Q. Did you make any written requisition?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether the surgeon in charge made any effort to correct it or not?

A. No, sir; I don't.

Q. That was the end of it?

A. I was sat down on so severely that I did nothing further.

Q. Who was the surgeon?

A. Dr. Bradbury. He said, "When you have been here as long as I have you will find out that you have to get along without them."

Q. Did you make a formal complaint to your brigade commander or medical officers of the division, and through the medical officers of the division to the chief medical officer of the camp, of the conditions you found existing?

A. I certainly did, sir.

Q. Did you make it in writing?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What action was taken?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Do you know whether it was transmitted to the surgeon in chief or not?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. The ground, as I understand it, of your tents became soiled by the want of spit cups and the fecal discharges deposited in the tents?

A. It was so reported, but not as I know of.

Q. Was any attempt made to clean the ground?

A. They were supposed to do it, and did it in a way once a day. Yes, sir.

Q. After a fashion?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there any days in which the weather was of such a kind as to permit the striking of the tents?

A. Yes, sir; there were.

Q. Was any use made of those days?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing was done in the way of striking the tents? Did you have the sides up?

A. Yes, sir. It was very warm there, but it rained much; it rained three weeks almost every day.

Q. Now, you had cots?

A. Yes, sir; some cots.

Q. Cots or stretchers?

A. Not all the time.

Q. How much of the time were your men actually lying on the ground?

A. Every day.

Q. Some of the time every day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. They were put on cots as speedily as possible?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had a sufficient amount of medical supplies, did you not?

A. I think we had some of them all the time.

Q. Did you have any calomel?

A. Yes, sir; in tablet form.

Q. Did you have any occasion to use it in any other way?

A. Yes, sir; I did, a great deal.

Q. Did you have morphine?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. All you needed?

A. I think so, sir. The way I can answer that, I went to Colonel Hartsuff, and I think there were twelve medicines that we needed, and could not get along without them.

Q. Did you have any sulphate of magnesia?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You had quinine, morphia, calomel, sulphate of magnesia; now, in an emergency, could not a man treat 75 per cent of those cases with those drugs?

A. I think so.

Q. You had those things that were absolutely necessary all the time?

A. I can not say that we had those all the time; my memory is that we had all those drugs some of the time.

Q. If your memory will serve you, and I am sure it will, will you tell me what those other drugs were?

A. Chloride of potassium, phenacetine, opium in its various forms outside of morphine, and boracic acid we never had in the camp, that I remember of. Then, there was nothing in the way of a drug-store outfit.

Q. I suppose that means, if I understand you rightly, the pill tiles, mortars and pestles, etc.?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Everything that was supplied you was not supplied in bulk, but in tablets?

A. Yes, sir; tablets, so far as I know.

Q. The supply of sulphate of magnesia came in bulk?

A. Yes, sir; if we had it at all.

Q. You have been in the practice of medicine a long time, Doctor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long?

A. About twenty years.

Q. Do you remember the time when we had no salol, no phenacetine, no acetate?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not possible to practice very fairly in those days?

A. We could very well.

Q. Is it not possible to do that in these days?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You claimed you had absolutely nothing which would have been considered as fit to give soldiers a proper treatment.

A. I still stick to it. I mean not only nursing, but also the cots and supplies.

Q. What you had you could use and what you did not have you could go without, if necessary, and not be a serious detriment to your patients?

A. That is a question of opinion.

Q. I am asking you for your opinion.

A. I would have considered it so in private practice.

Q. If it happened you could not get them, what would you do?

A. I would have to get along without.

Q. Therefore, while you were having these various things you could practice medicine as you did anyhow?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, you had no mattresses and beds, as I understand. How large a proportion of your patients were on cots?

A. Seventy-five per cent.

Q. The other 25 per cent were on stretchers on the ground?

A. Yes; sir.

Q. Were those stretchers with props, or just handles?

A. They had props.

Q. Therefore, every one of those stretchers was at least 4 inches from the ground?

A. They were not on the ground.

Q. Because the stretcher proper was 4 inches from the ground?

A. I want to have the records show that the men were on the ground, but the stretchers were not on the ground. I say that the men were on the stretchers and on the ground, but when on the stretchers they were not in cots, but on the ground.

Q. Very well; that is a very important matter. You state that 75 per cent were on cots and the other 25 per cent were on stretchers on the ground. Now, how many were absolutely on the ground?

A. I do not know.

Q. They were being brought in every day, I understand you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And they were lying on the ground?

A. They were put on the ground because there was no place to put them.

Q. As soon as possible they were carried into the tents?

A. Of course, we would not let a man lie on the ground.

Q. Did you ever see a man propped up against a tree, with nothing between him and the ground—his back against the tree—in a dying condition, and he died within two or three hours after being put there?

A. I never saw anything of the kind.

Q. Did you hear of it?

A. Certainly.

Q. Do you believe that it occurred?

A. No, sir; nothing of that kind occurred in my hospital at all.

Q. I suppose you were dependent upon such cooks as you could get?

A. Yes; from the detailed men.

Q. Were any of the Hospital Corps cooks?

A. I don't think so. They might have been.

Q. I want to ask you, in so many words, to tell me what was the reason that the Second Division, Third Army Corps, hospital has, as it certainly did, the worst reputation of any hospital in the United States during the war?

A. That is a pretty large question.

Q. Will you please answer it as well as you can?

A. I would like to be excused from answering that question.

Q. I know; but be kind enough to do it.

A. If there is anything I dislike to do it is to disparage my profession. In the first place, that corps surgeon never paid any attention to it whatever.

Q. What was his name?

A. Hoff. And in the next place, a division man had charge of that division that knew nothing about the office.

Q. What was his name?

A. Jenne. In the next place, there was not enough doctors there; there was hardly a man there that didn't have more than he could do. In the next place, the nurses were hardly competent at all; they were very ignorant, and some could not read ordinary writing. They did the best they could, and they were forced to do this work under protest, and of course did only what they were obliged to do. For instance, to give you an example, the officer of the day visited the typhoid-fever wards and found all the men spitting on the ground. He said to the orderlies, "I will have you all arrested if you don't get papers or something to spit on;" and they cleaned up that afternoon, but it was just as bad the next day.

Q. Is that all the reason that you have for the conditions existing?

A. No, sir; the question of water should, I think, come in; and the supplies, I think; that covers the ground.

Q. With the exception of the water and supplies, you have covered the whole ground?

A. Yes, sir; I think so. Now, I can go back and qualify. For instance, I say that commenced with Dr. Hoff. He had no respect for individuals; it did not make any difference what the individuals required; he was only one of a few. He says, "I don't care a damn for you, sir; you are just one man, and you are invaluable in the hospital; I can't spare you." That was when I was sick and wanted to go home.

Q. Those were his words?

A. Yes, sir. I informed him I was a little major and he was a colonel, and I demanded to be relieved from the hospital. Now, in regard to Major Jenne, a very elegant gentleman, but it never occurred to him that he ought to go into the wards and see if the men had proper supplies, medicines, but he left it entirely in the hands of the surgeon in chief of the hospital.

Q. Who was that?

A. Dr. Bradbury. Dr. Bradbury got very ill with diarrhea and could not be

relieved for another twenty-four hours, because Dr. Hoff would not relieve him; he could not be spared. Now, I will go further. I don't know that the requisitions were approved by those doctors—by Jenne and Bradbury and Hoff—but they were not brought to the ground because of the fault of somebody else.

Q. Where was that fault?

A. I think the fault was with the doctors in charge.

Q. Whom do you mean?

A. I mean the doctors in charge of the hospital and the corps and division.

Q. They made requisitions?

A. Yes, sir; but that is not all. You have got to take a wagon and get on a horse and go and kill somebody.

Q. Have there been any deaths from that cause?

A. No, sir. I gave my own cot, and Major Jenne said, "This is not necessary." I said, "If you will get on your horse, we will go to the quartermaster's and see if it is necessary." I think I got 25 cots between that and night, and I got my own back by the night.

Q. Did they carry out your instructions in regard to policing?

A. I don't know about that.

Q. For how long a time do you know of any of these men being on litters on the ground?

A. For days.

Q. How many days?

A. Three or four days.

Q. Did you have quite a number?

A. I think there would likely be quite a number.

Q. Then you think three or four days would cover the limit?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, what would you say if men were lying on litters on wet ground sometimes for a week?

A. I know they did not do it in that hospital.

Q. Now, were the men supplied with any hospital stores; did the sick in the hospital get anything except the army ration? I am talking about the hospital.

A. As far as the hospital went they were supplied with army supplies. They had some organizations, such as the Red Cross, who sent in a large amount of supplies.

Q. Did they get anything, such as condensed milk, chocolate, cocoa, water crackers, and things of that sort?

A. I think they may have had condensed milk; a change was discovered about the time I left there.

Q. Were there any canned soups, jellies, or anything of that sort supplied by the Government?

A. I think there was beef extract and some clam soup of some kind, I think, in the storehouse.

Q. Would that be a proper thing at that time?

A. Yes, sir; I don't think there is any nourishment in beef extract.

Q. I agree with you in that; but that is nothing we are discussing—there is no reason. Were there any medicines and food for the sick except the regular army rations?

A. I don't think very much, as I told you.

Q. Do you think that statement is a correct one—that there were no medicines and no rations except the army rations?

A. I can not say there were no medicines, but no rations except the army rations.

Q. Is that absolutely correct?

A. It is absolutely correct, but I say the Army does not provide anything outside of army rations.

Q. Are you prepared to say that in that hospital there were so few facilities that some prescriptions could not be prescribed for the men?

A. I sent oftentimes to Chattanooga for prescriptions; there was no time that we could not find something to give the men.

Q. What were the hours of the nurses?

A. From 8 to 3.

Q. How were those hours divided up?

A. From 8 to 3, and they went on again at 11.

Q. Were those men employed at any time in policing duty?

A. Yes, sir; for three hours a day.

Q. They were taken off from nursing and kept on policing duty?

A. They went off duty at 11.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. All of the officers and nurses were put on policing duty at some time; you don't mean all at the same time?

A. No, sir; it was just that special detail.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. I am speaking of those occupied in nursing the sick.

A. Those would go off at 3 o'clock, and then work until 6 o'clock, cleaning up the ground.

Q. This same set of men in the Hospital Corps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You don't have those nurses, too, that were on police duty?

A. We had 30, for instance, policing at one time, and 30 resting.

Q. What I am after is, whether the men were nursing the sick for eight hours and were three hours on police duty also.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those same individuals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I have asked you the question and you have answered it; let me read you a statement [reads]: "Our division hospital was arranged for 300, but 800 were in it. There were not cots enough and the sick men were lying on the wet ground, sometimes for a week. There was so little medicine and such poor attendance that we actually could not provide for the sick men. There was some medicine, and, besides beef, hard-tack, bacon, and coffee, there was little else." You did have something more?

A. I don't know whether the Government furnished it or not.

Q. It was furnished by somebody?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I have furnished you an extract from an address delivered at Beacon Hill Congregational Church by Surg. Maj. Milo B. Ward. You say it was incorrectly reported?

A. That is the newspaper account of what I said.

Q. You did or did not say this?

A. I did not. My recollection is that I said hours and sometimes days that we were without medicine.

Q. In your report to the Surgeon-General: "Everything that is needed to make the sick and helpless men comfortable is either altogether lacking or on hand in such limited quantities that only a fraction of the men can be provided for and made comfortable." Enough medicines, you say, were not on hand to make the men comfortable. You have said you had four of the most important medicines all the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore, that is a little broad, is it not?

A. I don't think so, while it might be a difference of opinion.

Q. Your opinion was that only a fraction of the men might be made comfortable?

A. I didn't say whether it was a large or small fraction. I think there was always quinine there in very limited quantities, but it did not come from the Government.

Q. Where did it come from?

A. From the Red Cross.

Q. Do you know why?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ask for anything?

A. No, sir. None of my tents in the earlier part of the service had flies. Some of them would not turn water when the rain came down. I will say the most of them—almost all—leaked.

Q. How many men did I understand you were in a tent?

A. Never less than 8.

Q. What is the regulation capacity?

A. Four, and not more than 6.

Q. "Crowded together like sardines in a box; their heads were next the burning rays of the sun." And yet you said it was raining nearly all the time you were there?

A. I did not say it was raining all the time, but it rained almost daily; you have a clear sky one hour and in thirty minutes it would be raining hard. The longest rain I remember in that country was thirty-six hours.

Q. Is this statement in its full breadth a correct one [reads]: "Every hour of the day, and every day, men were required to lay on litters on which they were brought; men were even required to lay in their dirty camp clothing for days and weeks at a time." For how long a time were they required to lay in their own clothing?

A. Over a week.

Q. There was no hospital clothing at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were any requisitions ever made?

A. I can not tell.

Q. When it came to the brigade surgeon it went over your head, it did not come to you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of any requisition having been at any time made for clothing?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is it in your judgment a fact, so far as concerns a proper nourishment for the sick, that they certainly would have starved if it were not for the Red Cross?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. For what?

A. Enough for them to eat.

Q. Referring to the milk supply, did you get it from the Red Cross?

A. Yes, sir; not from the army.

Q. Did you have any hospital fund to pay for milk?

A. No, sir; because it was not available

Q. Why?

A. If a soldier is sent to the hospital the 1st day of July his commutation of rations is not given to him until his name is stricken from the roll, but that commutation can not be secured until the 1st of August.

Q. How long a time must elapse?

A. Thirty days.

Q. Was there any hospital fund accumulated?

A. Yes, sir; but it was used up.

Q. What for?

A. I suppose for the purchase of what things were needed.

Q. If there was a hospital fund should it not have been applied to this?

A. I think so. Mr. Keen and others got milk from other sources and paid for it from their pockets, and so I say if it was not for the Red Cross furnishing milk and ice some of the soldiers would have starved. I want that put on the record because I think it is a fact.

Q. Do you state positively that the hospitals and the United States Government at first did not provide those things?

A. I don't say so, because they did not supply them in sufficient quantity. I won't say they did not supply any, but not enough. I know from Dr. Smith's report that they did supply some ice; but at the time I was there they did not, so far as I know. Understand, I don't say they did not do it, but so far as my knowledge goes they did not do it.

Q. What was your opinion of the nurses down there?

A. I think I have expressed it; but I will repeat it, that they were incompetent, indifferent, and not qualified.

Q. Were there not exceptions to this in your hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I think I had a few boys more faithful than the others.

Q. Now, with respect to these doctors you speak of, were they ignorant and incompetent as nurses?

A. They were not nurses; they were stewards.

Q. Were not some nurses?

A. I don't know but some were assigned to the fever wards. I had nothing to do with them.

Q. Do you know what the army regulations were in regard to supplying nurses for the division hospital?

A. Three per cent of the command.

Q. Was any other provision made for nurses?

A. Not that I saw.

Q. Do you know whether any action was taken by Congress in regard to that matter?

A. No, sir; I can't say.

Q. Do you know, as an officer of the Army, that if you violate an army regulation you subject yourself to—what result?

A. To court-martial, of course.

Q. Do you think most men would be rash enough to do things that would subject them to court-martial?

A. It depends upon who the man was.

Q. Well, men as a rule?

A. No, sir; not many of them.

Q. Therefore the responsibility for that incompetent nursing rests where?

A. In the lawmaking body. I don't want it understood that it would be a breach of army etiquette for a corps surgeon to insist upon your having nurses other than you usually have for your sick. It is not a question of the man who knows the most in the army, but the man who has the most power.

Q. To whom did you send the protest about the treatment of soldiers?

A. To the commander of the hospital?

Q. Was it in writing?

A. Oh, no, sir; not at all.

Q. Do you know whether it is possible to take notice of protests that are not in writing?

A. I know the answer to my report was a very sarcastic reply—for a man to do the best he could.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that requisitions had been forwarded and yet no relief came?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you seen those requisitions?

A. Yes, sir; a good many times, and had them in my possession.

Q. How many drug clerks had you?

A. Two, I believe; one night and one day clerk.

Q. Did you make any examination, either chemical or bacteriological, of the water there?

A. None at all.

Q. Therefore your knowledge was based upon the appearances?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the appearance?

A. The water from the creek was so muddy it would not run through a sieve hardly; the water brought in barrels was contaminated by contact with the apparatus it was brought in.

Q. Do you know of any chemical or bacteriological examination being made?

A. Not of my own knowledge.

Q. Under whose orders was it that the camp was maintained as long as it was?

A. I can not tell you.

Q. You simply know that it was maintained a long time. As brigade surgeon did you make any recommendation as to the camp being moved?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What condition did you find the camps in as regards the sinks?

A. The sinks were very bad on the 12th of August, and they remained so practically for two weeks on account of the water. It rained a great deal. Many of the regiments had crematories to burn some of the débris, and they got lime in many instances, and enough to keep the sinks in better shape later on, but during the early part of July the sinks were in very bad condition.

Q. What steps did you take to have it corrected?

A. I had them put lime in and burn it up and to dig new sinks frequently. They complained that they could not dig sinks, as there were so many dug all over the camp. I found it true in some instances and in others not.

Q. Do you know to what extent the men used the water in the shallow pools around there?

A. No, sir; not much, I think; only when there was a shortage. I reported to the division commander that about one-half of the men were drinking boiled water and the balance wherever they could get it.

Q. Are you prepared to say that there were many deaths there from lack of proper condition of the sinks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your mortality was exceedingly low, was it?

A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. If there had been proper attendance on the sick, do you think the mortality would have been less, or none at all?

A. What do you mean?

Q. Do you think it would have been none at all?

A. Is it proper care to have three men sent to another hospital and one of them die within two hours and another one shortly afterwards?

Q. Will you tell me something about that transfer? Did you know under what orders it was done?

A. No, sir; we could not secure them. That was one of the things we had to

investigate, and Major Smith said it was Dr. Hoff's fault, and Dr. Hoff said it was Dr. Smith's fault. The orders were destroyed.

Q. What was the purport of that order?

A. That it was to "move 50 of your worst patients," and it did not qualify. Dr. Hoff said he intended that Dr. Smith should use his own judgment; that the worst cases should not be sent.

Q. The question is, whether the order directed 50 to be sent or 50 of the worst cases?

A. Yes, sir; one man died in transit and another was unconscious in transit.

Q. Do you suppose any man of good sense and judgment would send a man off in an ambulance that he knew was dying?

A. I don't know about that. I don't think I should. I can't answer for anybody else.

Q. Do you think a man would send out a man dying because he got an order to send 50 of the worst patients?

A. I don't think so.

Q. Many of those 50 were those just about drawing their last breath?

A. The testimony that we secured was that these 3 were supposed to be out of danger.

Q. Then, under those circumstances, was it not natural to suppose that a man of intelligence would be governed by the circumstances at the time about putting the men into ambulances?

A. I had nothing to do with that, you know.

Q. Now, how does it happen that men in convalescing are suddenly taken worse and live only a few days?

A. That is right.

Q. Can any human being, no matter what his skill may be, tell whether the perforation is bad?

A. He can tell whether it is threatening.

Q. Then, if a man had died before he got even to Chattanooga, would it then be want of skill, or knowledge, or judgment on the part of the medical officer sending him?

A. I think if 3 should die there was something wrong somewhere.

Q. But if 3 out of 50?

A. No, sir; if 3 out of one regiment, and they all in one company. We did not know how many died, but those were all that came under our inspection.

Q. Well, out of 50, 3 died, yet that might happen to you in your private practice?

A. No, sir; not in private practice.

Q. Have you never had in your private practice an individual case of indiscretion in eating or walking to have a relapse?

A. Yes, sir; but not from removal.

Q. But if a man is convalescing from this condition would he be justified in moving him?

A. The testimony was that 2 were out of danger and the other doing well.

Q. If all were convalescent would there have been any impropriety in transferring them?

A. No, sir. I suppose it had to be done.

Q. You were all complaining of the hospital being overcrowded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not wiser that 50 cases should be gotten out of the way to make room for others?

A. Yes, sir; and they had better care, too. I myself saw an individual sent from Lexington to Fort Thomas, and he was in a mighty bad condition; and he had been walking around for days, but the jarring and jolting would not do him any good.

Q. You have had occasion to see this division hospital for days, and you have had occasion to say some very hard things about this hospital; how many of those things ought to have been remedied on the spot by the surgeon in charge and those in charge of the wards?

A. That is a very large question; I can not answer it in detail. I have always claimed, and I still claim, there was no time when there should have been a shortage of tents and cots one single minute; there should have been no shortage of medicines, and there should have been as many doctors as were wanted; there should have been water and good water, nourishment and plenty of it, and of the right kind; there was no occasion for those men to lack for shelter or for cots, or for the want of food or medicines, or for the want of any care any more than at home; it was a time of peace; there was no war within thousands of miles of us. No single case of sickness should have occurred on account of the lack of discipline in the army.

Q. Who is responsible for that?

A. The responsibility for the condition of the camp was—first, with the man that insisted that that camp was perfect; that the hospital was well run; that the supplies were all that could be asked for, and that the water was pure, and the stories told were lies; and that man was General Boynton.

Q. What did he know about it?

A. He said it was all right, and telegraphed to Washington that it was all right; that the stories were not true.

Q. Had General Boynton anything to do with the quartermaster's and commissary departments?

A. He advised them to stay there when the men should have been moved.

Q. Whose place was it to make these statements?

A. The man in charge of the hospital department.

Q. Then the responsibility you place on General Boynton?

A. No, sir; I say it was as much due to him as anybody in the whole camp. The want of supplies was due to the fact that they did not send them; in my judgment, because they were not hounded enough. General Breckinridge, in my presence, on the 8th of August, ordered lumber for the entire hospital. That lumber was not delivered to us until the last days of August or the 1st of September, and Colonel Lee sent out circulars that he had delivered this lumber. It was not on the ground. It was not delivered only in part until the last of August.

Q. Are you prepared to say that he did not deliver that lumber until the latter part of August?

A. I am prepared to say that no lumber was on the ground until the 22d, 24th, or 25th of August, and it was never delivered in toto until the 1st or 2d of September.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. You know these tents had to be manufactured after the war broke out?

A. Well, I don't know about that. When the Sternberg Hospital was organized the tents were furnished galore. I never saw anything like that; that was in the early days of August; the most beautiful tents and the flies with them.

Q. It would appear that tents might have been gotten in the early part of August?

A. I don't see any reason why if they were furnished to one hospital they could not be to another. I will say, however, that General Brooke said the First Corps must be supplied because it was going to Porto Rico, and the Third would have to wait until they were supplied. Colonel Hartsuff told me that personally.

Q. They had to move and must be supplied?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you, of your own knowledge, Doctor, know whether or not post-mortems were improperly and indifferently made there?

A. I know personally that they were not; I was president of that board and we found that there was no such thing as those complaints indicated.

Q. It is charged that bodies were cut open and not even sewed up, or the clothes put back upon them?

A. That is not correct.

Q. Did you find the bodies of the living covered with maggots?

A. No, sir. I will say this, that I saw a man outside—I was officer of the day and the man was said to be dying—all maggots; he had typhoid fever.

Q. How did he get out there?

A. He was put out; I suppose they did not want to see him die.

Q. You saw the man outside dying and covered with maggots?

A. I say they said he died.

Q. Who had charge of the typhoid-fever ward at that time?

A. I don't know.

Q. When was that?

A. My recollection is about the 8th or 10th of August; I think it was when I was brigade surgeon; when I was inspecting.

Q. Did you make any official report of that?

A. No, sir; I did not think it was my duty.

Q. Was it not your business to report want of care?

A. The case was not brought to my attention.

Q. You saw him dying?

A. I saw Major Jenne there, and he was my superior officer; he was in the division hospital.

Q. Did Major Jenne make any report?

A. No, sir; I could not help myself; it was not my business.

Q. You could have made a report that would have been paid attention to in the medical department. Don't you think yourself that it would have been a great deal better to have discovered the fault there than to have discovered it afterwards out in Kansas City?

A. I think I discussed it there pretty well; I think my report to General Sternberg discusses it pretty well.

Q. Did you, as brigade surgeon, inspect the brigade camps?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You found them in bad order?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You made a written report?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. To whom?

A. Major Jenne.

Q. Do you know what became of that report?

A. I do not, sir; I never heard of it. I said one day, "What is the use of making these reports? There is no attention paid to them." "Well," he says, "make them anyway."

Q. Now, we are glad to hear anything you have to say, Doctor.

A. I want to state, first, in regard to the attention in our hospital, of which I made a statement to the press. My justification was just this: The medical profession down there stood the attacks. The whole thing was laid at the doors of the medical profession. It became the ridicule of the army; so much so that I took the star from my saddle blanket in order that they would not know that I was a doctor. My wife became so worried about my reputation that she

finally wrote me asking if I could not do something to clear up the doctors. When I got home I made this little talk in the church; but the reporters of the papers were there, and a representative of the Kansas City Times, which was a rabid Democratic paper, made a good deal more of it than I said. I made it as mild as possible. But the statement I made to General Sternberg was true in every way, as far as my judgment went, or I should not have dared to make it, being in the service. You know I was chairman of the board of investigation appointed by General Compton. Major Johnson is dead. Both he and Major Helburn were very mild gentlemen. I have the testimony here, which I think is a little more severe than anything I have said to-day. I want to say in regard to the location of the hospital that it was extremely bad, in my judgment. The typhoid-fever ward, especially, was in a very low, sultry place, and the sinks were in an awful condition, most of the time overflowing, and they could not be dug more than 3 or 4 feet, and I want to say that that is one of the causes of the typhoid fever spreading. In my judgment the men tracked that material over the ground and it became dust. The water was never in such a condition that we felt we were safe, because there were no conveniences to boil it at all. Another thing was the lack of facilities for scalding dishes; there was not a single dish pan there; in fact I very much doubt if they were boiled, as there was nothing to boil them in.

Q. No sterilizing solutions used for boiling them in?

A. I expect all the demoralization of the corps which resulted was, as I said, from the lack of things that we ought to have had; not that they did not do the work, for the result showed that they did good work, all of them. Now, one word about the acting assistant surgeons, or contract doctors; most of them were very good men—competent men. There is only one single exception: that is one doctor sent there who had just come out of college this last spring or summer, a man without any marked ability and no experience at all. I stayed ten days to help break him in.

Q. How long did he remain in the hospital?

A. So far as I know he is in the service yet.

Q. What is his name?

A. He was a young man from Washington, and he arrived about the 2d or 3d of August. Now, I want to say something about the remedies. In my judgment the Medical Department should be the sanitary adviser in fact as well as in name. Now, as the Army is constituted, you don't even have schoolboys. They wear shoulder straps and strut around, but they have no command, and their recommendations are universally ignored. They might just as well never make them, because they are ignored. They should have their own department in every sense. They should supply themselves in that department by having the right of way over every other branch in getting the supplies to their sick men, and if that could be done we would have a department that would be a credit to the medical profession and a great relief to the sick men.

Q. Have you any other suggestions?

A. No more than perhaps to say that the surgeons under me, and myself, and those above me urged the Department through military channels to move that army, and to move it before it was moved; and I say to you as a board that, in my judgment, the blame for keeping that body there rests upon somebody.

Q. You had, as brigade surgeon, practically, supervision, not to say direction, of the officers of the regiment and your brigade, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir; and division, too.

Q. Now, when you first found typhoid fever in the camp, was any effort made to isolate it?

A. That reminds me; I never made any written protest, but several very strong

verbal protests, that men ought never to be taken from the typhoid-fever ward and moved hither and thither among the men. When I was in the hospital they had a convalescent board take them out from the ward and keep them from the others.

Q. Was any isolation made at first?

A. Not at all. They were taken to the typhoid ward, provided there was room for them.

Q. In a considerable number of cases they were kept in the regimental camps?

A. In one case—the Second Arkansas Regiment.

Q. Now, in the Second Arkansas and the First Mississippi, which brought typhoid with them to the camp. I suppose the typhoid had been diagnosed. Now, suppose the typhoid had been isolated, would it have gone on until there were 5,000 cases in camp?

A. It should not have.

Q. Was it not in some degree practicable to isolate the early cases of typhoid—put them in tents by themselves, with special attendance—and in a measure stop this tremendous outbreak?

A. No, sir; I don't think so. It can be done to a certain extent, but I believe that outbreak was too general to be corraled.

Q. Of course it became general, but it was allowed to become prevalent in every camp for thirty days.

A. That may be so; but so far as I know it was prevalent when I went there. The doctors were then treating cases of malarial fever which was typhoid fever.

Q. These cases were brought with the regiment and were recognized as typhoid. If they had been isolated would it not, in your judgment, have vastly reduced the amount of typhoid?

A. Yes, sir, if it was communicated from the hand to the mouth; but it was increased by the water.

Q. Do you know of any communication either by milk or water in that camp?

A. No, sir; but I do know this: every doctor or major surgeon in the Second Division hospital has been sick with typhoid fever except myself. I was too old. I know they were especially careful of everything they ate and drank.

Q. And yet they did not use the water?

A. No, sir; they didn't use the water.

Q. Did you make any report on the water?

A. No, sir; except to say that it was bad.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you have any communications with General Boynton in regard to the water?

A. Verbal communications.

Q. Did you have anything published under or over your signature as to the condition of that water?

A. Not that I remember; but I don't remember now. I told General Boynton that that water was not fit to drink, and I said: "General, why do you bring that water in here for these men to drink?" He said, "For the purpose of watering the stock—horses and mules. It should be filtered if used for cooking." I said, "The water for cooking should be as pure as the drinking water." I may have said that much in conversation with him. I think likely I did. He said it was for cooking purposes and not for drinking purposes.

Q. Did General Boynton call upon you for a report on the drinking water?

A. No, sir; he did not know me at all. He wore a star and I didn't.

Q. You speak of having a conversation in relation to the water with General Boynton; did you publish a statement about that time in the papers about the condition of the water at Chickamauga?

A. I certainly did not publish anything until I went home.

Q. Didn't you have an interview with the papers at Chickamauga?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was not there a publication made in your name there?

A. Only this—in my report.

Q. One that you afterwards denied?

A. Never in the world.

Q. You made no statement to the associated papers?

A. No, sir. I think there was a statement published, but they didn't state my name, and I positively refused to give them any information.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 7, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF MAJ. WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON.

Maj. WILLIAM CUTHBERTSON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you be kind enough to state your name and residence and what rank you held during the Spanish and American war?

A. William Cuthbertson; major of the First Illinois Cavalry; residence, 191 First street, Chicago.

Q. What was the date of your commission and the resignation of the same?

A. I went out with the regiment April 26, and the date of my resignation is the 29th of June, 1898.

Q. During this interval between the dates given where were you stationed?

A. At Springfield, Ill., and Chickamauga.

Q. At what date did you reach Chickamauga?

A. I think on the 1st of June. Either the 30th of May or the 1st of June.

Q. You were in camp at Camp Thomas?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Be kind enough to state, in your own words, what the condition of the ground was at the time of your arrival and what the condition of the camp was while you were there, and any other matters relating to the position of the camp that may occur to you.

A. On our arrival at Chickamauga we debarked from the train at Lytle Station, and I accompanied the colonel of the regiment over to the spot that was pointed out to us where we were to be encamped. He and I looked around together and selected what appeared to be a very good camping site for the regiment. It was in a grove of second-growth trees, and there was a place for our horses in the woods, separated from the camp site by a dry branch of the creek. The first two weeks or so the weather was hot and dry, and there was no rain whatever. After we located our camp we immediately made details to dig sinks and provide for the sanitary arrangements of the three regiments. We found the soil tremendously hard. No impression was made upon it with a spade, and the only way we could dig sinks was with spades and mattocks. There was only one pickax in the camp. On digging 3 or 4 feet we would strike either rock or water, and that was the greatest depth to which we could dig sinks. The ground was practically nonabsorbable, and would not absorb any of this refuse matter, and the sinks would become very filthy in a short time, because the earth would not absorb the fecal matter, and it would overflow. When we would try to cover the day's dejecture it would just

splash down, and we could not cover it properly. After two weeks' time we had two or three tremendous thunderstorms, and the water would run these sinks over. In this camp the odor became tremendous and almost unbearable. Effort was made to get quicklime, but we could not get any from the medical authorities there, and at last, at our own expense—using the regimental funds—we bought our own quicklime. This was during the first month that we encamped there. Our quartermaster made requisition for lumber with which to build sinks. The lumber received was only sufficient to build a wall around the sinks. I insisted on our quartermaster getting enough to build them complete, and the final reply I got was that the lumber was not intended for officers' sinks, and to buy our own lumber, which we did.

Q. What was the condition of your men as respects their health while you were there?

A. About 3 per cent were sick while I was there, and the majority of the cases being in the hospital were camp diarrhea and injuries received from kicks from horses. Just before I left, on the 1st of August, typhoid appeared.

Q. You speak of hospitals; do you mean the regimental hospitals?

A. Yes, sir. When I reported to Colonel Hartsuff I asked for supplies, and he said, in a kindly way, of course he didn't know whether they would give us any supplies or not, and I asked the reason, and he said they were going to do away with the regimental hospitals; that the plan was to have division hospitals. I demurred, and I further said that I was to be their doctor and that I proposed to look after them just as long as I could in a regimental hospital. I said that if the men were brought to the division hospital they would be disappointed and probably homesick. The whole thing, in my opinion, operated against their recovery. He further said that on account of our being a cavalry regiment that he didn't know about the division hospital being used for us. He could not tell me what hospital to send my men to in case they were ill, and he thought that the cavalry would be brigaded all together, and would probably have to look after our own sick, which was the case.

Q. Did you have in your command a sufficient amount of medical supplies to answer the demand?

A. No, sir. I will say that I did not have a sufficient supply furnished by the Medical Department of the United States Army.

Q. Did you make requisitions for such as you were short of?

A. I did so.

Q. In accordance with the supply table?

A. When I asked for some of them, when I first got there, he turned to the clerk and said, "Furnish the doctor with the supply table," and he added that it was only for the division for six months, but said, "You can easily fill it out in proportion for three months." He gave it to the hospital steward and told him to ask for everything. We only got enough for three days.

Q. Were you supplied with morphia, quinine, and calomel?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And Epsom salts?

A. In moderate quantity.

Q. Then you had not sufficient quantity, had you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it not possible to treat the greater portion of the cases with these medicines?

A. I don't think it is, Doctor.

Q. What medicines were you desirous of getting?

A. Dermatole, with some more modern antiseptics, for the treatment of diarrhea. I was desirous of getting a sufficient quantity of castor oil and laudanum, which, to my mind, is better for the earlier stages of diarrhea than opium and

calomel. This was on our supply table, but never received in sufficient quantities to treat a regiment properly. I found that when I gave castor oil and laudanum they improved in three or four hours. When I used the opium the cases persisted and kept longer. I asked in one of my requisitions for a gallon of castor oil and 1 pound of laudanum. I didn't hear anything of it. Colonel Hartsuff was up there the next day and I complained of it. He said there was plenty of it. I am only speaking of one thing, but this one thing in particular was a cheap and efficient mode of treatment, and I believe is a mode generally recognized by the profession as a good one. Colonel Hartsuff was there, as I said, and he said. "Send down, there is plenty of it down there," and I sent the hospital steward right down with the requisition, and I got 12 ounces of oil and an ounce of laudanum. That is the proportion things were supplied.

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that medicines were in the supply depot at Lytle?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you make any other requisitions?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of fate did they meet?

A. About the same; for instance, I asked for carbolic acid to keep my instruments in shape, and it was struck off.

Q. Did you have bichloride of mercury?

A. Yes, sir; but you will knock the edge off mighty quick with that.

Q. Up to the time you left your regiment it remained fairly healthy?

A. Yes, sir; about 2 or 3 per cent were sick.

Q. And you treated them as far as possible in the regiment?

A. Yes, sir. We were not assigned to any division, and therefore our hospital remained intact.

Q. In your judgment, is it or is it not better and easier to administer a large hospital than several small ones?

A. That depends upon where the hospital is located, sir; in a measure, yes, sir.

Q. But can't it be administered more cheaply? Can't you secure better service and better attendance in one hospital with 500 patients than 10 of 50 patients?

A. I will have to qualify that; I say, where the hospital is located.

Q. Wherever you please; it must be in the same locality?

A. In hospitals in general and in army hospitals it is better, if properly carried out.

Q. Much better than small hospitals?

A. It is, by all means.

Q. The larger hospital is better qualified and usually has better medical men, and that would be productive of better results than a large number of small hospitals, the character of the patients of which was varied?

A. From my late experience this summer I should say so.

Q. I don't wonder at that, if confined to certain division hospitals.

A. Speaking generally, of course, it would be.

Q. Before any division hospitals were started the regimental surgeons were decrying the thing and declaring they would prevent it so far as possible by not sending men to them. You just stated that you were yourself keeping them. Was it not for the best interests of the sick to go to the division hospitals?

A. I think it was to the best interest of the sick, excepting from the experience I had.

Q. Suppose the hospitals were organized with the same working force they had, but that no regimental officers had been detached from the regiment and the seriously ill had been sent to some general hospital, would it not have been to the benefit of the sick?

A. I don't think it would, sir.

Q. Can your men secure better care in a large hospital well administered than in a small hospital?

A. Yes, sir, generally; but the way the hospitals were administered at Chickamauga our men got better care in the regiments than they got in any hospitals—any division hospital on the ground.

Q. Did you have much acquaintance with any regimental medical officers?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you find all of them qualified, careful, and painstaking men?

A. Those that I met were. There is one thing I want to say, and that is about the way the hospital tents were issued to us. As soon as I got there I made a requisition from the quartermaster, which, I believe, is the military channel for doing so. It was a week before I got a hospital tent. I had brought down with us some cots and a supply of drugs and dressings, such as caustics and absorbent cotton and such things, from Springfield. I had also brought a supply of undershirts, pillows, sheets, pajamas, etc., for the comfort of the men. I had, of course, malted milk, and that is another thing I want to speak of. On the supply table there is no such thing as malted milk or canned soup to feed the men that have intestinal troubles.

Q. Do you know whether the regiment had a hospital fund formed by the creation of company funds?

A. Yes, sir; but I had nothing to do with that. When I found I wanted anything I asked for it, and they supplied me. They had a hospital fund of over \$300. That enabled me to buy ice and ice bags, milk, etc. We had several men kicked by horses, and I put them in bed and treated them. If I had not had this fund I would have been in a very serious condition indeed. I should say that those supplies were not issued to us because there was not sufficient transportation. As soon as the Red Cross agent got to Chattanooga he furnished us with milk and ice.

Q. If you could obtain from the benevolent organizations and if you could purchase in the vicinity what you required, is there any reason why the United States Government should not get the same?

A. Not in the least.

Q. Did you have ambulances?

A. No, sir. I made a requisition for two ambulances and for mules. I had to make that through the regimental quartermaster. We were told they would not give us any regimental ambulances or mules. I had a man taken with appendicitis, and that required an operation. It was a perforated case. The operative case issued to me was probably one issued in the civil war. I had no gauzes I could be sure of and no strychnine. I had no means to take care of that. I considered operating upon him under those conditions would be absolutely criminal. I started out at 5 o'clock to see what could be done, and it took me until 7 o'clock to find the chief medical officer. I asked him whether to take him to the St. Vincent's Hospital, in Chattanooga, or to Leiter. He told me to send in an order for an ambulance. The ambulance was stationed about a mile from my headquarters. I sent a dispatch for it, and it was twenty minutes after 9 before it got there. I had to transport him over stony roads, and got him there about 11 o'clock at night.

Q. Don't you suppose you could have put a man on a horse and sent him to Leiter for the necessary instruments to do the operation yourself?

A. I suppose so, but we were not allowed regimental ambulances, and there were ambulances at Lytle Station, and the corrals were full of mules.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. When you made a requisition for three months, you got some medicines to last three days?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you get more than enough?

A. No, sir; not until I made another requisition.

Q. Did you send up and get the supply?

A. This requisition that I made for castor oil afterwards was subsequent to the first requisition, and I believe there were about 8 bottles of castor oil, constituting about 8 pounds, as put in the supply table, to last the division six months—not enough to grease their wagons with.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Let me ask you why you resigned at the time you did?

A. Because there was at that time no chance of our regiment entering active campaign.

Q. Was that the only reason?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you state to anybody at the time that you resigned because you could not get medicine?

A. No, sir; I did not. If I had stayed there I think I could have got enough.

Q. Was there enough there?

A. I guess I would have got some by making it hot. The thing preached mostly was economy—"economize, economize." When I had it preached into me, I said I had a number of men new in the business. I was quite convinced when the officer told me he was responsible to the higher authorities that if the medical authorities sent them home all right the people of the United States would not kick if it cost \$10,000 a day.

Q. Do you know any history of any army that during the four months of its organization lost so small a number of men from disease in proportion to the number in the service?

A. Dr. Conner, the history of armies in the countries corresponding to the United States have been operating under very different circumstances to which our army was operating. Our army was here, in our home country, with the rich channels of the country behind it, and if the sanitary conditions were looked after by those who had charge and whose duty it was to do it, we would not have had as large a death roll as we did.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 7, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF COL. H. L. TURNER.

Col. H. L. TURNER then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. Henry Lathrop Turner, colonel of the First Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Q. Have you been in the military service before?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state where.

A. I was in the service first as a first lieutenant in the hundred-days' service at the time that Early came up to attack Washington; I was in that fight. I immediately enlisted as first lieutenant, and attached to the Fifth United States Colored Troops. I was in service in the Fort Fisher expedition and Wilmington, and com-

manded under General Sherman, and after the capture of General Johnson I was present and remained in service.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How long were you in the United States Regulars?

A. I think eleven years in the First Regiment.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please state when you were mustered in and the first camp you occupied.

A. We reported at Camp Tanner on the 26th of April, and were mustered in on the 1st day of May.

Q. Where were you then ordered to?

A. We were ordered to Chickamauga, and were at Chickamauga about three weeks. I think we left Springfield the second day after we were mustered in. We remained at Chickamauga about three weeks, and from there we were ordered to Tampa. We were at Tampa until the 30th day of June. We arrived at Siboney on the 9th of July, and left Santiago on the 26th of August, arriving at Montauk, I think, the 2d day of September, and left there on the 8th of September, arriving here on the 10th, and the regiment was furloughed for sixty days, and the officers put on waiting orders, and are in that condition to-day.

Q. Please state how the regiment was furnished with regimental supplies and camp and garrison equipage.

A. We had no tents whatever and requisition was immediately put in for tentage, and was very promptly furnished us.

Q. How about clothing?

A. We were insufficiently supplied when we left Springfield. We put in our requisitions and were soon very fairly supplied. There were some things we could not get; campaign hats, I think, was one.

Q. How long before these were supplied?

A. I can not tell you without consulting a memorandum—I should say a week.

Q. How were you armed?

A. With the Springfield.

Q. Did you take your arms from the State?

A. We had arms with us, but more or less of them were not serviceable; but just the day before, I think, we exchanged about 100 rifles for 100 that were serviceable.

Q. How was your regiment supplied with rations, and what was their quality while you were at Chattanooga?

A. Promptly, and the quality was good.

Q. How was the health of your regiment while at Chickamauga?

A. It was pretty good. We lost one man with typhoid, Private Zalinski, Company M. We had difficulty about our water.

Q. Where were you encamped?

A. About a quarter of a mile from Alexander Bridge.

Q. What division and corps were you in?

A. I can not give you the corps. We were in General Simon Snyder's division. Our brigade was composed of the Fifth Pennsylvania and Twelfth and Fourteenth Minnesota, our own regiment.

Q. Who commanded the brigade?

A. Colonel Babcock, of Twelfth Minnesota.

Q. What was your trouble with the water there?

A. General Brooke himself selected my camp, and rode with me that day and placed us in camp. I looked about and said, "General Brooke, where are we to get our water?" He said, "You are to get it out of Chickamauga Creek. It is perfectly good water." My own surgeon investigated it and reported to me that

it was not healthy, and then we investigated further and found a spring about 3 miles above us on the Alexander road, and from that time on we hauled all of our water, and every man was required to boil his water.

Q. Did you have any wells anywhere near you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did the pipe line reach your regiment?

A. No, sir.

Q. It hadn't been completed when you left there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, at Tampa, how were you encamped there?

A. We arrived at Tampa on Saturday afternoon, and I reported to General Sanger, and he directed me that I had been taken out of his command and was to report to General Shafter. I asked where our camp was, and he said he didn't know, I told him the regiment was on the train; so I disembarked the regiment and put them into camp myself, about half a mile from the dock opposite Port Tampa City. We remained there about three days. There were no facilities for getting water except by bringing it a long distance. I was then ordered by General Shafter to relieve the First Regiment of regulars, who were encamped on the Picnic Island. It was in sight of the docks and connected by a little foot bridge. We removed on to that island and into their camps. There we had 500, and I put in the 1,320 men. That was all the troops there.

Q. How long were you on the island?

A. We left Tampa about the 30th of June.

Q. How were you supplied with quartermaster's supplies at Tampa?

A. By being exceedingly persistent we were finally very completely supplied with quartermaster's stores. One point in which we were not supplied—I made a repeated demand with the brigade and division commander for 300 cartridge belts, and we left for Cuba without them.

Q. Your quartermaster's supplies were completely supplied otherwise?

A. Yes, sir; it was no fault of ours about the belts; I was at them nearly every day.

Q. What answer did they make to you?

A. They just hadn't got them. Then, in the next place, they were stored in the storehouse down at Port Tampa, and the ordnance officers could not get down there after them. They finally sent word that they were not there and he could not furnish them. I made an appeal to General Hall, our brigade commander, and told him that we had 300 men down there without cartridge belts.

Q. What transports did you take?

A. The *City of Macon* and the *Gate City*.

Q. What sort of condition were they in?

A. There was plenty of room.

Q. When you arrived at Siboney, how were you landed?

A. If you want me to speak frankly, I think there was a very great oversight at Siboney. There were no means of landing, whatever, at that time. I reached Siboney on the morning of July 9. I will state further that there were other matters that struck me as unnecessary. We were greatly hurried in embarking. We got constant telephone messages to know why we were not on board, and we worked until 2 o'clock in the morning to get our regiment and the ammunition on (500,000 rounds of ammunition), and we arrived at Key West the next day; and we were held there on the 2d, 3d, and 4th, apparently doing nothing. My horses were there on board. I have never been able to learn why there was this delay. On the morning of the 5th we sailed from Key West and arrived at Siboney on the morning of the 9th, about 7 o'clock. Between 8 and 9 o'clock I received word by a cutter that I was desired on board the *Machias*. Before I

went on board General Randolph informed me that he had received telephonic orders from Shafter, and was to disembark at once. I said, "What preparations have been made for disembarking? I see no dock here, and one lighter, which I understand is ordered to get off the rations." He said, "I do not know anything about it; that is your funeral, and you may look out for it." I asked the commander of the *Machias* to set me on shore, and I went on shore and tramped about for two hours, trying to find somebody who would give me information as to how to get the regiment on shore. I found no one, and I said to the commanding officers that unless the navy helped I did not see how we could get off, as a lighter could not be had, I found. Finally the captain of the *Machias* furnished two lighters to tow the small boats. We put the men into these small boats and we got off by the next noon. It was a very slow process. We got off all of our men and some of our rations, some ammunition and some tentage; our horses and a good deal of our stuff remained on the transport, but more or less of it was taken to Porto Rico. We were instructed that the officers would have to buy their supplies before leaving Tampa, so our headquarters' mess bought sixty days' supplies, and they were all taken to Porto Rico, and we never saw them. We had a regular army ration and subsisted as the men did.

Q. Did you get all of your men off?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did it take you?

A. We began about 1 o'clock on Saturday, and all the men we got off and what supplies we could get off by about 2 o'clock on Sunday. I received orders to pull out for the front.

Q. Did you get cartridge belts there?

A. No, sir. Yes; I received orders at the same time from General Shafter to leave four at Siboney, and two companies were to guard the yellow-fever hospital. Two companies were to be left to unload the balance of our stock. Instead of detailing four companies, I took out of my troops 360 men and officers before leaving them, because I did not want to take men without cartridge boxes into the firing lines. I reported that to General Shafter, and he said all right. Siboney was a very serious stop for the First Regiment; it was a veritable pest hole. Our division commander tried to get them sent home. We could get no reports direct and had to rely entirely upon the rumors of our own men.

Q. Were you attached to the brigade?

A. Yes, sir; when I arrived I was sent to General Bates's provisional division. There was no brigade. At first I was ordered to report to General Lawton, to the First Division, after a couple of days, I think it was. I was appointed to the command of what was the Second Brigade of the Provisional Division. Our regiment and the First District of Columbia, afterwards increased by the Ninth Massachusetts, and then the Ninth was sent to another brigade, and the Eighth Ohio was sent to me.

Q. What time did you come on?

A. On the 26th day of August we came home. We were the last brigade at Santiago.

Q. Was the regiment furnished with commissary stores at Santiago?

A. For the first three days we were not supplied at all, the men liked to starve to death. Our division quartermaster did everything he could, and finally 30 of my men volunteered to go to Siboney and bring out enough on their backs to last a few days. Meanwhile the Rough Riders had been providing for my men somewhat and brought me an order from General Shafter. It seemed Colonel Roosevelt wrote to Wilder, and Wilder wrote to Shafter. I wanted to know why this matter had not been reported. I wrote him that the division commander was all the time trying to supply us and I had promised to send 30 men to Siboney after supplies.

Q. When you left Key West how many traveling rations did you have?

A. Ten days' rations and a large amount of field rations which we stored in the bottom of our ship. We had ammunition on also.

Q. Did you get them off?

A. Only a portion; in fact, they started all the regiments with three days' rations.

Q. What was General Shafter's answer?

A. I never received any.

Q. How were the divisions supplied?

A. I can not tell you. The First District of Columbia was in about the same shape that we were, they were crying for bread. I saw some of them and heard them; beyond that I can not say.

Q. You say that it was three days before you obtained rations; how did you obtain them then?

A. Principally from these 30 men that went down to Siboney.

Q. After that, how?

A. There were two or three days that we were without any issue.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. The rations you had drawn you expected to last ten days?

A. No; we did not have our ten days' rations on the fire line—they were taken off at Siboney—but we could not get a wagon or a mule for several days; we finally got a wagon and were supplied.

Q. Were any of these rations brought forward to your division by pack trains?

A. They were supposed to be; they were after this period. I think it was owing partly to the fact that there had been a very heavy rain that we didn't get anything, and there were no reserve rations.

Q. The testimony of all that division is that they had received rations after the 1st of July promptly and in full quantity.

A. I wish to explain that I was not under General Bates's command, although ordered to report to General Bates, and I was really reporting to two officers. I sent a morning report to both; I was in General Lawton's line, and General Lawton's commissary said, "I can not do another thing;" he says, "I have done everything I can, and if you can not get anything from Shafter, all right." He was a fine fellow.

Q. How about rations after that time?

A. We got plenty and they were good.

Q. Up to the time you left?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What proportion of your regiment was taken sick in Cuba?

A. Before we left I think there were at least 700 out of 1,300 who had been down with the fever. If this board will permit me, I would like to say something. I have seen something lately I think is going to work an injury to the service. It is a sort of wholesale criticism. As far as I know, the volunteer officers were not to blame. I rode through the Fifth Pennsylvania, Twelfth Minnesota, Ninth Pennsylvania, First District of Columbia, Second New Hampshire, Third and Fifth Illinois, and some New Jersey regiment, and I never saw more perfect camps, as far as sanitary conditions were concerned, and they had camps that were never beaten anywhere; they were as clean as a ribbon. We had no facilities for building sinks, but we dug them and made our own screens out of brush. They were filled every day regularly, and our refuse was buried—not buried, but put in pits and burned every morning—and the same was the condition of every camp I went into in Tampa,

I rode through the division of General Kline, which was wholly volunteer, and General Hall's brigade of volunteers, and I observed very carefully, and was com-

paring them with my own camp, and they were all sweet and clean, and I want to say that the worst camp I saw was the camp of the First Regulars. When they left Picnic Island it took us two days to clean it up. I saw a criticism of the Ninth Massachusetts at Tampa. It was under my command, and it was a poor regiment; there is no doubt about it. It was a political regiment almost wholly, and in no sense a sample of the volunteer regiments. Now, there is another thing which should be apparent to any mind, that it was in the power of the brigade commander to jerk any regimental commander up. I did it by the Ninth Massachusetts, and told them if they did not put their camps in shape I would apply for a regular army officer. It must be remembered that most of the brigade and division commanders were regular officers. These criticisms I speak of came from newspapers. One I saw was a very charitable one that came to this board. This Ninth Massachusetts was cited as a sample.

By General DODGE:

Q. The only thing about the Ninth Massachusetts was, that the officers said they were never able to get their tents?

A. When it comes right down to the facts, I will match the volunteers against them. They seem to be trying to put all the blame on the volunteer officers.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. There were some very green volunteer officers?

A. All the confusion there at Tampa was under regular commissary and regular quartermasters; we were under regular army officers. There is no criticism. Regular army officers have no commercial training, and you need a great big business man to handle this work; but you haven't got them. Take it down at Tampa; they had cars there, and they did not know where they were or what was in them. The difficulty is not that you have inexperienced volunteer officers, but your regular officers were not experienced business men. In Chickamauga, when we shipped a car, we put a tag on it, showing what is in it.

Q. It isn't usual for a railroad company, is it, to put cards on the cars?

A. The shipper always puts a card on.

Q. Suppose it happens that different articles of the commissary and quartermaster's and commissary and ordnance supplies are in one car. Are they marked?

A. They should be.

Q. If it is loaded with stoves, for instance, you put on "stoves," and not the kind of stoves.

A. We did not know whether they contained ammunition or apples. The cartridge belts, they said, were there, but they did not know where they were. That is one point that showed the lack of business. If I had been running that business it would have been done. A point I want to make is this, that when supplies are shipped and certain arms, the army that gets it should know what is in a certain car.

Q. Do you know how supplies were shipped to us in the civil war?

A. No, sir; I never had any experience in that department.

Q. Don't you think the difficulty at Tampa was in not knowing what was in the cars, or was it in unloading the cars?

A. We were told repeatedly that it was in the cars, but they did not know what car.

Q. Except the first few days after you landed at Siboney, when you got on the fighting lines, were you as well supplied as you had reason to expect?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were your men satisfied with what they got?

A. As far as I know. I got a letter from one of my own brigade, who complained that the meat was bad. While I was there I saw every quarter, and the

meat was good when it came; but some of these quartermasters were slow, and it would spoil on their hands.

Q. That is, fresh meat?

A. Yes, sir; and in the meantime the heat would spoil it. It would be good meat at 8 o'clock in the morning and it would spoil at 12.

Q. Did you have any fresh canned meat?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that good?

A. In most cases, I think it was.

Q. The canned roast beef was good?

A. Yes, sir; and sometimes the boiled beef.

Q. There has never been any boiled beef drawn by the army?

A. I would like to ask a question, if I am permitted. I am convinced that under the law, my regiment was entitled to five surgeons. We were cut down by the ruling of the War Department to three. I want to know if that question has ever come before you?

Q. It has not.

A. We were short of surgeons out there and short of what, it seems to me, we were entitled to under the law.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. As you observed the medical men and surgeons and assistants, were they competent men?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they faithful?

A. Generally, yes, sir; particularly in our regiment.

Q. You were the commanding officer of the regiment for sometime at Chickamauga, were you not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. During that time was there any order sent to your command for a detail for hospital nurses?

A. There was an order; I could not tell the exact date; we were ordered to furnish a certain number for hospital nurses from our enlisted men, with the understanding that they were to be transferred into the regular hospital service; my impression is that they were down at Tampa.

Q. What time did you leave Tampa?

A. We were about three weeks at Tampa.

Q. You were called upon for a detail of hospital men. When you received that order what did you do?

A. I called for volunteers from my regiment who wished to become hospital nurses. Under that order they were to go, I think, for \$18. I think there were 6 or 9 who volunteered.

Q. And the rest?

A. They did not volunteer; nobody was required to be transferred unless they wished it; it was a request really, as I remember it.

Q. Was an order at any time received by your command to detail so many men for hospital purposes other than this detail that you are now speaking of?

A. I think we did, at Tampa; the division hospital was just being reorganized as we left; I don't think any were furnished at Chickamauga.

Q. You furnished these 9 at Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; that was all.

Q. If you had been called upon to furnish 30 men for hospital purposes, how would that order have been acted upon by you?

A. If I had received an order I should simply have told my adjutant to have a man detailed to report.

Q. So many men?

A. Yes, sir; by our roster.

Q. Are you aware of any details of that sort being made by any regiment?

A. No, sir.

Q. It is claimed that these hospital nurses were absolutely incompetent, and it is stated that they were absolutely unfit to go into the corps.

A. I should distinctly state that we wanted men fit for that purpose.

Q. Your command having been so good a one, but many sent men who were absolutely worthless soldiers but not bad enough to be discharged, but they wanted to get rid of worthless material?

A. You are asking for facts now. I have no recollection of this either at Chickamauga or Tampa. In Cuba I was called upon for details for hospital work. The first thing I heard was that the detail from the Ninth Massachusetts, which was already on duty when they came to me, had not stayed, and they asked me to give a new one. I immediately investigated the case and found that the men were not fit, and I picked out the best officer and the best company in the Ninth Massachusetts; and the division surgeon told me he never saw such a difference in his life. It was one of those men who gave his life practically and worked himself to death.

Q. Now, you see how worthless details might be made?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And as a result of that the men who were sick were badly cared for?

A. I can not say that.

Q. Worthless men make worthless nurses?

A. That is only a matter of opinion. I do not know of anything except what came under my observation.

Q. I am trying to find out what I know to have been a fact years ago and what may be a fact in this war, and will account for the worthless nursing; many officers look at it in this way.

A. We were not forced to do that in Cuba. We were showing up the well men. Our worthless men were mostly on their backs in the tents. Our well men were necessarily sent.

Q. Do you know what the condition was in the last ten days of your stay in Cuba in that yellow-fever hospital at Santiago?

A. I would not like to testify, because all I would have to say would be hearsay?

Q. You went down on the *Gate City*?

A. Yes, sir; and the *City of Macon*?

Q. What condition was the *Gate City* in?

A. As far as I know it was all right. The lieutenant-colonel was in command of that portion of the regiment; but so far as I had any reports, it was just as good as the *City of Macon*.

Q. You found that in proper condition for the transportation of troops?

A. We were a little short of water and ice.

Q. You came north on what transport?

A. The *City of Berlin*.

Q. Was her condition good?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you say they were or were not properly cared for on her?

A. I know they were, for I saw in the bay every day.

Q. Do you know they were properly supplied with food?

A. I know this: Our surgeon had provided a large quantity of delicacies, partly from the Red Cross and partly from the funds we had, and then I arranged with the captain of the boat to furnish the whole command a warm meal once a day.

Q. Do you know of any case where the steward sold ice water?

A. No, sir; he put guards over the ice water on both boats.

Q. Do you know of their selling delicacies of any sort?

A. Only what one of my officers said. He came out on the *Olivette*. He gave me the story of his trip on the boat, and it was pretty rough. He has had terrible sickness, and I do not blame him for being blue. He had malarial fever, followed by typhoid, and he was seriously sick; and then he had tuberculosis, and then the right leg paralyzed below the knee.

Q. Did you notice in the detention camp any lack of proper medical supplies or anything?

A. I never left the detention camp, and we went from the detention camp right on to the train. The detention camp, as far as I could judge of it from the services, was as bad a camp as I ever saw. As to want of water and such things, I know nothing about, except such as we had was all right.

Q. Were the sick well cared for?

A. They were well cared for; there was only one feature I didn't like.

Q. What was that?

A. The turning of the men off before they were well, and they never reported in any shape; so we lost track of 200 or 300 men. I personally found our men wandering around there who had been discharged from the hospital; but the care of the men was first-class.

Q. Do you know whether those discharges had been made after the personal and repeated appeals on the part of the men?

A. I know nothing about that; but so far as my regiment was concerned I made repeated protests until the regimental commander was notified so we could keep track of them.

Q. How about the company captains; when a man left a company for the hospital, was not that noted on the company report?

A. We had none that left us practically until we left Tampa. Just the day we left some were sent to Fort McPherson, I think; but from the time we left Cuba we were with our heads against a brick wall. The captains went; nobody else could get any information as to our sick. I had a lieutenant in my regiment named Frink, and Captain Thunkhauser and myself hunted four days to find what had become of this man Frink, and General Shafter directed himself that immediate search be made for that man, and it was some three or four days afterwards before we had an intimation of where he was.

Q. Where was he; in the yellow-fever hospital?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know of one man dying and his mother went after him and could not find him?

A. There was a man by the name of Weber, whom we have been trying to trace in every way, shape, and manner, and he has disappeared absolutely. We do not know whether he is living or not.

Q. Do you know of this boy Betts that was sent from Montauk alone?

A. I don't know a thing about that case. It has never been brought to my attention.

Q. Do you know anything about the way in which the sick of your regiment, which was at Camp Wikoff, came on to Chicago. Do you know how the transportation was furnished to them; that is to say, whether they had to go to the quartermaster's and get their papers put in shape and their commutation of rations and transportation?

A. We did have to.

Q. Each man for himself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Let me ask you if there would have been any difficulty in having a quarter-

master stationed at the hospital so that the men could have these matters fixed up properly and go direct from the hospital to the cars?

A. No, sir; it is simply a matter of organization.

Q. Would it have been more difficult for you to have these papers issued at the camp as well as at the station?

A. Not a bit.

Q. Would they, if they had been so issued at the time, have saved any considerable trouble to the men themselves?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you, yourself, or the men wait for hours at the station in order to get these papers that were necessary?

A. I will answer that by saying I could not tell how long they were waiting. I was riding down to the station to find out about transportation and saw one of my own men walking along the side of the road. "How do you happen to be out of camp?" I said. He says, "Colonel, I am discharged from the hospital and I am going home." I says, "We are going also;" and he says, "Going to Chicago?" and I says, "Yes; you don't look strong enough to go." He says, "I am pretty weak now." I says, "Can you get down to the station?" He says, "I think I can;" he says, "Can you tell me where to get transportation papers and commutation of rations?" "Well," I says, "I don't know anything about it." That was the first one I ran across, and I went with him and found quite a little routine to go through. I heard a good deal about it. I can testify of my own knowledge, for I was held in my own camp most of the time. I sent over to General Wheeler's camp about no reports being sent to the regimental commander before the men were sent home on furlough. We had found one man unconscious, and the trouble was we didn't know anything about the going of our men. I had 152 men at Montauk, but I could not tell anything about where they were.

Q. What answer did Wheeler give?

A. He was not in the first time. He said he would have it attended to. The adjutant-general was not very cordial in his cooperation, but General Bates recommended it.

Q. Were descriptive lists furnished with the men?

A. To a certain extent they were. In Cuba we did not have anything that we could make a descriptive list on. We hadn't a paper of any kind. All of our reports we had to make on scraps that we picked up.

Q. Who was in charge of the sick at Montauk?

A. I could not tell that. At Montauk, after consulting the surgeon of the regiment, I could not tell as to that matter of detail.

Q. Suppose they didn't have any descriptive lists?

A. I will say here that the most of our men went over to the hospital direct from the boats. The great bulk of our men were sent direct from the boats to the hospital and never came into our camp.

Q. How many of these 152 were taken away by citizens?

A. I found some in Boston, some in Newport, and one was up on the Hudson in a palace there. He had been taken off by some lady.

Q. Where did they get them from?

A. When we landed, as far as I am able to ascertain, as I was the last man off—I didn't see it, but my wife was there, and she told me about the *Shinnecock*. Some would say, "Why, we have room for men on the *Shinnecock*," and I found men away up in Canada. A certain number of the men were in the hospitals and were put in the boat and sent off to New Haven or somewhere, and we didn't know where they were.

Q. Were your officers and men sick and convalescent when you got home?

A. Practically.

Q. They were not unable to look after themselves?

A. No, sir; they were not in that condition. We had three hundred odd men at Siboney that we didn't know much of anything about. We got no official information in regard to them.

Q. Were they quarantined there?

A. They were for a while, I understand, and an order was issued that nobody was to be allowed to go down there, but two of my men came up there and were going to join the company and were sent back. We had only about 327 men fit for duty. I asked the doctor to send down to Siboney and make an investigation and let me know the truth, and he went down and made an investigation and came back and reported. I said, "Those men ought to be sent home. They are of no use in Cuba, at all, now, and we ought to make an immediate representation to the corps commander," and we got a promise from General Bates to do it. We went up and made strong recommendations, and General Shafter took the ground that we had nothing to do with it, and were one day more, I think, in leaving Siboney.

Q. Did you know anything about the case of a soldier that went to Cuba and died, and his mother went and got the body?

A. No, sir; there was no such case as that. We had one body brought home. The name was Whiting.

Q. I read from a graphic account in the New York World, I believe—wasn't there a pretty general shortage of facilities for handling land supplies?

A. I have pretty strong ideas on that. We knew we were going into a country where disease was rampant and there would be trouble. We had spent weeks and weeks to get our men broke in to handle teams and get our transportation of thirty wagons in fine shape, and we had to leave every one of them.

Q. Do you know anything about the medical supplies being carried there in the hold of vessels and being brought back again?

A. Well, I didn't want to complain. I am very glad to get any facts, but we have no complaint. I came over here reluctantly.

By General DODGE:

Q. There was a good deal of talk in the New York papers in regard to the movement of your regiment from Montauk to New York and New York to Chicago. Will you please give us the facts in relation to it and the cause of delay?

A. Well, when we arrived there, or very soon after, I was informed that we were to be sent either to Springfield or Chicago at the end of our detention period, probably. At the end of the second day of our stay I received a telegram, I think it was from Colonel Kimball, in New York, who was quartermaster, who had charge of that transportation. He asked me when we would be ready to leave, and to give him the number of sick for which we needed sleeping accommodations. I replied that we would be ready to leave not later than the following Wednesday, but might be ready Tuesday, but certainly Wednesday morning. General Wheeler sent word down, through the regular channels—a request for the same information—I think three times, and it was furnished the same way. Then I also notified Colonel Kimball to send an officer to see me, as the people of Chicago had authorized me to incur what expense was necessary to get sleeping accommodations for the whole regiment—tourist sleepers for the boys—and I would like to have him set the exact amount of the contract for ordinary coaches, and let me take that, and had enough to make tourist sleepers for the whole regiment; but on Tuesday night, I think, the 2d of September, orders came from General Shafter to have my regiment in readiness to embark the next morning, Wednesday morning; so we had everything ready by 6 or 7 o'clock, and the wagons came there and we loaded them with our baggage, including the men's blankets, rolls which they usually carried, cooking utensils, and, in fact, everything except the tentage. Those were sent down and loaded on the baggage cars which were there, and I

had a part of the sick sent down and they were put on the floors of the station and around it. At about 9 or 10 o'clock one of General Shafter's staff officers came to me and said that a mistake had been made; that these trains were not for us, and that we could not go until the next day. I therefore ordered the baggage returned, as one part of it was loaded and they were loading it then. It was all brought back to camp. I did not order the sick back, but got onto my horse and rode down to investigate, and found out what the facts were. I met Major Sanger and told him it was pretty serious; that I had got part of the sick down there and the regiment was all packed up. "Well," he said, "you come over with me and see Mr. Beach, superintendent of the Long Island Railroad," and Mr. Beach told me that it would be very difficult for him to put us out even the next day, unless we got away that day, as the schedules were all full for the next day and the day following; that he had certain regiments to move, and, if it was possible, he would like to move us that day. I said that is what we want, and so they said, "We will certainly have a train ready for you this afternoon." I said, "Can you give me the hour?" He said, "No; but it will be before the hour of 7 o'clock." I said, "Is that sufficiently definite for me to send the baggage down and the rest of the sick?" He said, "You have our word." I decided to send the sick there rather than try to leave them at the camp. I returned to the camp and ordered them sent down, and I had them get off some of the cooking utensils, so we could get something to eat. The wagons were sent down with some sick, and I had to send word then to the hospital to have all the rest of the sick sent down to the station; and the whole body of sick were lying in the station on the floors and on the platform outside, and at 5.30 I had formed a regiment and was just about marching out when the major came up and said General Sanger was just receiving a telegram from Colonel Kimball that they were not under circumstances to move a regiment that day.

I wanted to know what I was going to do, and the major, with one of my own men, told me to see that the trains were here, but belonged to somebody else, and wants to know what you are going to do. I said, "You tell the major I will go on those trains; my sick men are down there, and my baggage is all loaded. The men have no blankets, no means of preparing any food. I have got to go on board to-night." So I marched my regiment down there. It began to rain, and rained over an hour, but I found the train. Now, I have been quoted as having said that I was going to take those trains anyway; that I had men who could take those trains out, if necessary, and that I didn't propose to be bluffed. When I got there, General Sanger came and said he had a telegram from Colonel Kimball, and it was all right; so I telegraphed to the Lehigh Valley Road that I wanted transportation, and I wanted a hospital train ready for the sick. I found they could not get the rest of the train ready to start when we got to New York. We didn't get there until the next morning at 5.30. It was a terrible experience for men as sick as they were. They were lying on the floor. One man had a temperature of 104. He ought not to have started, but they were sent down from the hospital. Some of them we protested against, but they were there and with a very high fever. They were on the bare floor and jolting around and sick and vomiting. That was a terrible experience that night. There evidently was some blundering there. They telegraphed the next morning to have a dining car furnished, without any charge, and we came through in better shape than any regiment that ever traveled before; but that experience was terrible. There was no other way out of it. I offered to hire a steamer to go up to New York and take my regiment, but I was informed that under the agreement that no transportation of that kind would be admitted. I knew they would be so sick that it would be very hard. I think if the steamer could have come there to the dock it would have saved a great strain on the men, but I was told that the contract was so placed that no other transporta-

tion would be permitted except Government steamers. I think 75 came home that ought never to have started.

Q. Did you ever make an interview in any of the papers?

A. I never made an interview.

Q. You have given us a pretty full account of your regiment's experience. I want you to please state to the commission wherein you consider that your regiment or yourself was neglected or not properly taken care of by the staff department.

A. I have nothing. The one thing I have said which seems to me to be a vital one was the failure to furnish cartridge boxes.

Q. Have you got any suggestions to make to the commission that would be of benefit to the Army in the future? Of course it is entirely different from what it was in your experience in the civil war. Have you discovered anything that you think would be of benefit in the future in the reorganization of the Army in its supplies or anything?

A. Well, I think there should be a larger medical staff for each regiment. A regiment with 1,300 men, with the details that are sure to be made, makes it short in an active campaign. We were certainly short of surgeons. It should at least have been five surgeons to a regiment, just as it is in this State's Guard. Our doctors had to look after the Twentieth Regulars for some time.

(Colonel SEXTON reads a part of a statement.)

The point that I make is not that we did not have supplies at Siboney or on the transport. We had loads of it, but at Siboney we had to leave it, and it is curious that I never saw or heard of it afterwards. There may have been some of it landed; I do not know.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 7, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF DR. S. Y. McCORMICK.

Dr. S. Y. McCORMICK, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Your name, residence, and profession, please.

A. S. Y. McCormick; practicing medicine; 568 West Third street, Chicago.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Be kind enough to tell us whether or not you have attended a man by the name of Frank P. Betts, of the First Volunteers.

A. I have.

Q. Have you the date of his last sickness?

A. It was either the 4th or 5th of September that I was first called, and I attended him every day until he died, which, I think, was the 19th.

Q. What was his condition?

A. Very bad with typhoid fever. He had a temperature of 104. I don't think he could walk across the room without assistance when he came home. At times he was delirious. He also had diarrhea.

Q. Did you learn whether he had just returned home?

A. Yes, sir; he had just a few hours previous.

Q. Did you learn anything of the way he managed to return home?

A. Not from himself. He did not talk much.

Q. Did he, at any time, tell you about his coming home?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you learn, at any time, of his care on the way home?

- A. I was told that he returned on a day coach without anyone accompanying him, and that was about all I could learn in regard to his journey home.
- Q. You say he was not able to walk any distance without support. Did he sit up any under your care?
- A. Perhaps he sat up in bed; that was all.
- Q. Was it one of the very hard cases?
- A. I would say, perhaps, a very grave case of typhoid. His pulse indicated very serious trouble, and I was satisfied that there was ulceration.
- Q. Did he have any hemorrhages?
- A. No, sir; no hemorrhages.
- Q. Any perforation?
- A. No; I think no perforations, but there was very acute tenderness, and from the symptoms I felt there was ulceration.
- Q. Was it over the whole abdomen?
- A. It was more or less over the whole abdomen, but more severe in the ——.
- Q. Was he delirious?
- A. At times.
- Q. Was the delirium in connection with quiet?
- A. It was active.
- Q. Was he making a good deal of noise and moving on the bed or lying quiet?
- A. Mostly lying quiet and talking incoherently. At times he was disposed to throw himself about.
- Q. How much of the time do you think he was conscious?
- A. I think not more than half the time.
- Q. Did he make any complaints to you?
- A. Not to me.
- Q. Did his death result from exhaustion, hemorrhage, or perforation?
- A. I think from exhaustion.
- Q. He didn't tell you how long he had been sick before he started back home?
- A. He told me he had malaria before his last illness. I think they told him, though, that he had recovered from that. Then he was not well when he left Cuba. I should judge from his condition and what he told me that the typhoid was with him when he left Cuba.
- Q. Do you think he came in advance of his regiment to Montauk?
- A. I think he did.
- Q. Then he could only have been in the hospital a few days?
- A. No, sir.
- Q. In what state was he?
- A. I think he had had typhoid at least a week.
- Q. Probably he was in the second week?
- A. Yes, sir; I think so.
- Q. Is it not a fact that in the first week of typhoid a person seems to be able to go around when he really isn't?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. So that does not necessarily indicate that he was not in apparent condition to travel?
- A. In some cases.
- Q. And might it not become much worse during that time?
- A. I presume he did.
- Q. Was there anything to indicate that of necessity, when he left Montauk, he was not in a condition to travel?
- A. Only this, that he had typhoid fever.
- Q. Might it not be that it was more easily recognized when you saw him than when he left there?

A. Yes, sir; there might be some doubt, although if they had the opportunity of tracing it out, they could trace the rise of temperature.

Q. He was steadily going down, as I understand from you, as in any ordinary case of typhoid fever?

A. Yes, sir.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 7, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF DR. NICHOLAS SENN.

Dr. NICHOLAS SENN then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you please give us your full name, and the rank that you held during the late war with Spain, and the date of your commission and resignation?

A. Nicholas Senn, lieutenant-colonel, May 23; afterwards assigned as chief of division; honorably discharged on the 17th of September.

Q. Will you please be kind enough to tell us at what places you were after you received your commission up to the time of your resignation?

A. When I received the commission I was on duty at Camp Tanner, where I remained four weeks reorganizing troops, and on being commissioned I was ordered to Chickamauga.

Q. What date?

A. About the 24th of May.

Q. Then you remained at Chickamauga how long?

A. Nearly four weeks.

Q. From there where did you go?

A. I was ordered to Cuba.

Q. What time did you reach Cuba?

A. I reached Santiago on the 7th of July.

Q. And left Cuba to go north?

A. About twelve days later, after the last wounded had been brought aboard on the hospital ship *Relief*.

Q. Did you go north at that time?

A. No, sir; I came back to New York.

Q. With the wounded on the hospital ship *Relief*?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You landed at Montauk or New York?

A. No, sir; from there I was ordered to Porto Rico.

Q. How long were you in Porto Rico?

A. A little over a week; I do not know the exact number of days. I went from Ponce to Arroya and back, and from there home. We had lots of wounded on board.

Q. Coming from Porto Rico?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You brought them where?

A. To New York City.

Q. And you arrived at New York from this Porto Rico expedition on about what date?

A. I can not say exactly. I was in Montauk about four weeks and I left there on the 17th. I was ordered by telegram to report at once to Montauk.

Q. Tell us what conditions you found at Montauk as respects the preparation of the medical department, the means of supplies, the supplies as you observed them, and the condition of the different hospitals.

A. When I arrived at Chickamauga there were 40,000 troops there. Everything was crowded and the sick accumulated very rapidly. Provision was being made for them as fast as could be done with the transportation facilities we had at the time, and a good many of the sick had to sleep on the ground. There were only a limited number of cots. They got them later. Medical supplies were short, and the greatest difficulty we had was to have the things sent to us in proper time. We never had any difficulty in having requisitions indorsed, but somehow they lacked transportation facilities and it took them an unusual length of time to get there.

Q. Were these men on the ground or stretchers?

A. Some were on stretchers, others on straw, and others on the ground.

Q. Were those men in the regimental hospital or the division hospital?

A. We had regimental hospitals to some extent at the time, although a movement was on foot to have them all abolished, and the division hospital was just about being reorganized by Colonel Hoff.

Q. Then the men lying on the ground absolutely without cots or stretchers, were they in the camps or in the division hospital?

A. Some were in the division hospital.

Q. How large a percentage, after you arrived there, were lying on the ground?

A. It was pretty hard to figure that out. I know there was a good many on the ground, but I could not say the proportion.

Q. In considerable number?

A. I should say about one-third, or in that neighborhood.

Q. Did you see any lying on the ground without shelter?

A. No, sir; they had tents and ample tentage.

Q. At all the division hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How large a number did you find in a hospital tent?

A. About 14, I think; 8 to 14. It was a good deal crowded for a while.

Q. What is the size of the hospital tent?

A. 14 by 15.

Q. Could they put 15 men in a space 14 by 15?

A. We had to crowd them for a while, but the allowance was 8.

Q. You had no direct charge of the hospitals there?

A. I had charge of the Leiter for a while.

Q. You had no direct charge of the division hospitals?

A. No, sir; although I was assistant to Major-General Wilson in organizing the First Division, Third Army Corps.

Q. Did you know about the quantity of medicines on hand?

A. I do not know about the quantity, but a good many things I could not get.

Q. For instance, what?

A. Well, very often Dover's powders—anodyne. Quinine I think we had ample supply of.

Q. Was there any time when there was not plenty of quinine?

A. I do not know about that.

Q. How about opium?

A. I do not know, because we used a combination of camphor.

Q. You had plenty of quinine?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. You had calomel; all that you needed?

A. I think so.

Q. Did you have sulphate of magnesia and all the aperients?

A. I think so.

Q. What drugs didn't you have?

A. I know that I could not get the things that I have spoken of, that I had to rely on my own supply, and that the regimental surgeons made complaint.

Q. Did you yourself make requisitions for these articles you speak of?

A. No, sir; it was not my function.

Q. Did you know whether the surgeons in charge of the division hospital made requisitions?

A. I think so; but there was delay in filling them.

Q. Did you have occasion to visit the supply depot at Lytle?

A. I did not, sir.

Q. Did you know what supply was on hand?

A. No, sir; except by hearsay.

Q. Now, as respects the delay in getting things, you yourself not having made requisitions can not speak of anything?

A. No, sir.

Q. What is the maximum length of time that you have known drugs to be delayed?

A. I can not speak of Chickamauga; that was hardly my function there.

Q. At what time did you take charge of the Leiter Hospital?

A. The last week I was there.

Q. Were you there long enough to put it in running order?

A. Well, they were coming in, and I had about 40 when I left.

Q. You had an opportunity to see the various officers at Chickamauga and the various camps and hospitals. Will you be kind enough to tell us what was their appearance as to education and fitness for service and their moral character, so far as concerned their devotion to duty?

A. Do you speak of the volunteer or the regular?

Q. Anybody.

A. I can only speak in praise of them all.

Q. You saw nothing in the way of neglected duty?

A. Of their ability I will say that many of these men were new in the service, but I think they did admirably well.

Q. I am speaking of their fitness as physicians?

A. Yes, sir; I think all were very good men.

Q. As respects military knowledge, most of them, of course, did not have any?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know whether or not all the proper facilities were afforded by the chief surgeon of the division and corps, so that the regimental officers should have everything possible for them to get?

A. I think all the superior officers did everything in their power.

Q. Do you know of any difficulty being put in their way?

A. I do not know. It seemed to be the earnest desire of all surgeons to do what was expected of them.

Q. Will you give us your impression of the general affairs?

A. The nursing was done almost exclusively by the hospital-corps men, many of them who were, of course, new in their work, and, while they knew how, a great many of them were incompetent nurses.

Q. Was your attention officially called to the fact that many of these nurses were neglectful of their work—were drunk half the time and inclined to do as little as possible and get away as soon as possible?

A. I have no knowledge of any nurses getting drunk except at another place, not at Chickamauga.

Q. Did you in your various visits to these hospitals see men seriously ill, for instance, with typhoid, with clothing that had been worn in camp for days and weeks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long were they in that condition?

A. I do not know.

Q. Did you see men ill in their own clothing in cases of typhoid?

A. That I do not know.

Q. Do you know if bedpans, spit cups, and hot-water bottles were supplied?

A. Bedpans, I think, were in abundance, as far as I know; spit cups in the beginning were scarce, but they came later.

Q. The bedpans, you observed, were sufficient in number?

A. I used to see the nurses going around with them?

Q. Do you know if these nurses emptied the bedpans outside of the hospital tents?

A. I have heard of it; I do not know it.

Q. Will you tell us, please, how this Hospital Corps was reorganized?

A. The Hospital Corps was reorganized in some States at home. We did that, for instance, in Illinois. When we got to Chickamauga a good many we detailed from the line; others were for that special duty.

Q. How many hospital nurses did you have that were detailed from the line?

A. That I can not tell. With our State troops we had a hospital-corps organization, and very few had to be detailed.

Q. Have you any idea, approximately, of the detailed men?

A. No, sir.

Q. Can you give us any statement as to the fitness or unfitness of such detailed men, as a rule?

A. I think the intention always was to select the most intelligent of the line—men who were supposed to be adapted to the discharge of this duty. How far they succeeded, I would be unable to tell.

Q. Did your duties put you in the way of the division hospital otherwise than that of casual visits?

A. When I was supposed to be chief of the Sixth Army Corps, I helped to reorganize the first division of the Third Army Corps. There was no Sixth Army Corps.

Q. Consequently, did you see any incompetency in them?

A. I heard a good deal, of course.

Q. What impression was formed in your mind as to the way those hospitals were being run?

A. Very favorably, under the circumstances, men being put in there in a hurry.

Q. You left Chickamauga before the great crowd of patients commenced to flow in?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had typhoid fever began to manifest itself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it spreading slowly or rapidly?

A. Rather rapidly.

Q. Right then would it not have been possible to isolate these cases in the early days of the prevalency of typhoid, so as in some measure to prevent the spread of the disease?

A. We did that at Leiter—that is, we put the typhoid cases together. How they did that at the division hospital, I do not know.

Q. Would it not have been possible in the latter part of May or early part of June, when the cases were few and scattered, would it have been possible to isolate them, so that the probable extension of it would have been prevented?

A. I doubt, if that had been done, if it would have prevented it spreading.

Q. To what do you attribute it?

A. To the fact that the typhoid was brought to Chickamauga by the State troops, and to the accumulation of a large army and to the absence of sewerage.

Q. Did you have occasion to see anything of those sinks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they kept as well as they should have been kept?

A. No, sir; I do not think so. I think they were dug all right, but not properly policed.

Q. Where does the duty of looking after the sinks rest?

A. Those are matters of request from men of the line.

Q. Is it not the duty of the commanding officer of the regiment to see that his sinks are properly cared for?

A. Yes, sir; that is one of his functions.

Q. Was that done as it should have been?

A. I do not think so, as far as I found.

Q. Do you know whether or not requests were made in regard to these sinks by the medical officers?

A. No, sir; I do not know. It was the opinion of most of us that the policing was not properly done. I arrived at Chickamauga about the 25th of May.

Q. At that time was there considerable typhoid in camp?

A. Yes, sir; considerable.

Q. Suppose there had been the same number of cases of smallpox instead of typhoid, do you suppose they would have been isolated?

A. Yes, sir; because the disease is contracted differently; this is contagious and typhoid is infectious.

Q. But for all that, if the patient had been corraled and not allowed to roam all over the country, would it not have had a tendency to lessen and not increase the disease?

A. I think it might have some, but not a marked tendency.

Q. What was your opinion of Chickamauga as a proper camp site?

A. I expressed myself as being perfectly satisfied with Chickamauga as a camp site, with the understanding where the water should have been taken.

Q. Where was that?

A. From Crawfish Springs.

Q. Have you held that during this time, from the time you came there until now, the opinion that Chickamauga was a proper site?

A. For a short encampment I considered it an ideal place, provided the water supply was taken from where it should have been.

Q. It was taken from just above the mouth of Crawfish Creek, was it?

A. Yes, sir; and a considerable distance below Crawfish Spring.

Q. Was there anything in it that would be likely to cause contamination?

A. Considerable cause, because I know of hundreds of soldiers bathing above it.

Q. Were there not positive orders given that there should be no bathing above there?

A. Many orders were given, but few followed out.

Q. Leaving Chickamauga, you went to Tampa?

A. No; to Washington, and reported to the Surgeon-General, and then I was ordered to Cuba.

Q. You arrived at Cuba while the siege was going on?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What condition did you find the camps and the troops in, and also the hospitals?

A. I was landed at Siboney at the base of operations, and of course I saw very few troops except those who were sick; there was only a part of a regiment there.

Q. Did you have occasion to go to the front?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In what condition did you find the men in the trenches, or did you observe them particularly?

A. Yes, sir. You mean as far as their physical condition was concerned?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Well, the facts are, as to their physical condition, a good many were sick.

Q. Were there any hospitals of any size between the lines of the trenches and Siboney?

A. There was a division hospital.

Q. Who was in charge?

A. Major Wood.

Q. What was the condition of that?

A. The ground was rather low, and very few, if any, goods were there at the time. The men slept on the ground. Most of them had blankets. Some had tents and some did not.

Q. What was the want of tentage attributed to?

A. I presume lack of transportation facilities. I think tentage had been furnished, but it was very difficult to deliver supplies to the hospital.

Q. Was the hospital properly supplied with medicines?

A. The materials were very scanty, as I had occasion to find out to my utter regret. There were some materials there already, but they were very limited.

Q. Was that because they could not be gotten there or because there were none?

A. We brought supplies, but could not land them.

Q. Why not?

A. Because we had no lighters.

Q. Did you learn from any source whether proper supplies were taken down with the expedition at first?

A. I have very authentic information that that was the case.

Q. Were they able and did they land those stores that were brought down with the original expedition?

A. I do not know if they landed the original supplies. If they had, they had given out, as they were very short.

Q. If they had landed the original supplies that came with the original expedition (ten days' supplies for 17,000 men), would that, in your judgment, have been proper preparations for the expediency of the force?

A. I should say that the supplies ought to last at least thirty days—that is, the medical supplies.

Q. These hospital patients, were they medical or chiefly wounded?

A. No, sir; they were mostly surgical. Medical cases were in a separate camp. They called it the fever camp.

Q. Where was that?

A. Very near General Shafter's headquarters. I found about 200 fever cases there, what they called heat fever. The tents were all shelter tents.

Q. Who had charge of that hospital?

A. Some assistant surgeon; I think Jones was his name.

Q. Was that hospital not supplied with necessary medicines?

A. No, sir; they had little shelter tents and some of the men were lying on the ground.

Q. Were they short of medicines?

A. Oh, yes, sir; that was the universal complaint.

Q. Did you know what the mortality was in these fever cases?

A. The mortality was comparatively small, considering the difficulties with which the physicians had to contend and the nature of the disease.

Q. Do you not think, as a medical man, that the absence of medicines attributed to the death rate?

A. I hardly think so. Medicines did very little good anyway.

Q. Therefore there was not very much harm done by the medical supplies not being there?

A. Oh, no.

Q. How many patients were there in these surgical hospitals?

A. About 30.

Q. How many surgeons did they have?

A. Major Wood and Johnson and two or three assistant surgeons.

Q. Did they have every care?

A. Yes, sir; I think all that was possible.

Q. Did they have proper dressings?

A. I should say rather scanty, but then they got along with it to simplify matters, of course.

Q. Was the death rate very high or low?

A. Remarkably low.

Q. To what do you attribute that?

A. To careful attention to the wounded. They also had a first-aid package and the nature of the wounds was favorable.

Q. That was so?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Was there not material damage by the absence of medicines?

A. No, sir, in the Porto Rico campaign they were better supplied, owing to better provisions.

Q. Now, at Santiago, what kind of hospitals did they have there?

A. That was a general hospital, in charge of Major La Garde, who worked in the day.

Q. Was that for medical or surgical cases, or both?

A. Both; but mostly surgical. He had about three to four hundred when I arrived.

Q. In what condition did you find the wounded?

A. As a whole, in a very favorable condition.

Q. Was there any lack of attention on the part of the surgeons in charge?

A. I think the utmost was done for the patients.

Q. Do you think there was any material loss in this hospital because of absence of medicines?

A. I do not think so.

Q. Therefore, taking it in these four hospitals, though there was a great want of medical supplies, in the case of the wounded and sick there was no material damage?

A. No; I think they did remarkably well.

Q. You went down on the *Relief*?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was she provided for the proper care of the sick and wounded?

A. She was a model institution.

Q. You were thoroughly provided with everything?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The air space was plenty?

A. As good as anything in any modern hospital anywhere.

Q. You had about how many on board?

A. About 146, I think.

Q. How many did she accommodate?

A. We could crowd in about 250; that would be about the capacity.

Q. You had ample room?

A. It was not crowded at all.

Q. Was the attendance on board these vessels men of the Hospital Corps or female nurses, or both?

A. We had female nurses and male nurses.

Q. How many?

A. I think 18 men and 6 female nurses.

Q. Making 24 nurses to 146 patients?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was that supply ample, in your judgment?

A. Yes, sir; they had excellent nursing.

Q. Was there nothing, then, in the shape of the number of doctors or nurses that was not ample?

A. The best care and attention that a wounded soldier ever received.

Q. Did you come to New York or Norfolk?

A. I came to New York.

Q. Where were the wounded put?

A. In different hospitals—St. Peter's and others around New York and Brooklyn.

Q. I understand you went back again?

A. Yes, sir; to Porto Rico.

Q. On the same hospital ship?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did she carry out the same amount of hospital supplies—have all she was likely to need at Porto Rico?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you observe any want of care or attention on the part of the surgeons and nurses?

A. Not at all. I think the Porto Rico sick had much better care than those in Cuba?

Q. In what respect?

A. Because actual supplies were furnished in the first place, and it was, perhaps, better organized—the hospital-corps men, etc.

Q. Were the nurses better?

A. I think on the whole, yes, sir.

Q. Were there enough of them so they could take care of the sick?

A. All places that I visited seemed to have enough.

Q. Was there not overcrowding in Porto Rico?

A. There was at Ponce for about forty-eight hours.

Q. How was that relieved?

A. By sending on board the hospital ship *Relief*, and also the hospitals in the city.

Q. Did that make permanent relief?

A. I think so; it lasted only forty-eight hours.

Q. How were the medical supplies in Ponce?

A. On the whole, satisfactory. Of course we had some little difficulty in getting this or that.

Q. Were your medical men able to get all they required?

A. I think so.

Q. Was the supply depot in proper order?

A. The medical chief, Dr. Greenleaf, took special care to see that they were properly issued.

Q. Did you see any transports start north with sick?

A. I saw them going out, but I did not visit them.

Q. You do not know what condition they were in when they left there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hear of any transport leaving carrying a large number, in the neighborhood of 170, that in hospital supplies were deficient?

A. I do not know; I never heard of it; I was very busy.

Q. Your duties in Porto Rico were what?

A. Chief of the operating staff. I looked after the wounded and those who took care of the wounded, and at the same time, at the request of General Miles, through Chief Surgeon Greenleaf, investigated the fever question.

Q. Were there any wounded in Porto Rico?

A. The whole number of wounded in Porto Rico does not exceed 40.

Q. Were there very serious cases?

A. Some were, but all did remarkably well.

Q. Showing that the bullets or the doctor or somebody was very kind?

A. Of all the cases that I operated upon in only two did the wounds suppurate.

Q. You attribute that to the fact that they were taken care of immediately?

A. Every man as soon as he was shot was attended to.

Q. When you returned to Porto Rico it was on the hospital ship *Relief*; how many wounded were on board?

A. About 40; all of the wounded.

Q. Where were they taken?

A. They were distributed around.

Q. They were in good condition when you landed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And this time you landed at Montauk?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Doctor, you speak of the supplies on the *Relief* that could not be landed.

A. Yes, sir; I said for forty-eight hours. When we reached Siboney there happened to be storms raging. Three boats landed at the risk of life, but we could not risk the steam launches. We went on shore with the lifeboat of the battle ship *Oregon*.

Q. After that?

A. After that we had to do the landing with a little rowboat.

Q. Were there plenty of supplies then?

A. Yes, sir; I think the *Relief* brought the necessary relief, but we had to rely very largely on Clara Barton.

Q. Did you know whether there were plenty of medical supplies sent to Cuba on other boats?

A. I do not know, only there was actual want at one time.

Q. You speak of the *Relief* when returning having 146 on board, but she had a capacity of 250. Did you know of the *Relief* taking aboard some patients from the *Concho* and *Seneca*?

A. I believe a few were sent over.

Q. And those vessels came off without any supplies at all?

A. I heard talk about that.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do I understand you that after the sick and wounded had been put on the *Relief* that a certain number were taken off the *Relief*?

A. Oh, no, sir; we brought that number home.

Q. Was any number taken off?

A. Yes, sir; I think some were taken off that wanted to go with the first boat

By General DODGE:

Q. When she went home, the *Relief* had 147, when she had a capacity of 250?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know anything about any of those who went on the other transports?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you went to Montauk, please tell us in your own way what diseases you found existing, what your duties were, or whether everybody was attending to his or her own duties, etc.

A. I went to Montauk and was at once assigned to the surgical wards and had charge of the surgical cases of the whole camp.

Q. Were you alone in the care of the surgical cases?

A. Yes, sir; with an assistant assigned me by General Miles; Dr. Greenleaf acted as assistant, and later Dr. Adams came down from Chickamauga, and he acted as assistant; so there were three of us the last three weeks.

Q. What, in your judgment, was Montauk as a camping site, what were the diseases prevailing there, and what measures were taken to relieve them?

A. When I had reached Montauk, I found I had reached the end of Long Island. It has an undulating surface, treeless, with numerous little ponds or bog holes. I at once recognized the danger of the prolonged encampment, and on such a ground feared for the camp becoming contaminated with the number of typhoid cases I found there. These little bog holes would furnish material in which diseases would develop. I recommended at once that the camp should not be prolonged for fear of contamination of what we had had in other parts of the country. For a prolonged encampment I considered it more dangerous than Chickamauga.

Q. On what ground?

A. Absence of sewerage. The contamination would take place in course of time; I suppose four weeks would do it, and I had cause to find it true and I left.

Q. Did you declare that at any time within a week there would be an epidemic of typhoid if the camp was not broken up?

A. No, sir; I put it at four weeks.

Q. Did you have occasion to go through the division camp and hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What condition was the hospital in?

A. The hospital construction in Montauk was remarkable under this short war.

Q. In what respect?

A. I don't believe on any other occasion—and these times are remote times—it has been equaled.

Q. In what respect?

A. In furnishing so much supplies in so short a time—supplying it with equipment.

Q. Was this done by the Government or outside parties?

A. The Government gave us everything we asked for. The Red Cross spent \$2,000 for supplies, and the relief associations were there all the time ready to do what they could, and the soldiers lived a life of luxury, while the officers were not so well supplied.

Q. Was that the division camp hospital to the middle of August?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. At that time was that division camp hospital sufficiently large to accommodate all that were likely to come?

A. No; there was a congestion for a while, but that was remedied very quickly.

Q. Do you know whether or not information was sent in advance as to the number of sick likely to be expected?

A. I think, as a rule, they had information beforehand; at least, that was the case in the general hospital, and we rushed everything.

Q. Did you know the number of sick you were likely to have?

A. Yes, sir; I think that was generally known.

Q. Was the number reported to you, in anticipation of the arrival of the vessels, about the actual number that would need hospital care?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, is it not a fact that when a ship was reported with 150 sick on that there would be 600 in fact?

A. I don't think such a gross mistake occurred. Instead of one ship, though, two ships might come. I was at the division hospital on a visit to the nurses, and then two or three other times, but most of my time was spent at the general hospital.

Q. Was the nursing as good as it ought to have been at this division camp?

A. Yes, sir; I can not speak in reference to personal knowledge there, but I know that in our hospital, the general hospital, it was better than most any hospital in the city.

Q. Can you say whether any had to lie on the ground for lack of cots?

A. I think so; that was the case in the general hospital.

Q. For what length of time?

A. About twenty-four hours; that was all.

Q. What condition were those outside?

A. I didn't see any outside. They had no cots, but the cots came in very promptly.

Q. Were they on the ground or on the floor?

A. On the floor. I know they were all floored, certainly in the general hospital.

Q. Now, in the general hospital did you select men for nurses as would answer for the care of such a large number of sick?

A. We had a superabundant number of nurses; all we could possibly use.

Q. Is it or is it not a fact that the sick in the general hospital received such care and attention as they deserved?

A. I think that treatment was ideal. I didn't think any military hospital was ever better taken care of than that.

Q. It was largely organized when you reached there?

A. No, sir; they had commenced about two weeks before I came.

Q. Did they have an abundance of tentage?

A. Yes, sir; as I said, there was a lot of congestion for a day or two before tents were all on the ground.

Q. Did the Quartermaster's Department furnish lumber and everything as rapidly as called for?

A. Yes, sir; I think so, except during that short congestion.

Q. Was there a single time for forty-eight hours or more when you were under that condition?

A. I don't think more than that—only a short time.

Q. Do you know anything about the manner in which men were discharged from those hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; they are rather lenient in that way. The men could get a furlough by simply asking for it.

Q. The men in charge were disposed to let any go that wanted to?

A. Yes, sir; in fact, it was supposed to be rather lenient.

Q. Is it a fact that many men were furloughed that were really unable to take care of themselves?

A. I could not say that, but probably some were better off if they had stayed.

Q. But, of your own knowledge, you don't know whether some were sent out in that condition?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have occasion to visit the station and see them going away?

A. No, sir; I only visited the station when I arrived and left. I saw them loaded by ambulances, and some were quite sick.

Q. Was there at any time, think you, a lack of ordinary good judgment in allowing the men to go away that were not fit to go?

A. The pressure was so great on the part of friends and relatives that I think perhaps the physicians gave in a little too easy.

Q. Do you know anything of Lieutenant Tiffany?

A. I only know by reading of him.

Q. Do you know of any individual case that you yourself have seen, or do you know by the statements of officers in charge of cases being allowed to go away that afterwards died?

A. I don't know of any of my own knowledge, because my attention was not in the wards.

Q. Were you there about the 1st of September?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it likely that a young man was sent away from the general hospital—Dr. Heizmann in charge—on furlough who was sick of typhoid fever and who got transportation, but only day-coach transportation, to Chicago, and who was utterly unfit to go, who was given \$4.50, and otherwise was unprovided with food or anything else? As a result of that he reached Chicago in an exceedingly weak condition, took to his bed, from which he never arose, and died in the course of three weeks.

A. I have no personal knowledge of it.

Q. Did you hear of any such case?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Do you know of any case in the general hospital of that kind?

A. Such things, it is possible, might have occurred. Typhoid fever has its complications, and I have no doubt that occurred.

Q. Did they occur in any considerable number?

A. I should not say so, because our men were very careful.

Q. Did you know, during the time you were there, of any man being discharged from the medical staff on account of drunkenness?

A. No, sir. I heard of the man being charged with drunkenness. I did not know as he was discharged.

Q. Who was that?

A. I don't know that from personal knowledge, but it was the talk when I came there.

Q. Now, speaking in a general way, are you prepared, as a medical man of wide and long experience, to say that the arrangements made by the Government and carried out at various camps, Camp Thomas, Porto Rico, Cuba, and Montauk, were such as ought to have been under the circumstances?

A. No, sir; I would not be prepared to say that. I think in the next war with the United States it will be done better.

Q. In what respect?

A. There will be better organization of the departments, which I think is needed very much. I think what we ought to have is the cooperation of the different departments, and certainly these difficulties of our Government need to be remedied. It was our first experience of this kind, and I think, on the whole, we have done remarkably well.

Q. Therefore there are plenty of medical officers perfectly familiar with four years of warfare?

A. Yes, sir; it was a new experience, because we fought in a foreign country.

Q. This was in this country, right on our own soil, and the difficulties arose by men in charge of the hospitals; they were managed by men who had had experience in the other war?

A. As I told you, the thing of cooperation is what we want.

Q. The lack of preparation—the higher authorities do not appreciate?

A. I think so.

Q. Would it not have been wise to have called for 1,000 hospital corps men and 2,000 female nurses on the 1st of May?

A. Well, I presume it was very difficult to foretell the needs for help of that kind.

Q. So far as you were acquainted with what was going on in the Army, did you or did you not expect that the Hospital Corps, organized in the way it was, would utterly break down by inefficiency?

A. I think I can speak in terms of praise for most of the hospital corps men. They did work faithfully, and it was lack of knowledge, of training, that brought the inefficiency.

Q. It was there just the same?

A. Yes, sir; it was a lack of training. These men were pushed into the service.

Q. In these years that have been going along a good deal of attention has been paid by yourself and others to the drilling of the Hospital Corps. Now, the Hospital Corps proved, speaking generally, very defective. The nurses at Camp Thomas—I do not know while you were there how it was, but certainly afterwards the nursing was absolutely deficient. Now, had there been a thorough organization of the Hospital Corps, would money not have been well spent if the authority had been given to spend it?

A. I doubt if the Hospital Corps could have been trained in so short a time. It takes a year to make a soldier and more than that to make a nurse.

Q. Do you know whether Congress had been urged to provide for a Hospital Corps?

A. No, sir; I do not. I think it will do the inevitable now.

Q. Do you know that such a bill was presented to Congress and turned down by it?

A. I know that has been our prayer for many years. to have a Hospital Corps.

Q. You mean for the Regular Army, of course?

A. Yes, sir. I know they tried to get such a bill through and failed.

Q. Now, in your judgment, was it wise to put female nurses into field hospitals?

A. No; I should not think it right to put them in the front, but I should be absolutely in favor of them in all the general hospitals.

Q. Would it have been difficult to get all the female nurses that you wanted on the 1st of May?

A. There were thousands of applicants. The difficulty was in the selection.

Q. On the 15th of July, when the hospitals were overwhelmed with patients, would it have been difficult to get all the female nurses needed?

A. No, sir; there were thousands that wished to come.

Q. Do you, in your judgment, think it would have been wise not to have employed them there?

A. I am decidedly in favor of female nurses. I never saw a good male nurse yet, and I never expect to see one.

Q. If that is so, what is likely to be accomplished by the organization of the Hospital Corps?

A. That is just the point where the Hospital Corps will be censured to a great extent. We must have our Hospital Corps to do the most essential work in the care of the sick. That is something that drew the admiration of our Hospital Corps by foreign countries. They have nothing of that kind in Germany. They have litter bearers.

Q. Which is really needed most in time of war—nurses that can take care of the sick and wounded, or hospital corps that can take the wounded off the field?

A. In time of action, of course, the litter bearer is needed badly. It is a critical time, but the great bulk of duty is nursing; therefore, is it not chiefly nurses that you should need—trained nurses—rather than litter bearers?

Q. Now, another question, Doctor. You have observed very widely the medical officers in charge of regiments and hospitals during this late war?

A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. Now, is it or is it not a fact that the strongest and most experienced men as a rule were put in charge of division and general hospitals?

A. I think that was the aim of the Medical Department.

Q. Is it true or not that the chief duty of the surgeon in charge of a division or general hospital is simply to manage the papers, so called?

A. Executive work.

Q. Is it not probable that nineteen-twentieths of that work could be just as well done by the second lieutenant as a medical officer?

A. By an orderly, yes, sir.

Q. Why, then, were those medical men not relieved while they were snowed under these papers and allowed to take care of their patients?

A. I know why I got out of it, because I didn't go to war to do paper work. I told them I would not stand that.

Q. Now, suppose the capable men of the Army had all taken the position that you did, what would have been the fact?

A. I think the service would have been improved.

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your suggestion as to the organizations of the Hospital Corps for the future?

A. I have just completed a paper that will come out right away in McClure's Magazine, where I have discussed the question and make recommendations of what should be done in the future. I have told you female nurses should be selected. I recommended that in the future men be trained for this service in the Regular Army. The volunteers will have to do the most of the work in this country. For this reason I recommend female nurses be under training and the Red Cross Association to furnish nurses on a scale large enough to meet such an emergency as we have had. For male nurses I recommend to imitate the example of Germany and organize all over the country in large cities what they call a School for Samaritans. The nurses are enlisted for the Hospital Corps; at the same time the National Guard must take hold of this matter, and I think we would get a good Hospital Corps. A great many of our States have absolutely no hospital corps. This must be taken up by us. The Government can not do it. I believe in the Red Cross. If it had not been for the Red Cross these men would have suffered more.

Q. Where, Doctor?

A. Right in Cuba. In Montauk we always found the door open without any red-tape question.

Q. What is the reason the Government can not furnish everything that the Red Cross can?

A. Well, you know the Red Cross is expected in times of emergency to help the Government. That is a function they are peculiarly fitted for. The Red Cross is the association to attend to that, and we must do what we can to encourage it.

Q. I appreciate your views as to the National Guard being prepared for this thing. I think they have got to prepare for everything. I think this war has shown pretty well that we were not prepared for anything. I want to ascertain more particularly what are your views on the Hospital Corps. For instance, we have an army of 100,000 men. What improvement would you make upon the present affairs?

A. As Dr. Conner has very properly remarked, while I admire the stretcher work of the hospital corps, that is about all they have learned. These hospital corps men must be trained as nurses, and in education must be changed. That is what requires a stirring up, and the hospital corps men can not be made in a

few months. It takes several years. I believe they should have more pay than a private. They are entitled to a better position. It requires some expense. You can not hire a nurse here for less than \$75 a month, and to get good nurses you have to pay for them. Women work for the love of the thing.

Q. What did you pay women nurses?

A. Thirty dollars a month. You have got to pay them if you want them.

Q. Would you include in the Hospital Corps the administrative work of the hospital?

A. Those men must be included.

Q. You would include what is known as paper work?

A. The orderly should know more about the business than the chief surgeon; that is his business.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. And yet was it not generally complained of that the chief surgeon could not find time to attend to the medical duties because his time was constantly taken up by routine paper work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, the question was asked you but you answered as to the food. I would like to ask you whether taking the condition of our country when this war commenced and taking the facilities that we had and the knowledge we had under the laws and regulations, how do you consider that the Medical Department was administered?

A. I think under the difficulties which the Medical Department had to labor under it ought to be congratulated. I think under the present organization it has done remarkably well.

Q. How do you account for a country like this, with all the medical supplies that an army can possibly need, that can be found in almost any city, why it was that in almost all of these camps supplies were missing? Now, take the Commissary Department, there was always present plenty of supplies?

A. I believe it was the fault of want of cooperation between the Quartermaster's Department and the Surgeon-General's Department.

Q. Why should not that effect the Commissary Department as well?

A. There certainly has been a better understanding between the Quartermaster's Department and the Commissary Department, because the Medical Department has been hampered all the time. At Montauk it was the hardest work to get anything. I had things sent from New York, and sometimes would not get them for three days, ten days, and sometimes I never got them.

Q. Isn't it due to the fact that officers of the general staff department and some of the Army at large have always sniffed at and singled them out as nobody but doctors?

A. That is what I alluded to a while ago. This war has taught us the importance of the Medical Department.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Do you think that if they had detailed some railroad men or business men instead of detailing an army officer in the Quartermaster's Department it would have been more satisfactorily conducted?

A. That is what is the matter.

Q. They might be West Pointers, but not good business men?

A. That is what we want, business qualities.

By General DODGE:

Q. Isn't it a fact that most of the volunteer appointments were in the staff department, and had nothing but friends and influence and no qualifications for the office?

A. I don't know. Gentlemen, I would like to be distinctly understood concerning a matter about which I have been probably more severely criticised and opposed than I deserve to be, and that is in reference to Chickamauga as a camping ground. I did put myself on record and approve it as a camping ground, provided it was for a short length of time and the water was taken from where it should have been.

Q. Doctor, don't you think it is a mistake to encamp troops anywhere for more than thirty days?

A. I am ready to answer from personal observation; that is not criticism, it is my personal opinion. They sent troops down to Tampa, Chickamauga, and Alger to be acclimated. I will take a regiment here at Chicago and get there before they can get to Cuba, and if our Illinois men were sent direct from here I would have less trouble. These men that went South to get acclimated were debilitated.

Q. You had some typhoid fever?

A. That is true, but all the same it is repeating the history of the world, and you have got to move; that is the history of the world.

Q. In other words, instead of acclimating troops, they were enervating them?

A. Yes, sir; that is true.

Q. Still they went there on the recommendation of surgeons?

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If the Mississippi, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, and Ohio troops had been kept in their own States they would have been infected with typhoid fever?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore that would not make any difference with the typhoid fever?

A. We found that in Montauk in four weeks. We could not escape it. It has been our worst enemy.

By General DODGE:

Q. In your opinion, how much yellow fever was there in Santiago?

A. A great deal more than we have any knowledge of. A great many of these people were treated for malaria when they had yellow fever.

Q. Was it hard to tell the difference?

A. Very hard.

Q. Did you see anything of the yellow fever at Siboney?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us whether it was well taken care of.

A. It was very good.

Q. We have had some complaints.

A. Of course; for a few days Major Gorgas, who had charge, had to work very hard, and there was Parker, of New Orleans, and Goss, who did excellent work there.

Q. I understand that Dr. Parker, of New Orleans, was a very reliable man?

A. Yes, sir; very.

Q. [Reads from a letter.] Is it a fact that absolutely no provision had been made for the care of the yellow-fever patients?

A. I tell you how I found them at first—some had shelter tents and some had none.

Q. "When I was ordered to the yellow-fever hospital there were but 8 hospital corps men to take care of 150 patients. This condition was remedied later."

A. I have no doubt of it.

Q. There is another complaint in that same connection. It was charged that a large part of the patients were pronounced yellow-fever cases, "and they were sent to the yellow-fever hospital, and I can assure you there was no lack of doctors from that day until it was determined to close it;" is that true?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know Dr. Echeverria?

A. Yes, sir. I have no faith in native doctors; they will take money and take rank.

Q. Did you see much of the native troops?

A. When I came to the front I was called to the fever cases; some were heat struck. I went all over that camp, and I saw three of them dying on the ground with no one to take care of them.

Q. That was at the front?

A. About the 8th or 9th of July.

Q. Before the surrender?

A. Yes, sir; that was the worst suffering I have seen at one place.

Q. Who was in charge?

A. I think Acting Assistant Surgeon Jones.

Q. Who was there at the time?

A. It was, rather, under the supervision of Colonel Pope.

Q. You happen to be familiar with yellow fever?

A. Oh, I have seen yellow fever in Havana before.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Were not some of the cases in Camp Thomas malaria, and they called it typhoid?

A. Oh, I think so; such mistakes occur. It was sometimes very difficult to tell what it was.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 7, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. BENJAMIN J. MOORE.

Lieut. BENJAMIN J. MOORE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name, rank, and regiment.

A. Benjamin J. Moore; second lieutenant Company K, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Q. Did you have yellow fever while you were in Cuba?

A. Yes, sir.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. At about what date were you taken sick?

A. Somewhere about the 25th of July.

Q. Where were you encamped at that time?

A. Somewhere about 25 yards from the hospital, up the railroad track.

Q. How long after you were taken sick before it was recognized?

A. In my case it was not recognized at all until I went to the hospital and gave myself up.

Q. For how many days before you went there?

A. For over a week I had been around.

Q. Had you consulted any medical man?

A. Yes, sir; Dr. Echeverria came there, and he was the only doctor we had.

Q. Did he give you any medicine?

A. He just told me not to eat, and to drink water.

Q. Did he tell you you had yellow fever?

A. No, sir.

Q. When you went to the yellow-fever hospital, what induced you to go?

A. I was detailed and dropping off pretty heavily, and I was not feeling well, and I thought I would walk up there.

Q. What condition did you find the hospital in?

A. There was no hospital when I went there.

Q. Any beds?

A. No, sir; not at first. They commenced to put tents up as fast as they could. They were never half able to get shelter.

Q. How long were you in the hospital as a patient?

A. I went in somewhere around the 25th of July, and I left with the first batch of convalescents. I forget the date, but the 13th or 15th of August we left Siboney.

Q. What was the medical care that you received in that hospital?

A. I thought it was pretty fair; nothing extra.

Q. Be kind enough, in your own way, to give your experience.

A. I had no treatment, really, at all. Our doctor was a convalescent doctor himself. He used to visit us twice a day and give us a little quinine.

Q. And yet you had yellow fever?

A. Well, they didn't tell me at that time, but about the time I was getting over it they told me. I had a volunteer nurse from my own corps.

Q. Did the regular nurses of the hospital take care of the patients so far as they went?

A. I didn't see enough of them.

Q. How many of them were there?

A. In some wards there was probably one nurse to a dozen men, and some I could not tell. They were very shy of nurses.

Q. Were they able to render that sort of treatment that yellow-fever patients need?

A. I am not able to judge. I am not one of the kind that requires much care when sick.

Q. Did you see anybody in the hospital that required care and did not get it?

A. I did not see so much. I was in a tent by myself, and not in one of the large wards.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. What kind of tents did they have?

A. Just the ordinary wall tent.

By General DODGE:

Q. You were originally landed at Siboney July 9?

A. We landed on the morning of the 10th.

Q. You were on duty with the detachment at Siboney up to the 25th, before you were taken down sick?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was your detachment doing there?

A. They were acting as attendants at first; they didn't have any attendants at all.

Q. They were detailed from your battalion for attendants?

A. No; we were put up by the hospital, but they didn't have any attendants.

Q. Was all that detachment sick?

A. Out of 175, I think, for over two weeks we didn't have more than 15 or 20 to remain on duty.

Q. Did the doctor say that all the detachment had yellow fever?

A. I don't know that it was yellow fever. All had fever of some kind. They called it the fever hospital, and they sent them there as soon as they showed any signs of fever.

Q. Was the hospital quarantined at all?

A. Yes, sir; it was.

Q. Would they allow anybody to go to the front from that hospital?

A. There was a quarantine, but not as strict as it might be. They were all warned of that fact. We did not allow any yellow-fever patients up our way.

Q. Did they fly the yellow flag?

A. No, sir; I think just the regular hospital flag.

Q. Who was in charge of that hospital?

A. I can not think; the major of it died on the way over.

Q. McCreery?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did he die of yellow fever?

A. No, sir; I think it was dysentery.

Q. Will you please tell us what you yourself saw in that hospital and how things were run? We understand you know something about the hospital. Now let us have what you know.

A. I have not much of a story to tell. At the time I was in the hospital they abolished the camp up the track and sent the patients down to this other hospital near Siboney.

Q. Did you find the camp there was properly taken care of?

A. The poorest thing was that the water could come in the tent when it rained. There was no drainage.

Q. Did you have a cot?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you were able to be up from yellow fever did you immediately come north?

A. Yes, sir; in about five days.

Q. On what transport?

A. The *Catania*.

Q. How many sick were brought on her?

A. They were all sick.

Q. Were they convalescent, or men that were put aboard on cots as sick men?

A. They told us no man was to be put on board that was not able to take care of himself, and I guess that out of 400 there were 100 that could take care of themselves.

Q. Were they seasick?

A. They were relapses.

Q. Most of them had had the fever?

A. Yes, sir; and were not able to stand the trip.

Q. Were there any medical officers with you?

A. We had four on the boat, but only one on duty.

Q. Were they sick?

A. Major McCreery was sick, and Captain Ireland was seasick three-quarters of the time, and there was Captain somebody else. I don't recollect the name.

Q. Did they have a sufficient amount of hospital supplies and medicines on board?

A. They did not.

Q. Did they have ice when they got this transport?

A. The captain of the boat knew nothing of our coming on.

Q. Tell us by whose orders did you go on board.

A. Just simply by word from the doctor.

Q. What doctor was that?

A. Dr. Lawrence. Each doctor picked out in his ward those he thought able to stand the trip.

Q. Will you go on and tell your story?

A. We lay in the harbor two days. This Captain Ireland did all he could, but they had no food that I considered convalescent food. We had to go against heavy food or nothing at all. They got some, of course. Our boat had twice as much as the others, and they ran short in a few days.

By General DODGE:

Q. Where did you go aboard?

A. At Santiago.

Q. How about the supply of ice?

A. It lasted a couple of days; they were short.

Q. Did they have any condensed milk, or soups, or anything of that sort?

A. Yes, sir; some, but very little.

Q. Enough for 300 or 400 sick men?

A. I judge, of course, from the complaint of the men who came from below. I didn't investigate. I was not feeling well myself. In fact, we had a very poor boat.

Q. How is your health now?

A. It is very good.

Q. Where did you land?

A. At Montauk Point.

Q. Where did you go?

A. The men were taken care of, but they had no provisions at all for convalescent officers.

Q. What became of you?

A. Simply through the fact that Major Gorgas was a very good friend to us—there were 11 in our party—he put us in some tents. We had no food at all.

Q. What regiments were those men from?

A. There were three from the First Illinois and the rest were a kind of mixture. Some were from the Tenth Cavalry.

Q. While at Montauk could you buy what food you wanted?

A. We could not get out of camp. There was a guard around it.

Q. Did they allow anybody to bring food supplies to you?

A. Yes, sir. After General Randall came there was some improvement. There was Lieutenant Flemming, of the Tenth Cavalry, and Lieutenant Kochersperger, I think, of the First or Fourth Cavalry, Lieutenant Smith, Captain Ireland, and Lieutenant Moody, of our regiment, and Major Gorgas. General Randall gave us a case of eggs and a can of milk. We had no place to prepare them. We had to go around and beg a kitchen to cook them in; but after three days we went to New York.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Then you did not suffer?

A. No, sir; we did not, but we were not provided for.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CHARLES A. WILLIAMS.

Capt. CHARLES A. WILLIAMS then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How long have you been in the service and what is your rank?

A. I have been in the military service since 1870—four years as cadet. That includes cadetship; captain, Company A, Twenty-first United States Infantry.

Q. Please state in as brief a way as possible where you were at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and to what points you went, and how long you remained at each point until you arrived back at Plattsburg.

A. I left Plattsburg Barracks on the 19th of April; that was a few days before the technical opening of the war. I went with my regiment in command of my company directly to Tampa; we remained in camp at Tampa, Fla., until the 8th day of June; we went to Port Tampa and were held there, part of the time ashore and part of the time on the transport *City of Washington*, till the 14th of June, when we sailed and arrived off Santiago de Cuba on the morning of the 21st of June. The troops from the transport *City of Washington* were landed at Siboney on the 25th of June; the succeeding days prior to the 1st of July were passed in three camping places between Siboney and the city of Santiago. I was through all the engagements in front of Santiago, in command of my company, until the 4th day of July, when I was appointed quartermaster of my brigade by General Pearson. I remained in this capacity until my return to Plattsburg, having sailed from Santiago on the 10th day of August, if I remember, arriving at Montauk on the steamer (converted cruiser) *City of St. Louis* on the 14th—very short trip, eighty-four hours on the way home.

Q. Please state your opinion as to the camp at Tampa—as to its suitability, etc.

A. There were a number of camps at and about Tampa, and the camp in which we were placed was the first one established there formally, or to the north of the city of Tampa proper. The prevailing impression, and my own impression, at that time was that this was an excellent camping ground, after the water had been supplied from the city works by pipes by a water system. It was a high camp; dry, sandy soil. We had to observe caution, of course, and the men were cautioned against the use of other waters than was supplied by the city. It was well known throughout the camp there were unwholesome waters in the immediate neighborhood, and an effort was made to prevent the use of them.

Q. What time did you get the city water, and was it wholesome?

A. We got the city water immediately after our arrival there, this Twenty-first Infantry did, but not very conveniently until after two or three days; until they got the pipes so we could have it convenient to our own camp. The water was thought to be excellent water—well water, pumped from deep wells in the city.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations while you were there?

A. Well supplied at Tampa with rations.

Q. Was there any deficiency in any of the departments?

A. I think not, unless it was in the matter of transportation for the regiment; they were dependent upon a higher organization.

Q. You didn't have your own transportation with you?

A. We took transportation; all of the transportation was taken from Plattsburg, but it was immediately taken and centralized with higher headquarters, and then, I believe, we had one wagon left available there for the regiment to use during the encampment.

Q. Did you have ambulances?

A. I couldn't say whether we had or not.

Q. How well fitted up was the transport on which you went to Cuba; how comfortable were the troops on board?

A. This was entirely a new experience to me, and, of course, I am not prepared to make any comparisons or to state really whether it was what it should have been or not, but the impression on myself, and I think of all of us, at least, who had no experience, was that the quarters for the men were very crowded and very close. The arrangement was, I believe it is well understood now, in tiers between

decks, three bunks with two men in each bunk and very near together, barely passing distance between the bunks; I wouldn't presume to say that it could have been better; I do not want to be put on record as criticising the conditions.

Q. You simply know it was uncomfortable?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. But whether it was unavoidable you are not prepared to say?

A. No, sir; I am not.

Q. Did you have a plentiful supply of food on that trip?

A. No, sir.

Q. What were you short of?

A. We were not rationed to cover the entire period that we were aboard the ship; there was the fault. We started with ample rations, but the troops were aboard the ship for two or three days longer than was anticipated, and the supplies were very restricted. On the latter two or three days we were short of bacon. Happily, it was discovered that bacon had been left on board the ship by previous troops, so that in that respect we had enough, but we had to stretch our rations out for a couple of days.

Q. Did you have something at each of the three meals?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. How was the water on board the ship?

A. At first it was good; the latter two or three days it was inferior.

Q. How well supplied were you with rations during the time you were in Cuba?

A. The troops did not receive full rations—what we understand to be full rations—until some time after the fall of Santiago.

Q. Were you at any time so short of rations that the men suffered; if so, what time?

A. Well, the time that we were more nearly out of rations, of course, was the period from the 1st of July until the 4th or 5th of July. I heard no men complain they were suffering from hunger during that time there; the rations were short. Some days would be part ration of one article, another day part ration of another. Of course, the meat was confined to bacon, as is usual under such circumstances.

Q. Were these rations distributed or had they already taken them with them before the battle?

A. They were distributed after our rations were all abandoned. Before, we were carrying two or three days' rations; on the morning of the 1st it was all abandoned.

Q. You had to abandon your rations?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Considering the abandonment of your rations and the exigencies of the situation, please state whether or not your company and regiment were as well supplied with rations as could have reasonably been expected, or whether you might or ought to have been supplied better.

A. I do not think the conditions under which we were operating rendered it possible to have supplied the command any differently from what it was supplied. If more time had been taken in the matter of landing supplies and means of furnishing or moving the supplies forward I believe the results would have probably been more fortunate than they were in the matter of the sickness. I don't think hasty action was an absolute necessity—through this campaign many things had to be sacrificed to such action—that there were sacrifices I do not pretend to deny; there were a good many.

Q. Were these sacrifices taken as a matter of course with the men or was there much complaint?

A. I heard very little complaint; I think it was taken to a remarkable degree as matters of fact incident to service, sir. For these few days when the men were

suffering most—such as came under my observation—unquestionably took it patiently and cheerfully.

Q. Was there intense heat?

A. Yes, sir; there was intense heat during the midday—mornings and evenings were different—the nights were not excessively hot at all.

Q. That contributed very largely to the discomfort of the campaign—the intense heat?

A. Yes, sir; it certainly did.

Q. What do you know as to the care of the wounded during or after the battle?

A. I had 9 men from my company who were wounded and 2 were killed; I had little or no opportunity after they were taken from the firing line, where some of the “first aids” were applied by men of the company, to see these men. It was not until probably the 6th of July that I was able to get back to the field hospital, and I found then that all but one of my men had been moved or had gone back to Siboney. This one man was receiving the best care that was possible under the circumstances; but that the Army was not prepared to render the assistance desired to so many wounded men there could be no doubt.

Q. Were the men under shelter at the division hospital at the time you visited it?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result of the wounds of your men, that is, did they all survive or some die from their wounds?

A. There were 2 died from their wounds; the rest have survived.

Q. Were these wounds of such a character that medical attendance would naturally have been of no avail?

A. I think not; the deaths did not occur for some time after the wounds had been inflicted, and I suspect that if proper aid could have been administered at once it might have resulted differently. One died at Siboney nearly two weeks after the action; the other died in New York City, after arriving there on board one of the transports, under an operation of a surgeon which might have been performed possibly in Cuba.

Q. How was your regiment supplied with rations and tentage after you moved out of the trenches and while in Cuba?

A. All of the rations were supplied from the corps headquarters through the brigade commissaries. The tentage the regiment was entirely without until a few days before sailing for the United States, their tentage and supplies having been left aboard the several transports, and the regiment was moved and it was not recovered until about the 1st of August.

Q. In the meantime you used your dog tents?

A. No, sir; very few dog tents; we had some dog tents; used such dog tents as had been recovered.

Q. But some of your men were without shelter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they manage to improvise any shelter?

A. To a degree. Some would put up brush shelter over their heads; and for some time, some days, there a good many men slept practically in the rain—lay out in the rain.

Q. In that climate, how much suffering did that cause?

A. I can not say that it caused any real suffering, but it may have resulted, and probably did result, in a part of the sickness which developed later—unquestionably it did some, of course; wetting and drying, men having no change of clothing there for quite a period, of course it contributed very greatly to the resulting sickness, I have no doubt.

Q. Did they have rubber blankets or ponchos?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did they have woolen blankets?

A. Some recovered their blankets after having abandoned them on the first day of the fight, and some did not. I, personally, did not have any of my own; I borrowed one blanket from an enlisted man who had been in the commissary department and brought his through.

Q. Did you have any tent?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. What time did your regiment have an issue of blankets and ponchos, what date?

A. I think it was about the 29th of July, the latter part of July. I know the troops had gotten into Santiago, and the transports had been put in the harbor there before clothing and ponchos or any new clothing was gotten for them.

Q. You stated a moment ago in what manner the troops were supplied with rations, but you did not speak as to their sufficiency and their quality after you left the trenches?

A. It must be borne in mind that I was not personally with the troops; that is, not with my own company after the 4th of July, but I had opportunity to observe, of course, the delivery and learn of the delivery of the supplies. The quality of the articles delivered was good and substantial. There was some complaint of the beef which began to be supplied after the occupation of Santiago Harbor, but this was due very greatly to the failure to use it immediately or cook it immediately on its being received in the companies.

Q. It was good when issued?

A. Yes. The bacon, I believe, was good.

Q. Beef very soon becomes tainted in such a climate as that, does it not?

A. Yes; cold-storage beef becomes tainted in almost any climate in warm weather. There were some articles of the ration that the men got a little—got the substantial portion of the Government ration. There was no opportunity, of course, to exchange articles of ration for other articles, as the company commanders are enabled to do in civilization, in the ordinary routine of army life.

Q. How much, if any, complaint did the men make for want of rations or want of shelter?

A. I never heard the men really make a complaint, never. I do not think the men that were about us, that were in my regiment—I do not remember hearing the Tenth Infantry or the Second Infantry—hearing any of the men complaining; they were extremely patient under their privations.

Q. Please state whether or not they considered the privations which they endured natural incidents of such a campaign.

A. I can only infer that they must have done so from the total lack of bitter complaints.

Q. That there were quite severe privations, there can not be much doubt?

A. No, sir; no doubt.

Q. Have you had any experience in Indian warfare?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state what the comparative discomforts and sufferings of an Indian campaign are to the campaign in Cuba.

A. I have never experienced the discomforts before that I experienced in Cuba. I have gone without food for thirty-six hours, but under different conditions altogether.

Q. Aside from the climatic conditions, what would you say as to the comparative discomforts?

A. Well, the absence of their tentage was exceptional. I have never campaigned with troops that would be, at any time, without shelter of some kind. The lack

of any changes of clothing, of course, was exceptional. I think the remoteness of the water supply from our camps in Cuba was exceptional.

Q. How far did you have to go to get water?

A. There were troops that I think must have gone fully three-fourths of a mile, and then only to bring in as much as they could carry in their canteens; all had to be carried on the person for such cooking or work as they did in their camps. Of course, with an army corps, parts would be near water and parts farther from it.

Q. How did you find the transport *City of St. Louis* upon which you returned to Montauk Point? What were the conveniences there for the troops?

A. They were everything that could be desired on the *City of St. Louis*; she was one of the finest ships there. She was not overcrowded at all, so they were far beyond what any troops could reasonably expect.

Q. How about the rations?

A. The rations were cooked and served by the vessel, by the navy—this was a naval vessel for the time being—and paid for per capita, instead of the men using the Government rations and providing for themselves.

Q. Did you have many or any sick on board?

A. We had quite a number of sick; what proportion, I could not say; we had one death from yellow fever before we reached Montauk.

Q. How well cared for were the men, medically, on board?

A. That, of course, is beyond my personal knowledge; I am satisfied in my mind that they were well cared for on board the steamer.

Q. How long were you in quarantine after you arrived off Montauk Point?

A. This varied also; there were two regiments on board of the *City of St. Louis*, the Ninth and Tenth Infantry, and two companies of the Seventy-first New York. The Ninth Infantry disembarked the day after our arrival; the Tenth and the Seventy-first, with brigade headquarters, disembarked the second day after our arrival; all, of course, going into the detention camp, and after thorough disinfection, absolute change of clothing throughout, all on board, every officer and man, being supplied with a change of clothing, and their own garments they were wearing were disinfected. This was the exception, I believe; the troops in this ship underwent exceptional disinfection and quarantine.

Q. On account of that case of yellow fever?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What day did you land?

A. We reached Montauk on the morning of the 14th of August, and the Tenth landed, I think, on the 16th; I am not sure.

Q. Did you find preparations made for you there as to tentage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state as to your supply of rations while in Montauk, as to quantity and quality.

A. I could not speak on that subject. I was associated so slightly with the troops directly, my own company and regiment, I could not say. My impression is that the supply was good and ample; the only inconvenience resulting from being in detention there and not able to move out and wait on themselves, being dependent on the convenience of those outside.

Q. How long were you in the detention camp?

A. I think five days.

Q. Then you went into the general camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the supply of rations, tentage, etc., in the general camp?

A. Yes; the supply of rations was good in the general camp.

Q. Did you have occasion to visit the hospitals while you were there in camp?

A. I did, yes, sir; I visited the general hospital.

Q. What opinion did you form of that?

A. My opinion, generally, was favorable; the hospital was crowded, to be sure, but for an outdoor or field hospital the arrangements were good. The fault to be found, and the fault that I experienced, was the failure to have a record sufficient—a record of the names at the hospital—and the difficulty of finding the parties whom you were seeking.

Q. You had some experience in that line?

A. Yes, sir; I had experience in that line.

Q. And you found it very difficult to find the soldiers you were looking for?

A. I did. I was looking for one of my own men, and at the headquarters of the hospital they were absolutely unable to direct me to him. I went through fifteen or more of the large wards before I found him, and after that inquiry was made—this patient died afterwards in the hospital—and inquiry was made in regard to him three or four days after he was dead, and official indorsement went back disclaiming any knowledge of a man of this name being in the hospital.

Q. Did you ask the hospital authorities for the reason that they did not have a record of this man being in the hospital?

A. No, sir. My first visit there, where I personally experienced the difficulty in finding this man, was about the 26th or 27th of August. The fact that they did not have the record of the man having died there when he did appeared afterwards in an indorsement I found on file in my company when I rejoined it.

Q. Did you go into the office? Did they claim to have a record of the patients? Were they endeavoring to keep a record of the patients?

A. That I could not say. I think they did claim to have a record of some kind. I know I was referred to one young man in there, but they could not refer me to any. Finally the surgeon in charge, Dr. Heizmann, advised me to go through the wards and search for the man as the most likely and quickest way to find him.

Q. Did he admit that the records were imperfect?

A. No, sir. I did not presume to take them to task at all; there was a great rush; of course there were a great many patients there, and they were being taken to the hospital more rapidly, I believe, than had been expected; they were building new wards as rapidly as possible to extend their accommodations.

Q. Have you anything else that you would like to say about the hospital except that?

A. No, sir. I believe the hospital was good; it seemed to be clean. As I say, I went through twelve, fifteen, or twenty of the wards, and the nurses in them seemed attentive—women nurses at this time, and all of these nurses seemed to be attentive—impressed me as being very attentive to the sick men. The beds were clean, as far as I could observe; I observed that they were clean, and the ventilation was good and they were not, apparently, exposed to the elements any more than canvas necessarily would be.

Q. Did you hear any complaints of that hospital?

A. Only that they had to reject patients who were sent from the regimental hospitals. I heard that complaint a number of times—on account of room.

Q. What is your opinion of Montauk as a camp ground?

A. I was impressed most favorably with Montauk Point. I think the mistake was made in not discriminating between a sick army, however, and a weary or tired army. The Fifth Army Corps was not a tired, overworked army, sir; it was purely a sick body of men that went in there, and I have always questioned whether exposure out in the open air—out in tent life—is the wisest course for an army of that kind; but if they had gone there with simply tired men, I would have been delighted with the location and the cleanliness—clean soil, clean ground,

free from anything that was obnoxious. It was a typical place for an army to rest, in my judgment.

Q. What other place in the country could have offered a better inducement for a sick army at that time than Montauk Point?

A. For a camp I could not say; no, sir, I do not know of any.

Q. Under the circumstances, were the best preparations made for such an army as came there as could reasonably be expected?

A. Yes, sir; I believe they were.

Q. You were speaking about tentage; they could not, of course, have erected pavilions in the limited time they had for such an army?

A. Probably not; our Government was not prepared for that, and I doubt very much from the time they selected that until the time the troops arrived—I doubt very much if they could have prepared pavilions for them.

Q. Have you anything else you would like to add to your testimony?

A. I can think of nothing?

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. JOHN S. PARKE.

Capt. JOHN S. PARKE then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Graduated from West Point in 1879; been in the service ever since.

Q. Please state whether or not you accompanied your regiment from Plattsburg to Tampa, and from Tampa to Cuba.

A. I accompanied the regiment from Plattsburg to Tampa. I was there in camp with the regiment up to the time it left Tampa for Cuba. About that time I was appointed commissary of the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Corps, and accompanied General Pearson as brigade commissary throughout the campaign. My regiment was in that brigade, so that my service was, while at brigade headquarters, with the regiment also.

Q. Upon what transport did you go to Cuba?

A. On the *Alamo*, Transport No. 6.

Q. What troops were on board the *Alamo*?

A. One battalion of the Sixteenth Infantry; two troops of the Tenth Cavalry; a battalion of engineers.

Q. And the brigade headquarters?

A. Brigade headquarters, brigade commander, and staff.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the loading of supplies on board that transport?

A. Only to put a small quantity of subsistence stores on board.

Q. What do you mean by that "small quantity?"

A. I do not think I had more than three wagons of subsistence stores to carry along with me.

Q. That is all the subsistence there was on board that ship?

A. Oh, no; that was all that I was immediately responsible for.

Q. What other subsistence or other supplies were there on board the ship?

A. I know of none that belonged to the Government, except the travel rations that the men took with them.

Q. No general commissary stores on the ship?

A. Not that I am aware of. In fact, I am pretty sure there were no others.

Q. How well fitted up was this transport for the accommodation and comfort of the men?

A. It was fairly well fitted. The men had bunks that were built of rough planks and stanchions. Two in a bunk and two or three tiers high. I have forgotten which.

Q. Was the transport overcrowded, or not?

A. I would say that it was full, and a great many of the men slept on the decks from choice, because the quarters were rather warm inside and rather crowded.

Q. What was the weather outside?

A. Weather was fair; we had good weather through the whole voyage.

Q. How hot?

A. It got very hot in the tropics. It was, I should say, in the middle of the day, in the neighborhood of 100.

Q. How well supplied with rations were you on board the *Alamo*?

A. They had their travel rations, and we got permission to use the range of the ship in the afternoon, so that the men could do their own cooking, and they subsisted fairly well.

Q. What time did you land, and where?

A. We landed on the 23d of June at Daiquiri.

Q. What stores did you land with you?

A. We took only what we could carry on our backs.

Q. What medical supplies were taken with you on the *Alamo*, and what did you land?

A. I can not tell you what medical supplies we had on board. We had a surgeon in charge and it would be impossible for me to say what he did have, except that he went ashore with us. He only took what he could take on his person, with the assistance of some few men detailed in the Medical Department.

Q. Did you have any transportation on board—wagons or ambulances?

A. No; we had some pontoon boats with the engineers, 12 or 15 pontoon boats.

Q. No headquarters' wagons or anything?

A. No, sir.

Q. With what boats was your command landed, your own, or the naval boats?

A. With our own boats—the ship's boats—and one or two pontoons were used part of the time.

Q. How near the shore were you when you landed?

A. We were fully half a mile from the dock.

Q. Surf running all the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Heavy surf?

A. Heavy surf.

Q. Where did you go after landing?

A. We went into camp at Daiquiri that night and got up at 2 or 3 o'clock the next morning; had breakfast and started on our march to Siboney.

Q. When did you arrive there, and how long did you remain?

A. We arrived at Siboney about half past 9 o'clock in the morning of the 24th of June, and remained there several days.

Q. Where did you go from there?

A. Then we went to Sevilla, about 5 or 6 miles from Siboney, and camped there for several days.

Q. What day did you leave Sevilla? Where did you go to from there?

A. We left Sevilla on the evening of June 30 and marched about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, well up to the front.

Q. What regiments were in General Pearson's brigade?

A. Second Infantry, Tenth Infantry, Twenty-first Infantry.

Q. You may please narrate, as well as you can, the means you employed to supply your brigade with rations and the result of your efforts to keep them supplied, difficulties, etc.

A. The men, when they landed, had two or three days' rations with them, and at Siboney they received other rations.

Q. You say, "received other rations;" did you draw the rations for them?

A. I drew the rations at Siboney from the chief commissary there.

Q. Do you remember his name?

A. Major Gallagher was in charge for Colonel Weston. Colonel Weston was official chief commissary, and Major Gallagher seemed to be making the issues.

Q. For how many rations did you make requisition, and how nearly was your requisition filled?

A. The strength of our brigade was about 1,600 men, and I drew the rations for the regiments at that time separately, and usually got one or two days' rations at a time. After leaving Sevilla the brigade, on the 30th, was rationed for three days with the field ration. The men were directed to carry those rations on their persons with their haversacks, and we started out with those on the morning of the 1st of July.

Q. Were you able to get from the depot in Siboney the complete ration?

A. No; not a complete ration. We got coffee, sugar, hard bread, bacon, some roast beef.

Q. All those in full quantities?

A. At that time; yes.

Q. What means of transportation did you have for your rations from Siboney to Sevilla or other points where you were?

A. Had no means of transportation at that time.

Q. How did you get your rations there?

A. The men carried them on their persons.

Q. You mean each man carried his own, or more?

A. Yes; each man carried his own.

Q. How many days' rations did you carry?

A. Three days.

Q. What did you do for transportation after the three days' rations were used up?

A. That was on the 3d of July. Then other rations began to be brought in by wagons and pack mules.

Q. What date did you leave Siboney for Sevilla?

A. As nearly as I can remember, about the 26th or 27th of June.

Q. Then your men carried rations enough to last them until the morning of the battle?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the meantime, had you supplied your brigade with rations so that you issued to them a certain number of days' rations before they went into battle?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were those rations transported up to you?

A. I think they were carried on pack mules; don't think we had any wagons at that time.

Q. What condition was the road from Siboney to the front?

A. It was very bad.

Q. Could wagons have been used if you had had them?

A. Not without the repairs that they afterwards made; never. There were

places that were very much out of repair; the wagons could not pass until the repairs were made.

Q. Was there very much congestion on this road?

A. Yes, sir; very much, with troops and some artillery.

Q. What supply of commissary stores did you see at any one time at Siboney; how large a supply?

A. On land I saw enough to supply the army, I should say, for several days, and the transports outside I understood had a great deal more. There was great difficulty in landing the supplies on account of the heavy surfs and the want of a dock; no dock there at all to speak of.

Q. Please state whether, in your opinion, there was or was not proper preparation made for the landing of supplies, taking into account the time of preparation at that time and the order for immediate movement that was given from Tampa.

A. I should say that sufficient preparation was not made for landing supplies. We started out with only one lighter that I know of that landed—I believe we started with two; one was lost. We carried one through, and that was not sufficient to do the landing.

Q. Do you know what preparations might have been made other than were?

A. No, I can not say what other preparations the Department had in their power to make.

Q. What do you know about the landing of medical supplies for your brigade?

A. I do not know anything about that except what I have stated before.

Q. How many medical officers were there?

A. We had a brigade surgeon, and one to each regiment.

Q. Who was brigade surgeon?

A. Dr. Robinson.

Q. You have stated now about the supply of commissary stores to your brigade up to the time they went into action with their three days' rations. Please state now what means were used and what results obtained issuing rations during the engagement.

A. During the engagement, on the 1st, 2d, and 3d, I can not recall the issuing of any rations; the men were supposed to have had three days' rations with them, and when they went into action they were told to lay off their blanket packs, but they were understood to carry the haversacks with them; but the heat was so intense that a good many men got rid of those, too, more particularly I noticed on the part of the volunteers; so that getting rid of their three days' rations in that way, and leaving them all on the road, they were very likely short of rations for the next two days.

Q. After the time for which they had rations, or were supposed to have rations, had elapsed, how were they supplied thereafter?

A. They were supplied by means of pack mules and wagons; generally furnishing only one day's rations in advance at a time, and those were gotten up with great difficulty on account of the distance they had to carry them, and the small number of animals and wagons available, and the very bad roads they had to cross over.

Q. How regularly were they supplied with rations?

A. They were supplied every day regularly after that.

Q. And all of the component parts of the rations?

A. Not with all the component parts of the ration; sometimes they only got sugar, coffee, hard bread, and bacon.

Q. Did that condition exist during the time you remained in Cuba?

A. No; it was constantly improving. After they got more transportation rations came with a fuller complement of the field ration.

Q. Did you see anything of the care of the wounded—have any occasion to know anything about that?

A. I saw a great many of the wounded during the fight on the field.

Q. Where were they taken to after being wounded?

A. They were taken, mostly, first to the shelter of the bank, where the road crosses the San Juan River, and from there back to the division hospital, some 2 or 3 miles.

Q. Did you observe what care they had, both at the dressing station and the division hospital?

A. I never saw the division hospital. The first aid they received seemed to be satisfactory; sometimes from their comrades, not always from a medical officer.

Q. How many medical officers were there at this dressing station?

A. I could not say. I was very busy there, and I did not know some of the surgeons; but nearly every wounded man seemed to have some attention.

Q. Did you remain brigade commissary during the time you were in Cuba?

A. All the time I was in Cuba. After I returned to the United States I was acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade. While I was in Cuba, in addition to my duties as brigade commissary, for a good part of the time I was also acting as division commissary for General Kent's whole division.

Q. Can you say that they were supplied the same as your brigade with commissary stores?

A. While I was acting division commissary they were regularly supplied with their rations.

Q. What rations other than regular rations did you have at any time that you could issue or sell for the sick?

A. On the 4th or 5th of July I went back to Siboney and got two wagon loads of canned goods and breakfast bacon and canvas ham and some few fresh vegetables that I took up to the firing line and sold to the officers for their own use and benefit and for the benefit of the sick. It was not a very considerable quantity, but it helped out on the field ration; and after that I succeeded in getting a considerable quantity of such stores together and selling not only to the officers but to the enlisted men while we were in camp in the vicinity of Santiago.

Q. What camp were you in?

A. In General Pearson's camp, near General Kent's headquarters.

Q. What was the name of the camp?

A. No name.

Q. It was not Camp Hamilton?

A. No, sir; I don't know anything about Camp Hamilton.

Q. Please state anything that you have omitted to say in regard to the supply of commissary stores to the brigade or division with which you were connected during your stay in Cuba—anything that will be of interest to the commission and its investigation.

A. Well, I can say that I am satisfied that sufficient stores were carried along on the transports, and the only trouble that may have arisen in the matter was in the way of getting them to the troops, for the reasons I have already stated, the lack of transportation, the badness of the roads. As far as the Regular Army was concerned, I think they made the best use of the ration, and I never heard any complaints of hunger on the part of the Regular Army, soldiers or officers; but it did seem that the volunteers did not know how to make the best use of their ration; and I have seen a good many volunteers passing my tent, where I kept a small quantity of commissary stores, who said they were hungry, and apparently were hungry, and I always gave them rations without waiting for returns or red-tape or anything else. I managed to have enough on hand to supply their immediate wants.

Q. To what regiments did these volunteers belong?

A. I think the Second Massachusetts is one of the regiments, now, and some of the Seventy-first New York.

Q. Were either of those regiments or both in your division?

A. They were both in my division. I know the Seventy-first was, and I am under the impression that the Second Massachusetts was.

Q. You had to do, then, with the issuing of rations to those two regiments as division commissary, didn't you?

A. Yes, sir; afterwards.

Q. They were supplied equally well with the regulars?

A. Just the same way exactly.

Q. What was the quality of these rations?

A. Very good. I never heard many complaints about the quality of the rations. Of course, one tires of hard-tack and bacon after a while, and it becomes unpalatable; but later, after the surrender some days, they got fresh beef and fresh bread, both of excellent quality. I never saw better fresh beef anywhere than we got down there at Santiago.

Q. What do you know, Captain, as to the supply of delicacies, soups, etc., to the sick in your division, at any time, either by the Medical Department or the Red Cross and the national aid societies—sick and wounded?

A. As far as my knowledge extends, they got very little in the way of delicacies until within a week or ten days of the time we left Cuba; then the Red Cross Society sent out to the hospitals a quantity of soups and delicacies, of which I think our division got its share. I saw Miss Barton at Santiago and had a talk with her, and she told me that while those goods were primarily intended for the relief of the Cubans, General Shafter had come to her and said that his men were starving, and she, in the face of that, could not refuse to give them anything she had.

Q. Did you have any ice for the sick?

A. Toward the latter part; yes.

Q. What time did you leave Cuba, and on what transport?

A. We left Cuba on the auxiliary cruiser *St. Louis* on the 11th of August.

Q. Reviewing in your mind the campaign, and considering the difficulties of landing men and supplies on account of the surf and want of docking facilities, and the rapid advance of the army, and its almost immediate engagement after it arrived at the front, please state whether or not you think your brigade and division was as well supplied with commissary stores as could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances.

A. Yes, sir; I think it was.

Q. How much complaint did you hear among the men as to want of food?

A. I do not recall having heard any complaint as to the amount of food. I have often heard them express a desire for a change, for a variety of food, something different from the field ration, and I made every effort possible to secure that, and succeeded, I think, fairly well.

Q. What change would you recommend in the ration for such a tropical climate as Cuba?

A. I would recommend the addition of more canned fruits and vegetables.

Q. Did you use a great deal of canned roast beef?

A. Not a great deal; it was found to be unpalatable.

Q. Did you eat any of it yourself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state whether or not you think any of the nutritive elements of the roast beef had been extracted from it in any way.

A. I could not say. I know nothing about the preparation of the beef. It was rather tasteless in the shape in which we got it, in the cans, but it could be made palatable by seasoning and cooking.

Q. How was the canned corned beef?

A. Very good in quality and palatable.

Q. How much better could the army have been supplied with rations if you had had more transportation, or could not transportation have been used on account of the condition of the roads and congestion by troops?

A. Oh, it could have been supplied a great deal better if we had had more transportation. With a proper system in managing the wagon trains there would not have been any congest

Q. You say it could have been better supplied. Of course you mean easier supplied?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And do you mean more fully supplied, ultimately, or what do you mean?

A. I mean it could have been more fully, because there were times when full rations were not issued. If they had had more transportation, they could have supplied more than one day's rations at a time, and the men would have made better use of them.

Q. How comfortable were the troops on the *St. Louis*?

A. Very comfortable, indeed.

Q. What about the supply of commissaries there was there?

A. Ample and good quality.

Q. What did you have, if anything, for the sick besides the ordinary ration?

A. They had almost any delicacies they might desire on that.

Q. How were those delicacies furnished—by whom?

A. They were furnished by the International Navigation Company, the owners of the vessels, under a contract to feed the men at 30 cents per head per day.

Q. What time did you land at Montauk?

A. We arrived there on the morning of the 14th, but we did not land until two or three days after that?

Q. What preparations were made for your reception at the detention camp, where, I suppose, you went?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tents erected?

A. Tents erected.

Q. Any floors in them?

A. No.

Q. Bed sacks or straw?

A. No.

Q. How good was the ground for lying upon?

A. Well, it was pretty comfortable. There was a thick matting of high grass, and we laid our bedding right on that and slept very comfortably.

Q. How well supplied with rations were you there?

A. Very well supplied. We got ample rations there.

Q. In the general camp how were you supplied with rations?

A. Very well, indeed.

Q. Did you have anything more than the ordinary ration there?

A. After a few days we began to get some extras. I don't know where they came from. I was relieved as commissary about that time and went into the adjutant-general's office; but I understood that a great quantity of them came from contributions from charitable societies and people generally.

Q. Did you have anything to do with the hospitals there or have occasion to visit them?

A. I visited the hospitals frequently, sometimes to see friends and sometimes on business.

Q. Which hospital do you mean?

A. The general hospital and the division hospital.

Q. What opinion did you form of those hospitals as to the adequacy and condition in which they were kept, etc.?

A. I thought they were very well kept, indeed, and the patients seemed to receive every attention. It came to my knowledge, however, that there was not sufficient room for all the patients at one time, and many that should have been in the hospital had to be kept in the regiment for treatment.

Q. Did you notice how many were in each hospital tent there?

A. No, sir; I did not notice; they seemed to be crowded, though.

Q. Did any complaint come to you of the treatment or neglect of men in those hospitals?

A. No, sir; except some papers passing through our headquarters showed there was a lack of medicine to be obtained.

Q. In which hospital, division hospital?

A. Regimental hospital.

Q. You know nothing about it otherwise than the papers you saw?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know how quickly the want of medicine was relieved?

A. Within a very short time; within a few days, I should say, after General Wheeler took the matter in hand.

Q. How many men did you lose in your regiment—that is, if you have it in mind, either in battle, the result of wounds, or by disease?

A. I can not state that even approximately, and I would not like to make a guess at it.

Q. What opinion did you form of the camps at Montauk Point; that is, as to the desirability of the place for a camp ground?

A. Seemed to me to be an ideal camp ground for the purposes; I do not think a better location could have been selected in the United States for an encampment for soldiers returning from abroad, where it is desired to keep them isolated for a time and recuperate their health. Not only that, but the water supply was excellent, and they were very convenient to the railroad station, where the commissaries came in, and the roads were good; and in every way the ground seemed well adapted to a large encampment.

Q. Were you among the first or the last of the troops to arrive?

A. I was among the first.

Q. Please state what you know of the adequacy or inadequacy of transportation facilities. I mean within the camp.

A. Well, they were so much better than they were in Cuba that I thought they were very good indeed; there seemed to be more system about running it, also.

Q. Not much difficulty in obtaining transportation there?

A. Not much; no, sir.

Q. Do you think of anything in connection with your service during the campaign that would be of interest to this commission that you have not already recited?

A. Of course I saw a great deal of suffering and a good many hardships in common with the rest of the army, but most of them were incident to an active campaign in a hot climate and over an unknown country; but at the same time I think there was a good deal that was preventable, and while I could not lay the fault at the door of any individual, in my humble judgment, the fault lies in the system that we have in the United States Army. The staff corps of our Army are supposed to be in touch with the Army, and know the needs of the Army, and how to supply them under all emergencies. As you know, the officers of the staff are taken from the line and the appointments are obtained largely through influence, and being once obtained, the officer knows that he has a position for life, and I am inclined to think that that fact removes them from sympathy with the rest of the Army and the knowledge of the needs of it. Of course as long as that system is pursued there will be no remedy; but if the positions in the staff corps were made interchangeable with the line of the Army—say for a period of years—some three,

four, or five years—and then have the officer go back to serve with the line and others detailed in their stead to minister to the affairs of the Army, it would not be a great many years before the Army would become much more efficient, and there would be more unity and sympathy between the supply departments of the Army and the line of the Army. That has been tried in a minor way in relieving the regimental staff officers every four years. The adjutant and the quartermaster hold their offices for four years and then go back to company duty. The result of that is that their regiment is provided with officers that are capable of executing those duties whenever they are called upon to do it, and in larger quantity than if their tenure were permanent. The same principle might be applied in the organization of our Army, but that is a “consummation devoutly to be wished,” but hardly ever to be realized, I suppose.

Q. You mean as to brigade, division, and corps as a whole organization?

A. I mean the staff corps of the Army.

Q. Details from regiments?

A. From the line in the Army to administer the affairs in the staff department. There is scarcely one of them where it could not be done. Of course we could not make a transfer to the corps of chaplains, for instance, but they might be employed on good ranking. We could hardly make a transfer of the medical line of the Army, but all other branches of the Army could be made interchangeable.

Q. When did you leave Montauk Point for Plattsburg?

A. On the 24th of September.

Q. Do you think of anything else you wish to say?

A. I do not.

[See p. 3799 for letter. Received too late for insertion here.]

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. FREDERICK H. E. EBSTEIN.

Capt. FREDERICK H. E. EBSTEIN then appeared before the commission, and was asked if he had any objection to being sworn. He replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Something over thirty-four years.

Q. Please state in as concise a manner as possible where you were stationed at the breaking out of the war with Spain and your various movements during that war.

A. At the breaking out of the war with Spain I was stationed in command of my company at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. Left Plattsburg Barracks on the 19th of April with my regiment for Tampa, Fla., where we remained in camp until June 8; then went to Port Tampa, where we were embarked on the transport *City of Washington* to take part in the Cuban expedition. Landed at Siboney, Cuba, on June 25. All this time I was commanding the first battalion of the Twenty-first Infantry. I participated in the campaign of Cuba, including the battles in front of Santiago, and succeeded to the command of the regiment on July 9. Remained in command of the regiment during the remainder of the campaign. Left Santiago de Cuba on the transport *Montero* August 12; was landed at Montauk Point August 21. I left there for Plattsburg September 14, reaching Plattsburg again on the 15th.

Q. What kind of camp did you have in Tampa, what kind of rations and quantity, medical attendance and quartermaster's supplies, etc.?

A. The camp at Tampa was a very good one, on high ground, sandy soil, and excellent from a sanitary point of view. Rations were regularly issued, and satisfactory in every respect. The fresh beef issued to the troops at Tampa was the best I have ever seen during my service. The quartermaster's supplies were sufficient for our wants there, as we had started from our posts supplied for at least two months in the way of clothing, etc.; but it was difficult to get clothing for the recruits that we enlisted there; tentage was ample; medical facilities and supplies likewise; in fact, up to the time we left Tampa we had scarcely any sickness.

Q. To what do you attribute the difficulty of getting clothing for the recruits?

A. Undoubtedly to the large demand made upon the Quartermaster's Department at that time—quite a large number of volunteers; but also to a great extent to a cumbersome system of obtaining clothing even when it was in store.

Q. Please explain what you mean by "cumbersome system."

A. I will state one incident that came to my knowledge and observation. I enlisted two men in Tampa for my company soon after reaching there. I made a requisition for clothing for them and failed to get it. About ten days after having sent in this requisition, I made another one, which I myself took to the various officials through which it had to go—first to the regimental commander, whose approval I obtained; and then took it to the brigade commander to approve the requisition, and then took it into the town of Tampa to the quartermaster's depot, where I had seen clothing being stored. I was told there that the requisition must have the approval of Colonel Humphrey, chief quartermaster, who was at the Tampa Bay Hotel. I went to him; was told there that the orders had been changed and the requisition must have the approval of Major Wheeler, chief quartermaster of the corps. I found him, obtained his approval; was then told by him that I must take it to Major Pope, the depot quartermaster, who must also approve it. I found, on inquiry, that Major Pope had his office in town, in the top story of a five-story building. I went there and got his approval. After that returned to the depot to get the clothing, to be told by the clerk there that they didn't have the various articles which I put down upon this requisition. That is what I mean by "cumbersome system."

Q. How comfortably fitted up was the transport upon which you went to Cuba?

A. The transport upon which I went with my battalion—my regiment being carried on three different transports—was the *City of Washington*, which also carried the entire Twenty-fourth Infantry, making a detail of nearly 800 enlisted men and probably 40 officers, was fitted up with wooden two-story bunks in the hold, but the men slept largely on deck; the officers found ample accommodation in the staterooms. It being a passenger steamer, the cooking facilities for the men were very limited. There were ample preparations made for cooking coffee regularly for the entire command; but for the other cooking the small ship's galley was very insufficient. We were rationed with fourteen days' travel rations, but it was seventeen days before we were landed in Cuba; however, we made our rations last very nicely. The travel ration is not calculated for so long a period to give satisfaction to the men; it becomes unpalatable—to some extent nauseating—after six or seven days.

Q. How did you find the roast beef?

A. The roast beef was very distasteful to the men. I found myself, however, that when it could be cooked and made into a stew it was very palatable and nourishing; but on the steamer we had not these facilities for cooking, and men who attempted to eat it raw became nauseated.

Q. How much sickness, discomfort, or suffering was there upon the transport?

A. Practically none.

Q. After you landed at Siboney, where did you go to from there?

A. We marched from there to Sevilla, a distance of perhaps 8 miles, where we camped until the 30th of June.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations in the meantime?

A. From the time we landed in Cuba up to nearly the time we left it we never were issued a full ration. On some days the meat ration would be short; others, the bread ration; then sugar; but I am quite positive that the full ration was never issued in one day. I want to state, however, that no one, to my knowledge, went hungry. I never had any complaint at any time from any man in my regiment that he had not enough to eat, and as the officers were restricted to exactly the same ration as was issued to the men, I think I am in good position to judge.

Q. What tentage did you have?

A. We landed with simply the blanket, half shelter tent, and poncho carried by the men, and three days' rations; no other tentage was landed at that time.

Q. What means of transportation did you have from Siboney to Sevilla?

A. None.

Q. What medical attendance did you have during the time you were in Cuba?

A. We had one assistant surgeon, Captain Fisher. Captain Fisher was supplied with the ordinary medicine chests, but they were not landed. He took such necessary medicines as he could and packed them upon his own horse, himself walking. That same thing I saw other medical officers do.

Q. Do you know why these supplies were not landed?

A. I do not.

Q. What judgment, Captain, did you form of the order or disorder of landing supplies from ships at Siboney?

A. I saw very little of that. When we landed the orders were simply to land the men, equipped as before stated, then the ammunition, then stores. As soon as we landed we were marched some little distance from the landing place to camp. I returned to the beach some time afterwards and saw them unloading rations, stores, beaching them in boats, and men carrying them ashore. It seemed to me at that time they were doing just as good work as they possibly could in the high sea and with the facilities at hand.

Q. Did your medical officer have sufficient medical supplies for your regiment?

A. At that time, yes, sir.

Q. How subsequently?

A. After the fight before Santiago I was informed several times that there was difficulty in obtaining medicines for the regimental hospital. However, the matter did not come officially to my notice until we came to Montauk Point, when the regimental surgeon, who was then Dr. Ramsburgh, who is here as a witness, informed me that he had no medicines for the sick, and that he was unable to get his requisition filled by the chief medical officer of the division.

Q. You say he informed you at that time. What time did he allude to when he was short?

A. At that time at Montauk Point. I told him to come with me to the chief medical officer.

Q. Who was he?

A. Major Wood, of the First Division. It was in the evening I went over to division headquarters and asked Major Wood if it was a fact that requisition for medicines had been made upon him and he could not furnish them. Major Wood stated it was a fact that he regretted, but he had not been able to obtain them. I said, "Are you willing to put this in writing?" He said, "Yes." I then instructed my surgeon to make a report in writing to me, which I then and there referred to Major Wood to indorse these facts upon it, and which I forwarded through official channels to General Wheeler, I think, in command of the camp. The next day the medicines were forthcoming in ample quantities and we had no further complaint.

Q. How long after you landed was this requisition made?

A. I should say we had been there some ten days.

Q. To what do you attribute the failure of Major Wood to have these medicines on hand, when you got them so quickly after the matter was referred to General Wheeler?

A. I could not say; I was not acquainted with the method of supplying medicines—that is, what particular officer supplied regimental surgeons, until Dr. Ramsburgh mentioned Major Wood, the chief surgeon of the division, as the man who supplied medical officers with medicine. There never had been any direct complaint before.

Q. Your regiment was in the battle at Santiago, was it?

A. It was; July 1 and 2.

Q. What portion of the field were you on?

A. We were a part of Pearson's Second Brigade, of the First Division, Kent's, and were originally in reserve, but were ordered up when we came into the zone of fire to the support of General Hawkins on San Juan Hill. We advanced to San Juan Hill, crossing the streams on the way, and went up the hill, which, however, was then already in possession of our troops. We moved from there, following the retreating Spaniards to a hill to the west of San Juan Hill and nearer Santiago.

Q. What losses did your regiment incur?

A. We lost in killed and men who died of wounds, 9 enlisted men, and in wounded 1 officer and 32 enlisted men, I think, on the 1st of July.

Q. How short of rations were you, if any, while you were on the firing line?

A. On the 1st of July we were ordered just as we went into action to leave our packs by the roadside; that night after the firing ceased we sent back several miles and got up as many of the haversacks as could be carried. In that way we had sufficient of hard bread and bacon for our needs. Coffee we could not cook, as it was not feasible to light fires.

Q. Please state, Captain, what means you had of transporting the wounded to the rear—what care they obtained, etc.

A. The means of transporting the wounded were limited; we had to each company one litter; they were soon used up, and the number of wounded along the line was so great that the surgeons could not keep up with their commands. Our own surgeon was so busy tending wounded from the beginning of the action that when we reached the point where we met the hottest fire, on the hill beyond San Juan Hill, we were without a medical officer. He did not come up until in the evening.

Q. What did you do with your wounded?

A. We did the best we could with them, applying the first-aid dressing, and carrying them a little below the hill to such a place of safety as we could, but they were practically without medical attendance until later in the day.

Q. Where did they receive their next medical attendance—at some station that had been established?

A. At the dressing station that had been established beneath the banks of the San Juan River.

Q. From thence where were they taken?

A. From thence they were taken to a division hospital which had been established the day before near El Pozo.

Q. Who had charge of that hospital?

A. Major Wood, I think, surgeon of the First Division.

Q. Did you visit that hospital at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you, at any time, been engaged in the Indian campaigns?

A. I have.

Q. Please state what the comparative discomfort and suffering is between some

of the Indian campaigns in which you have been engaged and the campaign in Cuba.

A. During the campaign against the Nez Percés, during which I served as chief quartermaster on General Howard's staff, our wounded, after the battle of Clear Water, had to be carried some 24 miles in rudely constructed travois, and, I think, suffered fully as much as did our wounded in Cuba.

Q. How about the exposure and food, etc.—the comparison between those—other than battle?

A. The food in the Cuban campaign was decidedly better and more of it than there was on the Nez Percé campaign, because, as I before stated, we never went hungry in Cuba, and we did on the other frequently.

Q. Upon what transport did you leave Cuba?

A. The captured prize steamer *Montero*.

Q. What opinion did you form as to the concert of action between the various troops in going into battle—whether it was orders from some general officer or whether it was orders issued simply from regimental commanders, or what was your idea of that?

A. So far as my own regiment is concerned, the orders for it, at the beginning of the battle, were issued directly by General Kent, our division commander, who himself took the regiment into action. After we reached the top of San Juan Hill the movement thence to the other hill that I have described, from which we drove the Spaniards, and which we held afterwards, entrenched, during the entire time up to the surrender—I think that movement was made by the regimental commander on his own motion, it being the obvious thing to do—to pursue the retreating enemy; and further, up to that time we had not been heavily engaged, and everybody was anxious to get some of the glory.

Q. How comfortably fitted up was the transport upon which you went to Montauk Point from Cuba?

A. Very poorly, indeed. It was, as I have stated, a captured vessel. There were no bunks or other accommodations for the men. They slept on deck or on the floor in the hold. The closet facilities for the men were entirely inadequate, and it was only by the constant efforts of myself and the officers that the vessel was kept in anything like a sanitary condition.

Q. How many were there on board?

A. Three hundred.

Q. Was it very much crowded?

A. Yes, sir; very crowded.

Q. Were there any sick on board?

A. Not when we started. General Shafter's orders to me were to leave all sick, which I did, in the camp before I left. Afterwards I found some men had been taken sick on the march into town, and on my own authority I sent them ashore to the Red Cross hospital, so as to start, practically, with a well command.

Q. Those verbal orders or written orders from General Shafter?

A. Written.

Q. What supply of rations did you have on that trip; adequate?

A. Adequate for the expected length of the voyage. The ship was slower than we expected, and we ran short of rations a day before we reached Montauk, but I went ashore immediately, myself, when we got to Montauk, and obtained a couple of days' rations of fresh meat, bread, etc., at once from the commissary.

Q. Then, there was no lack of preparation for the voyage, considering the length of time you expected to consume in it?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long after you arrived at Montauk Point before you landed?

A. Arrived early on a Sunday morning; we were landed late on Tuesday afternoon, something like sixty hours.

Q. What was the delay caused by?

A. Simply that there were other transports that had arrived before us, and they were unloaded in the order in which they had arrived.

Q. What camp did you go into after arrival?

A. Into the detention camp.

Q. Did you find preparations made there as to tentage, etc.?

A. Yes, sir; ample.

Q. How comfortable were you while in that camp?

A. Perfectly comfortable; tents were floored.

Q. How long did you remain in that camp? Where did you go to from there?

A. We remained in the detention camp three days, and then went to the camp of our brigade on the seashore.

Q. What preparation did you find made for your arrival there?

A. Tents were pitched, but not floored.

Q. Was the ground of such a character that you could be made comfortable without floors?

A. No; it was not. They should have been floored for the comfort of the men in the condition in which they then were?

Q. Were they floored at all? If so, when?

A. No, sir. A few of the officers' tents were floored; not to exceed two or three. Just before we left they commenced work; expected to finish the whole.

Q. What time did you leave?

A. On the 14th of September.

Q. Did the men have bed sacks and straw?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much discomfort or suffering was caused by not having floors to the tents?

A. I can hardly say. The sick list increased very rapidly after we reached Montauk.

Q. Did you attribute that to the change of climate in bringing out the disease?

A. Entirely so; entirely to the change of climate.

Q. What is your opinion of Montauk as a camp?

A. I thought it was an excellent camp.

Q. Did you have to do with the hospital at all there at Montauk Point?

A. Not directly.

Q. Did you visit it?

A. I visited it.

Q. What was your opinion of the hospital as you saw it?

A. The hospital as I saw it was remarkably well appointed.

Q. What time did you visit the hospital?

A. I visited the hospital quite frequently from, say, about a week after we arrived until we left there, nearly every day. Some friends of mine being sick there, I went there quite frequently.

Q. Did you have means of transportation there—what was necessary for your regiment?

A. We had no complaint on that score. Dr. Ramsburgh, who was the regimental surgeon then, was a very active man; he always secured transportation of some kind for the sick that required to go to the hospital. If it was nothing but an express wagon, we always got it promptly.

Q. Looking over the whole campaign, what particular criticisms, other than the few that you have made, have you to make of the treatment of yourself and men by the War Department?

A. None; I think that our system of supply in the field might be considerably improved, but beyond that I can not see that under circumstances similar to those

under which we entered the campaign in Cuba matters could at any time be very different in any campaign.

Q. In Montauk were you more profusely supplied with rations and delicacies than usual?

A. Oh, yes, sir; too much so. In fact, the amount of rations issued by the Commissary Department, and the numerous things contributed by the good people of the vicinity there, in the way of milk and eggs, the companies had more than they could possibly consume, and each company, when we left there, had a tent full of such supplies that they had not been able to eat. The only criticism that I have to make is the want of delicacies for our sick in the field and on the transports. During the time that we were in camp in Cuba—I am speaking now after the surrender—our sick list increased very rapidly from day to day, owing to the climate, from malarial fevers. I had at one time over a hundred men in the regiment sick, and mine was the smallest sick report in the division. We got some few delicacies from the Red Cross Society; I think, possibly, a few from the Medical Department; but they were very limited, indeed. Likewise, on the transport returning, while we had left all our sick there, men became sick every day on the voyage, so that when we reached Montauk, I had to send 30 men immediately to the hospital. The ship's officers were very kind and gave me from their stores whatever they could in the way of hominy, oatmeal, rice, etc., but beyond a few little delicacies that the doctor had been able to get we had little or nothing for our sick.

Q. And in Cuba, after the battle, you found the same difficulty?

A. We found the same difficulty.

Q. What effort was made to procure those things for the sick?

A. I do not know; the doctor will be able to tell.

Q. But your sick were well taken care of after you got to Montauk?

A. Very well taken care of. There was an amount of kindness and feeling displayed by all there who came in contact with the sick that was in the highest degree praiseworthy.

Q. Do you think of anything more you would like to say?

A. No, sir.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SURG. JESSE RAMSBURGH.

Surg. JESSE RAMSBURGH then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Please state how long you have been in the service, with your rank.

A. Since the 2d of July, 1898: surgeon, Twenty-first United States Infantry.

Q. What previous medical experience outside the Army have you had?

A. Well, I have been a regular practicing physician in the city of Washington, graduate of the University of Virginia, and attended a post-graduate course in New York at the Polyclinic; resident physician Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., for two years.

Q. What year did you graduate?

A. 1895. I am on the visiting staff of the Emergency Hospital at Washington, professor of oral surgery in the Washington Dental College and Hospital, and since the first of the year 1898 I have been practicing regularly in the city of Washington.

Q. Where did you join the Twenty-first Infantry?

A. Joined before the city of Santiago.

Q. What date?

A. On the 11th of July; about that time; 11th or 12th.

Q. Was the regiment in the trenches at that time?

A. Yes; they were then in camp in the trenches. I was ordered to join them there. We left in the afternoon and joined them before the city of Santiago. I was ordered to report to them. (I have gotten those dates a little bit mixed or confused.) The next day we went into town, and I was told I was to go home with the Twenty-first.

Q. You say you went into town—you mean the regiment?

A. Yes; the regiment went into town, and I went in on my horse.

Q. What medical officer did you find in charge of the Twenty-first when you joined it?

A. Dr. Fisher.

Q. Where is he now?

A. I do not know, sir; he was left behind in Cuba when we left. I went home as the medical officer in charge of the Twenty-first.

Q. What condition did you find the regiment at the time you joined it, physically?

A. It is right hard to tell, the men were very much depleted and many of them had fevers, different army complaints, diarrhea, and dysentery. I think there were about 60 on the sick report.

Q. Out of how many men?

A. Out of a command of about 300.

Q. Where were the balance of the Twenty-first?

A. Some of them were left behind as sick and some were left behind to do duty—to guard the camp of the sick—about 323, that was the number that went home—this included officers and all—about that number.

Q. Do you know how many went to Cuba?

A. No, sir; I think there were 30 left behind that were sick and about 40 to guard the sick camp.

Q. What date did you leave Cuba; upon what transport?

A. We boarded the *Montero* on the 11th, as far as I recollect, and we left the next day about noon.

Q. State whether you are in the Army permanently or whether you simply have a contract.

A. Contract.

Q. What medical supplies did you take on board this transport for your regiment—medical and hospital supplies?

A. When I reached Santiago the afternoon of the 11th, I think it was, I reported to the chief surgeon of the corps, Colonel Havard, and told him that I reported for duty to the commanding officer, and asked him who was the medical officer in charge of the regiment, and he told me that I was. Then I told him I would like to have an order to get what supplies I thought were needed to take on the transport. He wrote out a list for me, told me to take it to Major Carr, who had charge of the medical-supply depot, as I understood it, in the city of Santiago, and told me where I could find it—down on the water front. I went down and told him about what I wanted. He made out a list and says, "Here is what you are to take." I looked it over and then asked him for a few additional supplies, which he gave me; and I asked him how long it would take to reach Montauk Point; he said about seven or eight days; so I made out the list; I calculated about how many men I would have sick, then I said, "I would like to have enough to last me ten days," and he gave it to me—to last about ten days to be sure about it; and I took on board what I supposed would be suitable to carry the regiment. I had

had experience in Cuba as to the other regiments, etc.; I knew about how many men would be taken sick; so I took the medical supplies on board that evening; saw the commanding officer and reported to him that I was on board with our supplies, and reported to him that, as far as I was concerned, I was ready.

Q. What hospital supplies, that is, in the way of food, did you take besides the medicine for the sick?

A. I didn't have any. I asked the officer in charge of the commissary and he said he had some oatmeal and some soups, if I recollect, and the regular rations. At any rate, we had sufficient supplies on board to look after the sick quite comfortably in the way of soups and some oatmeal and things that we could possibly get in a country of that kind.

Q. How well fitted up was this transport for the convenience and comfort of the men who were on board?

A. Judging from the convenience standpoint, I would not consider it very well equipped, but it was the best we could get and answered the purpose very well. The sicker men, when they got in such a condition that they could not very well rest comfortably and be attended to on the decks, etc., or where the men had to spread their blankets out and sleep, we took them up on the quarter-deck, getting mattresses from the ship that were stored down in the cabin, spread these out and put the sicker men on those.

Q. Were you able to be on duty all the time during the voyage?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What assistance did you have in the way of nurses?

A. I had an acting steward and one hospital-corps man.

Q. How many sick did you have to care for on board?

A. It averaged about 40, I should judge. When we went on board, went on with about 60, and when I landed at Montauk Point I had about 30. They improved during the voyage.

Q. Were there other troops besides the Twenty-first Infantry on board?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were you able to keep the ship in a good sanitary condition during the voyage?

A. Fairly good. I would like to add here that the commanding officer, Captain Ebstein, cooperated with me in carrying out the sanitary conditions. We had the ship washed down each morning; we had the men take—those that needed them—baths; they had to have their legs bared to the knees and were washed every day; we saw that they were clean; we saw that their habits were cleanly; we had the water-closets attended to by having details appointed, and as each man used the closet it was flushed; we had no modern plumbing on the vessel; had to do that by means of dipping up a bucket of water; a detail to guard and flush the closets; all closets were attended to that way. Then I had disinfectants spread about, of this chloride of lime, very freely. Our aim was to keep it in as thoroughly a sanitary condition as possible.

Q. Please state whether on the whole the men were comfortable on board the ship.

A. I heard no complaints. I visited the men—used to go among them every day, in fact, I visited them several times and asked how they were getting along; they made no complaints; said they were doing fairly well.

Q. When did you land at Montauk Point, what day?

A. We got there on Sunday, I think the 21st of August, and we did not land until the 23d; that is, we reached the harbor, anchored off there about the 21st, and landed about the 23d.

Q. Did you have rations enough to last you?

A. Our rations gave out just about the day on which we landed there, and Captain Ebstein, with a detail of men, quartermaster and commissary officers, went ashore and got sufficient rations to last us.

Q. When you landed was there sufficient transportation for your sick from the landing to the camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You went into the detention camp, did you?

A. Detention camp.

Q. Did you find a hospital established there, or did you establish your regimental hospital? What did you do with your sick?

A. When we landed we sent our sick—when we reached the harbor we sent our sick ashore to be sent to the division hospital. I did not go ashore with them; I stayed aboard to look after the regiment. They went ashore under the supervision, I think, of Captain Ebstein and several officers, and they reported to me they had seen them safely, or they had been sent safely, to the division hospital, which was located near the wharf some place.

Q. Did you establish a regimental hospital when you got on shore?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you visit the division hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you go on duty at the division hospital?

A. No, sir?

Q. Please describe the division hospital as to its convenience and adaptability for use.

A. I can give some testimony in that regard from personal experience. When I landed at Montauk that night—the next morning I did a sick call and then I was taken down with fever, very high fever, and in the afternoon, my fever not having broken, I reported to the commanding officer that I felt that I ought to go to a hospital. I did not know what this fever was going to turn into, so he said all right, and I went over to the division hospital, and there I got everything I wished for. I received the proper nourishment and the proper treatment; I had no complaints to make as a patient.

Q. How badly crowded was the hospital, if at all?

A. Not overcrowded, sir; plenty of room; vacant beds in my ward.

Q. Then your judgment is that the hospital was suitable for the purpose?

A. Yes; taking into consideration the circumstances.

Q. How long did you remain in that hospital?

A. About two days.

Q. Where did you go then?

A. I was still feeling a little badly, but I expected that the regiment would move, so I told the surgeon in charge that I wished to report to my regiment; it was moving into camp, permanent quarters at Montauk Point. I then joined the regiment, still taking medicine, and we went into permanent camp at the place assigned us.

Q. What hospital did you use for your men while you were in the permanent camp, as you call it?

A. As our men were taken too sick to be treated in the regimental camp, I then had the ambulance call for them and take them to the general hospital.

Q. Did you have any means of treating them in your own regiment except in quarters? Did you have any dispensary or regimental hospital?

A. I established a dispensary, but no regular hospital. Some men I would treat in their tents. I would use my own judgment whether I thought it was going to be a serious case or not. Many of them were taken down with a high fever that would last one, two, or three days; and I thought, in my judgment, I could treat them there in their tents. I would see that they got suitable attention from their bunkey. Those that were able came to sick call every morning. Those that were not able, as I said, I visited them in their tents; besides the regular sick call, I

used to make rounds through the regiment once every day—sometimes twice—to see how the men were getting along and prescribe for them.

Q. Did the sickness increase or decrease after arrival there?

A. It increased after we arrived there for a short while, and then later on it gradually decreased, the men getting stronger and better in the meantime.

Q. What difficulty, if any, did you have in procuring necessary medicines?

A. When I arrived, being on the transport a little longer than it was thought we would be on, my medical supplies were somewhat exhausted, so I made application in person to the division surgeon, Major Wood. He told me to make that application in writing; I did so. He said he was sorry to inform me that he had not any supplies on hand except some quinine pills. I had some quinine pills on hand. I was not in desperate need of medicine at that time, but I wanted to replace my stock; so I then went in person the next morning to the general hospital, and there I got everything I wanted. The major—Major Brown—in charge of the hospital, or who had charge of issuing these drugs, told me to make out a list of what I wanted; I made it out, and I went back to the drug room and got behind the counter and saw what he had. I found there everything I wanted and some other things, too. He took down a list of what I wanted—everything I saw there I wanted—and he gave them to me. As these would get depleted, I would go back and get more. I did not have any trouble in getting drugs at Montauk Point. I had more drugs and more food supplies and delicacies for the sick than I could make use of.

Q. Did you visit the general hospital?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please state what opinion you formed of that, as to its adequacy, etc.

A. I do not feel in position to criticise it any more than I thought it was—well, I thought it had been erected, as it was erected, quickly; I thought they were doing very well under the circumstances. I did not expect to get into an endowed hospital; I was very much surprised to see it in as good condition, being run in as good condition. I have had some hospital experience and I know just about what to expect. I went through the wards; the men all seemed comfortable.

Q. All on cots or not?

A. It seemed that they had plenty of cots for them.

Q. Did you notice any evidences of neglect of the sick?

A. I did not notice any. I simply went through the different wards in company with some of my friends who were there as surgeons, etc.

Q. Were there any complaints made to you by your men of their treatment in that hospital?

A. No.

Q. What is your opinion of Montauk Point as a place for camping the number of men that were there?

A. To answer that question I would have to take many things into consideration. As a spot to put troops who were infested with pestilence, you may say, or germs of yellow fever, I think it was an ideal spot to protect the country; but the men were in such a condition when they got there—many of them suffering from nostalgia, or homesickness—they were eager to get away; that may have affected some of them, but I think, as a whole, it was about the best thing that could have been done to have sent them to a spot of that kind. The water supply was ample and good; I drank of it the whole time I was there. We might have had flooring for all the tents for the men to have slept on, and many other things we might have had, but on the whole, I think we managed very well; they were properly attended to and cared for. The men seemed to improve while there.

Q. Please state whether or not, in your judgment, considering the number of troops that were thrown in there so quickly, that there was any reasonable cause for complaint as to their treatment by the United States Government.

A. I do not see any reason for complaint, taking into consideration, as you said, how quickly we were thrown there. We have to put up with a few adversities; can't have things as we would like.

Q. Did you observe any men without shelter while you were there?

A. No, sir.

Q. What time did you leave Montauk Point?

A. The 14th of September, as far as I can recollect.

Q. How many men did you have sick in your regiment at any time you were connected with it; at Montauk how many did you have?

A. When we landed, as I said, the average was about 40; sometimes it would run up to 60, and it got down as low, I am pretty positive, as 30 at one time.

Q. You did not have all your regiment on the *Montero*?

A. Had all that was left of it after the campaign in Cuba, with the exception of the sick which was left behind, which, I think, numbered 30, and the 40 that were left behind to guard the camp.

Q. Did not some of your regiment go north on the *St. Louis*, or were they all in that vessel?

A. Seems to me several officers came back—I don't know whether any came back on that or not. Some came back later—the men that were left behind.

Q. How many men did you have in your regiment, if you can remember your report, at any time, at Montauk?

A. In the neighborhood of 300, officers and all.

Q. How many deaths occurred in your regiment at Cuba or Montauk Point?

A. I joined the regiment just as it was leaving; we didn't have any deaths coming up, and while we were at Montauk Point—after we had been there, I think, a week or ten days, or maybe two weeks—we had one death one night in the camp, very sudden and unexpected. I was called that night about 12 o'clock; this man's bunkey came to me and said, "My bunkey is very sick; I wish you would come down to see him." I was then just in the act of retiring; I went right down; when I got there the man was beyond all hope. The history of the case was that he had retired feeling very good. The man had been sick; I cautioned him about overeating; it seemed that night for supper he had eaten very heartily, and the man said he woke up, that is, his tent mate told me this sick man had wakened very suddenly and asked for a cup of water; he went out to get the water; when he came back he found the man almost lifeless and lying back on his mattress, and when I got there he was in this helpless condition. I gave him a hypodermic injection at the time, and stimulants, but it did not rally him at all. That was a death not from neglect.

Q. Caused by overeating?

A. I think it must have been caused by an acute attack of indigestion affecting the heart.

Q. Have you anything else to add as to your professional service you think of?

A. No, sir.

Q. Anything that would be of any interest in this investigation?

A. I have had service, you know, from the 8th of July on. I was over nearly all the province of Santiago different times during the service.

Q. You joined your regiment the 11th?

A. No, sir; this was the 11th of August I joined this regiment. I had been in Cuba—we anchored off Siboney on the morning of the 7th of July, on the *Relief*, and we then went out to sea again that night, came back; we could not land; the harbor was crowded then. When I landed I was assigned to the hospital there at Siboney for the wounded under Major La Garde.

Q. What conveniences did you have for the care of the wounded?

A. The wounded seemed to be being taken care of properly, seemed to be doing

very well; the men and surgeons were overworked until the *Relief* landed, when we had a corps of seven or eight surgeons that were put right to work.

Q. How large a hospital did they have there? How many were there in the hospital?

A. It seemed ample enough to accommodate all the wounded.

Q. Do you know the number of wounded there were there?

A. I heard several hundred; must have been three or four hundred at that time.

Q. Please state whether or not there were conveniences there for a proper care of the wounded—medical supplies, hospital supplies, and so on.

A. They seemed so to me. I had all I wanted to dress the wounds—antiseptic gauze, bandages, everything necessary to treat the wounds.

Q. What was the result of the treatment of the wounds there, favorable or unfavorable?

A. I did not stay there long enough to see.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. I remained there until noon of the 9th; orders then came to go back to the front; I then went to the front as far as a little place called Sevilla, above there, and there reported to Major Wood, in charge of the field hospital for the wounded. I there found the wounded being taken care of about the same way that they were at Siboney. I was then sent right over to General Shafter; I reported to General Shafter, and he took me out and introduced me to Colonel Pope. Colonel Pope assigned me then to the fever hospital.

Q. What conveniences did this division hospital have for the treatment of the wounded?

A. I did not stay there long enough to see. I arrived about 8 o'clock, and left there about half past 8.

Q. Where was this fever hospital you speak of?

A. Just across the road 300 yards.

Q. How many patients did you find there?

A. A little over 200.

Q. What conveniences did you find there?

A. The conveniences were meager; did not have conveniences to treat the sick.

Q. What did you have in the way of cots?

A. Did not have any cots at this fever hospital.

Q. Were there cots back at the Siboney hospital?

A. There were cots back there, and there were cots over in the field hospital for the wounded under charge of Major Wood. At this fever hospital, the men were compelled to lie on the ground on their ponchos and blankets; we did the best we could with the shelter tents; as far as medicines went, we had about what was necessary to give them; our food was rather limited; we gave them soups; we were enabled to make soup out of this pork they had, this bacon and beans, and some raw tomatoes.

Q. But you had no other tentage than shelter tents?

A. Just had the dog tents.

Q. Did you have sufficient number of dog tents to cover all the fever patients?

A. Not sufficient dog tents; we secured a large shelter fly—I call it a fly tent; we put that up and the men got under that; we had about enough to cover them.

Q. Did the patients get wet from the rains?

A. Yes, sir; some of them got wet.

Q. What effect did that have upon their health—getting wet?

A. A great many of them who got wet did not seem to affect them badly; they got well afterwards; they got rid of their fever and would be able to report for duty and go back to the line.

Q. What was the ratio of mortality in that hospital, small or great?

A. Small. I remember that we treated between two and three hundred men sick in the hospital; we did not average one a day.

Q. How long were you there?

A. I was there—well, this field hospital changed its location to a little hill farther back, to a drier place. I served with them then until the 25th of July.

Q. Did you get any more tentage in the meantime?

A. Yes; we got cots, more food supply; we got larger tents, and everything to equip a fever hospital or field hospital suitably. I then left there; I had received an order to. In the meantime I took the opportunity to visit the yellow-fever camp hospital. There they were receiving the proper treatment; men were on cots; the sick were plentifully supplied—food supplies plenty, and medicines. I then received an order to join the Sixteenth Infantry. I reported to the Sixteenth Infantry on the 26th of July, and stayed with them until about the 7th of August.

Q. How were they supplied with medicines?

A. When I got there I found things in pretty bad shape. They had 283 men on the sick report the morning I arrived—the morning after the day that I arrived—I arrived in the afternoon—the next morning they reported 283 men sick. They had but one hospital tent; they had a few cots; their medicines were about exhausted; the surgeon in charge was feeling badly—ought to have been on the sick report—and he did not succeed in getting medicines; could not get them, he said; told me they were not to be had. I asked him what he was doing; said he was making proper official requisitions. I said, “Do you expect to get them that way?” He said, “That is the proper way to do it.” So I told the commanding officer that I could get the medicines if he would supply me with a horse; that I knew where the field hospital depot was, and that, was where they kept the drugs; field medical depot—I knew Captain Kennedy; I met him when I was back at the other hospital; knew the location of this field medical depot. So they gave me a horse. I got up the next morning about 4 o'clock and went back, and I got all the medicines I wanted. I came back in the camp the next morning and reported I had the drugs and everything that was necessary, much to the surprise of the surgeon and officer, for they had been told there were none to be had. That was the policy I followed every time. I did not write official applications; I went after them and succeeded in getting them.

Q. You found that it was necessary to hustle?

A. Yes, sir; I found it was necessary to hustle; no one brought things to you. I got what I wanted. Before I left the Sixteenth I was enabled, by going in to the chief surgeon, Havard (he said, “Doctor, I will do anything I can; I did not know the regiment was in such bad shape”), to get cots, blankets, soups—in fact, everything that was necessary for the proper treatment of the sick. Before I left the regiment the sick were all on cots and all under proper shelter; had proper blankets, medicines, etc. Then I was ordered over to the Tenth Infantry. I stayed with them two days, when that regiment left for home, leaving me behind in charge of their sick. I found that regiment in fairly good condition—sick were all on cots; had proper medicine. The food supply was a little short. I got on my horse and I went into town, and I procured for them there proper delicacies.

Q. From whom?

A. I got some of them of Major Sumner, who was a surgeon, who had charge of—I don't know what of, but he gave them to me, and Colonel Havard also gave me some.

Q. Any from the Red Cross or National Relief?

A. I applied to the Red Cross, to Miss Barton in person. I said, “I am in need of food supplies; can you give me something?” and she started off on what a shame to think the Government didn't do more, and all that sort of talk, and I waited till she was through and I asked her again: “I am very sorry, but could you possibly give me anything?” She started off again; I said, “I thank you very much,

Miss Barton; I must be going." I succeeded in getting nothing there; I must say the Red Cross did good work. I had no time to parry words; I started on and saw Colonel Havard; he gave me an order on Major Sumner. He gave me an order for supplies, about what I wanted, and then it was that I received orders to go home or report to the commanding officer of the Twenty-first.

Q. How much, if any, suffering was caused among the sick in Cuba on account of the restricted supplies, tentage, and hospital stores, in your judgment?

A. I do not believe I could state that. The men might have fared better if they could have been at home getting their three square meals a day and gone out and attended to their duties. But I went to war not with the expectation of finding anything homelike, and I put up with the conditions I found. I think the men fared very well. Of course there were times when the condition was very bad, but that could not have been helped by the Government. Men generally expect discomforts, inconveniences—accept them as though unavoidable. That was the opinion amongst the regulars. The volunteers complained; they were the ones that did the complaining and the kicking; they didn't have proper things, etc. I had an opportunity there of judging them. I saw several of the volunteer regiments in camp; they ate of every fruit that grew on the island and drank the water of every stream that flowed, and I passed by some of the volunteers when they were going to the front—I think it was the Eighth Ohio—and they were deriding very much the regulars because they had ponchos—it was raining—"See the kids, 'fraid of getting wet; better run home to mamma!" That was the spirit; they thought they were off on a jaunt. I think if they had taken greater care, or if they had been used to the service—probably these regulars had been used to fighting in the West, and under those conditions, deprivations, etc., they did not murmur so much.

Q. In your judgment, is or is not a volunteer prodigal of his health?

A. Well, if he knows how to take care of his health; he did not seem to be able to do it there. He did not seem to follow the proper precautions that the regulars followed, or that I would follow, although I have not been in the regular service long. I know I took care of my health; I would not unnecessarily expose myself. I took great caution to spread out my poncho and put my blankets down. I dried my bedding in the morning; spread them out in the sun.

Q. What other regiments did you come in contact with besides the Eighth Ohio?

A. With some of the Thirty-fourth Michigan and with the First District Volunteers—the District of Columbia, called the First District Volunteers. The District of Columbia boys seemed to be taking better care of themselves; they did not have much sickness among their regiment when I saw them. I saw them on San Juan Hill on the 16th of July—the 17th of July, the morning after the surrender.

Q. Have you anything else to say you think would be of interest to this commission?

A. I don't know as there is anything else.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF PRIVATE LUTHER N. FENNELL.

Private LUTHER N. FENNELL, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. When did you enlist into the service of the United States?

A. May 16.

Q. Where were you mustered in—what place?

A. Camp Olympia, near Fort Ethan Allen.

Q. What time did you leave the State?

A. I do not know.

Q. About what time?

A. It was about the 21st of May.

Q. Where did you go?

A. Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park.

Q. What time did you arrive there?

A. I can not tell the dates at all.

Q. Where did you camp, in the woods or in the open?

A. In the woods.

Q. What was the character of the soil where you camped?

A. It was rocky, flinty, where our particular tent was.

Q. Did you have any difficulty pitching your tent?

A. It was very hard to peg it down—find a place to drive pegs.

Q. How far were the sinks from your regiment—from the line of tents; were they in the rear or in the front?

A. The officers' quarters were on one side and they were on the other, the company tents.

Q. The sinks were in front of the company tents?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How far distant?

A. About 200 yards, I should judge.

Q. That is quite a distance, 200 yards. How deep were they dug?

A. Various distances, from 2 to 4 feet. Some places the rocks would appear and they could not dig any further, but most of them were dug, I should judge, about 4 feet.

Q. How well were they cared for?

A. I could not say as to that. They were taken as good care of as they possibly could in that hot climate. They could have had more lime, I presume; they used a good deal of it along at the last.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations while you were there?

A. I had plenty; didn't like them very well.

Q. How good cooks did you have?

A. Had company cooks.

Q. How good cooks were they?

A. Fair.

Q. Have soft bread?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many men in the tents?

A. Six.

Q. What kind of tents did you have?

A. "A" wall tents.

Q. Did you have 6 all the time?

A. We did in our tent, unless some of them were sick and in the hospital.

Q. How long did you remain with the regiment?

A. I stayed until they came home.

Q. Weren't you taken sick some time?

A. Yes; I went into the division hospital, I think it was the 1st of June, before we went to the paymaster's camp.

Q. Right after you got there?

A. Shortly after I got there, yes.

Q. What was the matter with you?

A. Acute diarrhea.

Q. Too much pie?

A. I do not know; I guess it was on account of the tomatoes.

Q. You had a full supply of tomatoes, did you, while you were there?

A. I think we had more than our own supply?

Q. How long did you remain in the hospital?

A. I was there five days, I think.

Q. What hospital was it?

A. First Division, Third Corps.

Q. What was the condition of the hospital when you were there?

A. They had hospital tents with cots. Each man had to furnish his own blanket.

Q. Were there any sheets or pillowcases that time?

A. As to that I do not know. I did not have any; I did not use any. There was one fellow that was sick who had a nightdress—one of the hospital nightdresses.

Q. How many were there in that tent you were in?

A. Six.

Q. What can you say as to your medical treatment and care by the nurses while you were there?

A. I think I had very good care there. I had two excellent nurses, two of the best in the corps.

Q. Male nurses?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have, as you considered it, a proper diet while you were there?

A. As to that I do not know what it would consist of, although we had what they commonly call there in the South "grits;" had that every morning nearly, and sometimes we had beefsteak between slices of bread; kind of a sandwich like.

Q. Did you notice any cases of neglect or illtreatment of the patients while you were there?

A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. Were you in any hospital after that during your term of service?

A. No, sir.

Q. On duty?

A. I was taken sick two weeks before I came home; I was confined to my quarters; I did not go to the hospital.

Q. Did you receive proper medical treatment in your quarters?

A. I used to go to sick call and he used to give me a lot of quinine, and I didn't think it helped me a bit.

Q. You took it, did you?

A. Yes; took most of it; there was some I did not take, along at the last; I kept getting worse and worse; I didn't take it.

Q. What surgeon had charge of your regiment?

A. Hamilton.

Q. All the time?

A. He was there a good share of the time, until along at the last. I think Major Lee was there—helped out several days.

Q. Where was Dr. Jackson?

A. He was at the division hospital.

Q. What opinion did you form of that division hospital during the time you were there—good or bad opinion?

A. I thought it was very good—always a nurse in attendance on me.

Q. What was the feeling among the men, contentment or discontentment, while you were there?

A. They seemed very anxious to go to the front and resented it because they could not go sooner.

Q. They wanted to go with the expedition of General Brooke, did they, at that time?

A. Yes, sir. After that a feeling of despondency came on—got homesick. I know I did, for one.

Q. Was there a good deal of homesickness in the regiment?

A. Well, I should consider there was some. I should not say a great deal. If I hadn't been sick, I presume that I should have wanted to have gone just as much then as I ever had.

Q. What about clothing while you were there?

A. I had plenty.

Q. Suitable clothes?

A. Yes; in fact, I am wearing the ones that I carried with me now; wore them all the time until we were issued the khaki pants.

Q. Did you have bed sacks?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have floors to your tents?

A. No, some did; I did not. The boys in Company C, I believe it was, got money from home—it was sent to them—and they had floors. They did not cost very much; a quarter apiece from each member of the tents could have laid a nice floor. I got the end of a dry-goods box, two pieces of board, and used to lie on that at night rather than sleep on the ground.

Q. What time did you return to Vermont?

A. I do not know the date, because I was sick; I came on the sick train.

Q. Have you been sick since you returned?

A. Yes, sir; five weeks in bed.

Q. With what?

A. Typhoid malaria.

Q. Where were you?

A. Home.

Q. Who attended you?

A. Dr. W. A. Lyman.

Q. Was he employed by the Government to attend you?

A. No, sir; my father got permission from Colonel Clark to take me home that same afternoon that we arrived—Sunday afternoon; I went directly home.

Q. Is there anything you would like to say in regard to your term of service you have not said?

A. No, sir; I don't think there is.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. JOSEPH HANSON.

Sergt. JOSEPH HANSON, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. How long a time were you with your regiment during the war with Spain?

A. I was with them all the time we were in Cuba; came back to Camp Wikoff with the regiment. That is where I left the regiment, at Camp Wikoff.

Q. You were in Tampa?

A. Yes, sir; I was with the regiment from the time we left Plattsburg till the time we came back to Camp Wikoff.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations at Tampa?

A. Very well; had plenty of rations all the time we were in Tampa.

Q. What transport did you go to Cuba on?

A. *Saratoga*.

Q. How well fitted up was the *Saratoga* for the comfort and convenience of the troops?

A. Was not very well fitted; was not very well ventilated, according to my ideas. I think there were too many troops on the boat for the capacity.

Q. What troops?

A. A regiment of the Thirteenth Infantry, and there was for a few days four companies of the Twenty-first Infantry. Two companies were transferred to another transport, which left the Thirteenth Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-first.

Q. How many, probably, were on board?

A. Seven hundred and fifty. I don't know just exactly what the strength of the Thirteenth Infantry was.

Q. Did you have bunks or hammocks?

A. No, sir. There were some boards fixed up—what they called bunks; had no hammocks—that is, there were none issued to us. For myself I slept on the deck forward; didn't sleep in the hold.

Q. Very warm down in the hold?

A. Yes; terribly warm. The air was very impure in the hold, too.

Q. Please state as to the quantity and quality of rations which you had while en route to Cuba.

A. We had sufficient rations; that is, with the exception of the last two days, anyway, such as it was. The meat consisted of this canned beef—"prime roast beef," it is called, I believe—which I do not consider is fit for any man to eat.

Q. What were some of the characteristics of that beef which made it unfit for use?

A. Well, sir, I can not hardly tell. We fixed it up in all kinds of shape, cooked it in every way. We couldn't eat it; a great many of us could not. A good deal of fat mixed in with it and lumpy, as though it was not good beef, yet I can not just tell.

Q. You know you did not like it, anyway?

A. I noticed a number of the men did not eat it—could not eat it after the first day or two, anyway.

Q. Do you know whether it was known or not, before you took ship, that that beef was not palatable?

A. No, sir; I do not know that.

Q. Do you know whether any was issued at Tampa before you went there, or did you have any?

A. No, sir; not that I know of.

Q. Did you have any issued to you en route to Tampa from Plattsburg—had you eaten any before you got on board the ship?

A. No, sir; I do not believe that I had; I would not say positively, but I do not believe that we had.

Q. Then, I suppose, it might be that the Commissary Department did not realize the quality of the beef?

A. Yes; it could be possible.

Q. What time did you land in Santiago?

A. Landed the 25th of June: that is, at Siboney.

Q. How about the supply and quality of water on board of the ship?

A. The supply was plentiful, but the quality was very poor. It was very poor water; the worst water, I believe, I ever drank or ever had to drink or see anyone drink; it was terrible. A stench came from the water barrel all the time.

Q. Water was very hot?

A. Yes; didn't have any ice at all.

Q. Water barrels were on what deck?

A. On the guards of the center deck.

Q. Did you have conveniences for cooking your coffee?

A. Yes; there were conveniences there; bothered some once in a while; but we got our coffee.

Q. What was the name of the highest officer in rank on board that ship, if you remember?

A. An officer of the Thirteenth Infantry; I do not know what his name was.

Q. He was the ranking officer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a surgeon with you on board the ship?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were there many sick going over?

A. Very few; there was some little sickness; not to amount to a great deal.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in landing at Siboney?

A. No, sir; not to speak of; we landed in a lighter, and we did not have any trouble to speak of.

Q. Where did you go after you landed at Siboney?

A. We went into camp right back a little ways from the seashore.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Two days, I believe, sir.

Q. How well supplied with rations were you there?

A. We were very well supplied with rations there.

Q. Where did you go to from there?

A. We went back on the hill, about 3 miles I think it was, and went into camp.

Q. How were you supplied with rations there?

A. Very well, sir; had plenty of rations while we were there.

Q. What did you have for tentage there?

A. Did not have anything but the shelter tents, commonly called "dog tents."

Q. How well did they shelter you?

A. Not very well, sir; if the rain is hard, they will not turn the rain, especially if they are a little old; the most we had had been used.

Q. So heavy rain would come down through them and wet you?

A. Yes, if it rained hard, it would.

Q. How many men under a tent?

A. Two.

Q. They were of some use to you, though, I suppose?

A. Yes; in light rain they would shelter us all right.

Q. How about shielding you from the sun, or didn't you use them in midday?

A. Yes; could hardly stay under them unless you turned the sides up and let the air pass through. The sun would come right through, so they were not much protection from the sun; could not stay in there in the heat of the day. You would have to get out unless you fixed them up.

Q. How well supplied with rations were you up to the 30th day of June?

A. Very well supplied; we had no objection at all to the ration up to that time.

Q. With how many rations were you supplied before your regiment went into the engagement?

A. Three days' rations in our haversacks.

Q. Did you go into the engagement?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you carry your haversacks with you?

A. No, sir; we took off our haversacks just before we went into the battle.

Q. Where did you leave them?

A. Laid them down by the roadside.

Q. In any order?

A. No, sir; just piled them up. Each company piled all the haversacks up together.

Q. Leave anyone to care for them?

A. Yes; left a man there.

Q. At what time did you get on to San Juan Hill—what day?

A. The 1st of July, and I think it was along past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, perhaps.

Q. How long were you in the trenches?

A. From the 1st; intrenched that night and remained in the trenches until the 16th of July, when we moved back out of the intrenchments.

Q. How deep were these trenches?

A. All the way from a foot to 2 feet deep; some were deeper; those my regiment were in would run anywhere from a foot to 2 feet.

Q. How did you get your food supply in the trenches?

A. We didn't have much supplied the first two days.

Q. How much did you have?

A. We did not have anything from the morning of the 1st until along perhaps about 9 o'clock at night, when we went back for our haversacks and the rations that we had left there. Most of them, they claimed, had been stolen; they brought up some of them; we got a hard-tack or two; some of us got a piece of bacon and some did not. All we had was probably two or three hard-tack that night; then the next day didn't get anything until along in the afternoon; that is, I did not, anyway; perhaps it was 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d before we got anything more to eat.

Q. After that, as long as you were there, how were your rations supplied?

A. We generally had plenty of bacon and coffee, most of the time, but we did not have any vegetables for a few days.

Q. How about hard-tack?

A. Always had plenty of hard-tack; never was any way short on hard-tack.

Q. Did you put up your shelter tents back of the trenches?

A. After the surrender we did, not before.

Q. So you had no covering?

A. No, sir; no covering whatever, except our blankets.

Q. How many men were wounded, if any, in your company?

A. Two wounded and 1 killed—3 wounded, one of them died since; 1 killed on the firing line.

Q. What was done with the wounded; how were they cared for?

A. They were taken back off the firing line; their wounds were dressed to the best of our ability; we carried "first-aid" packets; then sent them back to the rear to the hospital.

Q. How were they carried off from the firing line?

A. Whenever a man got wounded, to take him back, we put a shelter tent around our rifles and laid him on that; carried him to the hospital on that; only convenience we had; didn't have anything else; didn't have litters.

Q. Do you know how well they were taken care of at the first-aid station?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Do you know anything about the division hospital?

A. No, sir; I was never there.

Q. At what time did you begin to get better rations, full rations, fresh beef?

A. That was along about the 18th, sir; would not say positively; between the 18th and 19th, along there.

Q. What time did you leave Cuba for Montauk?

A. Left there the 13th of August, I believe.

Q. On what ship?

A. One of the Spanish prize ships, *Montero*, I believe it was called.

Q. Looking over the time that you were in Cuba and taking into account the service which was rendered, the conditions that existed, state whether or not you have any criticisms to make in regard to your treatment by the United States Government.

A. I would rather not make any anyway. I don't believe I have any criticisms to make at all.

Q. Of course, if you think you were not as well treated as you ought to have been, under the circumstances, you may feel at perfect liberty to say so.

A. I know I expected some hardships, of course, when I went to war. I got as good treatment as I expected. I have nothing to say against it at all.

Q. The life of a soldier is one of sacrifice and deprivation, isn't it?

A. Yes, sir; I think, under the circumstances, we got about as good treatment as they could give us.

Q. How did you find the transport upon which you came to Montauk?

A. It was not a very good transport.

Q. How did it compare with the *Saratoga*?

A. We were not as much crowded as we were on the *Saratoga*, but still they were very poor accommodations. The water coming back was better than going over. A person could hardly sleep down in the holds at all; I know I could not. I had rather hang over a rope. They issued hammocks coming back. I took a hammock and slept up in the rigging all the way back. I do not think it was very healthy to sleep down in the hold of those boats.

Q. Were there any sick that came back with you?

A. Yes, sir; several sick men came back with us.

Q. Sick when they started?

A. Yes; some of them were sick when we started—that is, they were not feeling very well. They got worse, of course, when they got on the boat.

Q. Was it intended that any sick should come?

A. No, sir; it was not intended that any sick should come.

Q. Did they get medical attendance?

A. Yes; they got some.

Q. How many medical officers did you have on board?

A. Only one.

Q. How many troops?

A. Just the Twenty-first Infantry; just our regiment.

Q. Where did you go to when you landed at Montauk?

A. Went in the detention camp.

Q. Did you find any preparations made for you there?

A. Yes, sir; the tents were already pitched, and flooring in the tents and so on—canvas fixed up clean and nice, fixed up in good shape.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. Five days, I believe, sir.

Q. Where did you go to then?

A. Went down in the camp, down in the bottom, I don't know what it was called.

Q. General camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long did you remain in that general camp?

A. Remained until I was taken sick and went to the general hospital. From there I was transferred to a hospital in Tarrytown, N. Y., by the Woman's War Relief Association.

Q. What time did you go to the general hospital?

A. I could not tell you; I was feeling so badly that time that I was not keeping any track of the dates. I was taken sick the day we landed at Camp Wikoff;

went on the sick report a few days, then came off it and I felt badly, and went back on sick report and remained there until they sent me to the general hospital.

Q. What kind of fever did you have?

A. Malarial fever.

Q. What can you say as to the general hospital to which you went?

A. Well, sir, I hardly know; I was pretty sick when I went there. I was only there, I believe, two days. I got one dose of medicine while I was there—saw the doctor once. I believe he came around to see me.

Q. Did you have a cot to sleep on?

A. Had a bunk; yes.

Q. Men or women nurses?

A. Women nurses. Men walking around there helping, doing rough work.

Q. Did you receive as much nourishment as you ought?

A. Milk is all I got while I was there; that was not very plentiful.

Q. Were you too ill to recollect what was done for you while you were there?

A. No, sir; I was not so ill but what I remember it—what was done and so on.

Q. Then you were moved to the hospital at Tarrytown?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What kind of treatment did you get there?

A. Excellent; couldn't get better treatment anywhere.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. I was there about a month.

Q. Did you go back to Camp Wikoff then?

A. No, sir; my regiment had gone to Plattsburg Barracks before I got out of the hospital, and I went on a month's sick leave to my home.

Q. You say in regard to your medical attendance—I don't know as I quite understood you, how long you had been in there before the doctor came to see you?

A. I went in there in the morning; he came around that evening. That was the only time, I believe, that he came around and visited me at all.

Q. Did you see him in the ward the next day?

A. Yes; he was in the ward the next day, but he did not come to me.

Q. Did you have any medicine the next day?

A. No, sir. Did not have but the dose of medicine they gave me a little while after he was there.

Q. What reason could you see that he did not attend to you as well as to the rest?

A. I do not believe the fault was his, not coming around to visit me. I believe the doctor left medicine for me, and believe it was the fault of the nurses—carelessness on their part—that I did not get the medicine prescribed for me; I could not say positively; the way it looked to me.

Q. Did you have your temperature taken each day?

A. Yes; one of the nurses took my temperature.

Q. How did you stand the transfer from the general hospital to Tarrytown?

A. I did not stand it very well; I was quite sick in the train. They had a doctor along with them and he attended to me very kindly. I had some brandy and milk, and so on, and they kept doctoring me up and got me down there all right. I was very sick, though.

Q. How long a journey was it?

A. We left Camp Wikoff along in the afternoon, and got into New York, stayed in New York that night at the Grand Union Hotel, and took the train the next morning, and went down to Tarrytown. Tarrytown is 35 miles from New York City.

Q. Did you have some one care for you in the night?

A. Some comrades of mine. Three other men slept in a room with me. The

doctor was in the hotel. He said if we needed anything to call him; told us the number of his room. He was going to take me in the room. I told him I would rather sleep with a man that belonged to my company.

Q. Did you yourself receive, or did you know of others receiving, any unkind treatment—that is, the sick?

A. No, sir; I believe not.

Q. By medical officers or by nurses?

A. No, sir; nothing, except they didn't seem to wait on a person as they might; that is all. They could have paid more attention to me, given me my medicine—seemed to be kind of careless about that; that is all.

Q. Do you think that was a willful neglect or inexperience?

A. I suppose most of it was inexperience, possibly; didn't seem to have much experience about hospitals.

Q. Do you refer to the men or women?

A. Women; the one that gave us the medicine, that is all.

Q. How many nurses were there in the ward where you were?

A. There were only two different ladies; one at night, one in the daytime.

Q. How many were there in the ward?

A. Only two in the ward.

Q. How many patients in the ward?

A. I do not know; never counted them.

Q. Were there some orderlies besides these nurses?

A. Yes, sir; soldiers there acted as orderlies.

Q. If there is anything you would like to say in regard to your term of service, or whatever you saw, that you think we ought to know, I would be very glad to hear from you.

A. No, sir; I do not think there is anything. I have been perfectly satisfied with the service during my term of service; I have been perfectly satisfied with it; never been dissatisfied at all at any time; always liked the service, and I do yet; expect to remain in it.

Q. How long have you been in the service?

A. Six years and nine months, pretty nearly.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CORPL. JAMES O'SHEA.

Corpl. JAMES O'SHEA, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. Were you with your regiment during the war with Spain?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Left Plattsburg with them and went to Tampa?

A. No, sir; I was temporarily stationed at Governors Island, attached to the Thirteenth Infantry. I went with them to Tampa, and after I arrived there I joined my own regiment.

Q. How did you fare for rations while you were in Tampa?

A. There were plenty.

Q. What ship did you go to Cuba on?

A. On the *City of Washington*.

Q. How well was that ship fitted up for the accommodation of troops?

A. Well, for an expedition that was fitted out in a hurry, I don't think they could be fitted out better.

Q. How were you supplied with rations on board?

A. We had plenty of rations, sir.

Q. How about the water?

A. We had plenty of water.

Q. How good was it?

A. Well, the water was fair, sir; but did not improve with age.

Q. Did you have a medical officer on board?

A. Yes, sir: we had two.

Q. Were there many sick on board?

A. There were two recruits in my company. I can not speak about the rest.

Q. Did they have proper medical care?

A. They did so. We had one of the best doctors in the Army attached to my regiment.

Q. Who was that?

A. Dr. Fisher.

Q. What time did you land in Cuba?

A. We landed in Cuba June 25.

Q. At what place?

A. Siboney.

Q. Where did you go to from there?

A. From Siboney we slowly made our way to the Spanish line.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations during that time?

A. During that time we had an abundance of rations.

Q. Were you in the engagement on July 1?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How well were you supplied with rations on the firing line?

A. On the morning of July 1 we were supplied with two days' rations; these we carried in our haversacks, and when we got out under fire we were ordered to lay down our blanket rolls and haversacks, and one man from my company was placed on guard over them. We went on the firing line with nothing but our canteen, blue shirts, and pants—no blouse or anything to impede us at all; each man carried 140 rounds of ammunition, rifle, bayonet. Then, after we had established ourselves in our position that night and had commenced digging trenches, there was a detail made out to go back to where we had deposited our haversacks and blanket rolls, with orders to take all the hard bread and coffee that they could carry back to the regiment. This was done, and as I was one of the detail, I know that we brought back plenty. My memory is that there were no rations issued until after the 3d—I should say on the 4th.

Q. In the meantime, did you have plenty of rations, or were you rather short?

A. We had nothing but hard-tack, but we did not expect anything. We did not expect that we were going to have a picnic when we went to Cuba, and the men were perfectly satisfied; I did not hear one grumble from those of my own company—not any. I would like to say about these rations. The roads were in a terrible condition, and it was almost impossible to convey rations and ammunition to the firing line. I have seen the wheels of the wagons so that you could not distinguish the spokes in them; the crevices between were filled in with mud—should say the space between the spokes was filled in with mud, so you can understand it was a hard thing to convey provisions through a country of that kind.

Q. After the 3d of July did you have more rations?

A. Yes, sir; our rations came more regularly then; in fact, we always had plenty of hard-tack and either bacon or canned beef.

Q. How was the canned beef?

A. It was bad, but it was what the Government issues, you know.

Q. Roast beef, was it?

A. Roast beef, yes. It seemed to me as if there was no nourishment in it—as if it had been cooked to death, I should say.

Q. At what time did you begin to get your full rations?

A. After the Spaniards surrendered.

Q. When did you leave Cuba?

A. I am not sure of the date; I think it was August 10.

Q. What transport?

A. On the *Montero*. She was a ship that was surrendered to the United States at the surrender of Santiago.

Q. What kind of tentage did you have while you were in Cuba?

A. Shelter tents until, a few days before we came home, we got a few Sibley tents. My company had only two of them.

Q. How much protection were these shelter tents to you from sun and rain?

A. Well, I must say they were very small protection.

Q. How many men of your company, if any, were wounded?

A. One man.

Q. How well was he cared for?

A. He was cared for most excellently. His wound was bound up each day after he received it, and he was brought to the rear, conducted to the hospital.

Q. Did you have occasion to go to the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. How well were your sick cared for while you were in Cuba?

A. My impression is that we were cared for better than any regiment in the brigade.

Q. Looking over your term of service in Cuba, what complaint have you to make, if any, relative to your treatment by the Government?

A. Personally I have none, sir; I got everything that I expected.

Q. How much complaint did the men make as to their treatment—men of your company?

A. In fact, I did not hear a grumble in the company.

Q. How comfortably fitted up was the transport in which you returned to Montauk Point?

A. She was terrible; it was not fit to convey troops, especially troops who had been subjected to the hardships that our men underwent. There was no sleeping accommodations aboard of her; men had to be on the hatches and on the deck and in a small space in the forward hold; the decks were wet and, in fact, every man had to shift for himself.

Q. A good deal of discomfort?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much complaint was made by the men in regard to that?

A. Well, every man appeared to be dissatisfied with the accommodations.

Q. How about rations on board that ship?

A. We had the usual ration, and plenty of it.

Q. Did you have medical attendance there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How were the sick cared for?

A. We had sick call twice a day—morning and evening. The doctor attended to them in person.

Q. What doctor did you have?

A. He was here this morning—I really forget his name—he is a contract surgeon.

Q. How did you like your contract surgeon?

A. The men thought he treated them very well. I was not under his care myself; I was one of the fortunate ones, I did not get sick.

Q. Where did you go when you arrived at Montauk Point?

A. I went home, after the regiment was ordered home, to Plattsburg.

Q. When you went into Montauk Point, where did you go, to the detention camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find tents there for you?

A. Yes, sir; tents, floor, and everything nice and clean.

Q. How did you fare as to rations while you were at Montauk Point?

A. We had an abundance of rations.

Q. Did you have any more than an abundance?

A. No; we didn't have any more, but we could have got along for a day or two, I think, without an issue.

Q. Was there anything issued, or did you receive anything outside the regular ration?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know from whence those rations came?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. Did you have occasion to go to the hospital while you were there?

A. I was one of the few men that was well at Montauk Point, and I was detailed as a nurse in the first division hospital.

Q. You did not go to the general hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. How much of a hospital was this first division hospital—how large a hospital?

A. It would have accommodated about 60 patients, but it could be enlarged indefinitely.

Q. How good were the accommodations there for patients?

A. The accommodations were as good as could be had. There were cots, mattresses, sheets, pillows, blankets, and a staff of surgeons. My impression is that there were four surgeons there; very good hospital; steward and a number of attendants detailed from the division.

Q. Were the patients well taken care of there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they have a suitable supply of food?

A. Yes, sir. The Red Cross came, and the ladies attended to the cooking for the sick. Those who were convalescent dined with the attendants.

Q. Did you hear any complaints there among the patients that they were not well cared for?

A. Not a single one.

Q. Were the doctors attentive to their duties?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were they sober men?

A. I never saw a man with the sign of drink on him.

Q. What kind of an opinion did you form of Montauk Point as a camping ground generally, as a whole?

A. Well, to tell you the truth, I didn't form an opinion of it; I never thought of it.

Q. Then it was neither very good nor very bad, or you would have formed some opinion?

A. No, sir; I never thought of it. I never gave the subject a thought.

Q. You might say whether you were satisfied or not with the camp?

A. I was well satisfied.

Q. You came home with your regiment, you say?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is there anything you can think of that you would like to add that occurred during your term of service?

A. No, nothing, sir.

BURLINGTON, VT., November 8, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. ERNEST F. JURGENSEN.

Sergt. ERNEST F. JURGENSEN, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. What was your rank at the beginning of the war with Spain?

A. Corporal, Company C, Twenty-first Infantry; commissary-sergeant Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

Q. Whose brigade was that?

A. General Pearson's brigade, General Kent's division.

Q. When were you made commissary-sergeant?

A. On the 3d day of June, 1898.

Q. Where were you stationed?

A. At Tampa. I reported for duty on the 5th day of June at brigade headquarters. Colonel Pearson at that time was brigade commander; later on promoted to brigadier-general.

Q. How long after that time did you embark for Cuba?

A. We broke camp between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock of the 7th and 8th of June.

Q. Upon what transport did you ship?

A. On the *Alamo*, transport No. 6.

Q. Did you have anything to do with placing the commissary stores upon that ship?

A. Yes, sir; the few that we had on hand. We had only a few on hand, because the troops were rationed; they had received ten days' travel rations, and we were rationed besides that till the 14th day of June, so there were rations drawn, in all, twenty-four days. I should judge of that they had used seven days' field rations, because we left on the 8th of June for Tampa, so there were remaining seventeen rations in all from the 8th of June on, including field and travel rations. The whole command was rationed with field rations from the 1st to the 14th day of June, and then ten days' travel rations were issued in addition to that. That would ration the command to and including June 24.

Q. Did you have plenty of rations for the command on board that vessel?

A. No, sir.

Q. What did you lack?

A. We lacked everything; we had nothing; we were not provided to take anything along: we simply rationed the troops and we only took along what was left, in order to turn in all surplus rations to the commissary department at Tampa. We only kept the rations that were for sale—stores for sale—only had a few articles.

Q. What did the troops do for rations if you did not have any?

A. They were all rationed to the 24th of June, and we were to receive rations as soon as we landed in Cuba; that was the understanding.

Q. So that you had no surplus rations?

A. No, sir; except the rations that were to be shipped to Cuba on the transport that the Commissary Department was going to furnish us in Cuba as soon as we landed there.

Q. Did you find it necessary to ask for any of those supplies while you were en route, or did your men have rations enough to last them?

A. I was detached from my brigade. There was only one battalion of the Tenth Infantry on my ship and the brigade headquarters. I was with the brigade headquarters, and the Twenty-first Infantry was on the *Saratoga* and the *City of Washington*. I don't know where the rest of the Tenth Infantry or the Second

Infantry was, but the Tenth Cavalry—two troops of the Tenth Cavalry—were on the ship. They asked for some additional rations. They had left some rations on land—forgot them—and I issued onions and sugar to them en route while going to Cuba.

Q. How comfortably fitted up was this ship for the use of troops?

A. Not very good.

Q. How was it fitted up?

A. The men were quartered in what—regular freight steamer—I call it in the ballast room. They had boards, made bunks too high, and I think the width of those bunks, if I ain't mistaken, was only 24 or 26 inches, and two men had to sleep in them.

Q. You have measured off there on the table about 3 feet?

A. About that—that is the wider; three of us were required to sleep in them. The ones that were that wide [indicating about 2 feet], the one I slept in was that wide; two of us had to sleep in it—rough boards.

Q. Could you lie on your back, both of you at the same time?

A. Just enough room to lie on the back, that is all, and our quarters were right next the water-closet, and a very offensive air to sleep in; only about 24 inches—the walk—between the water-closet and the row of bunks where we slept.

Q. What was the quality of the rations that you had?

A. The quality of rations was all right, if sufficient. We were issued prime roast beef. Generally, the subsistence department issues corned beef for travel rations, but the only issue that we received in this campaign was "prime roast" or roast beef marked "prime roast."

Q. Was it prime roast?

A. It was bad looking stuff; I never ate any of it myself.

Q. How was the water on board?

A. Very bad; stinking. I never drank any of that, because I went down in the engine room and received ice water by paying 5 cents a glass to the steward to get some ice water to drink. We complained several times about the water being stinking; Major Robinson said they considered the water good; said it was good, "better every day;" smelling worse every day. Finally, through the engineer officer, we succeeded in getting better water. There was no water on board the ship, but we were obliged to drink the water out of the big barrels they have there on board the ship, until our complaints went so far that the engineer—I do not remember his name—of Battery E, I think, Company E of the Engineer Battalion at West Point—I can't remember his name—succeeded in seeing the captain of the ship, and we got our water from the pump, condensed water. Of course we were only allowed a limited amount, only to drink. A sentinel was placed over the pumps so nothing would be wasted; that was after we were about two weeks en route.

Q. What time did you land?

A. We landed on the 26th day of June, two days overdue, with rations.

Q. Where did you land?

A. At Siboney.

Q. What was landed from your ship except the troops, so far as you know?

A. All the engineer tools, picks and shovels, and everything pertaining to the engineer department, and a few rations that was left. In fact, the captain of the ship had taken possession of our ration in the meantime. We were moved forward to a place called Sevilla, and one of our men was sent back to see if our property had come ashore yet; and we were notified that the captain of the ship had taken possession of our stores, as he had run out of stores, and he had taken possession of ours and given us a receipt for the stores that he had taken. Those stores were mostly stores for sales, for officers, like canned goods, peaches, apricots, jams, and so on, so there was nothing left but the commissary chest. We received

our commissary chest and platform scale, which was broken, and our counter scale and one scoop and a butcher knife and a hatchet and a box of toilet paper, I think that was all that was left from what we took on the ship.

Q. What did you do for rations after you landed?

A. We drew rations. I was ordered to proceed to the landing—they unloaded rations there from the transports, the commissary department having been established there—unloading rations on the beach, and I drew rations for the Second Brigade for two days.

Q. How large a supply of rations did you find there on the beach—a large quantity?

A. Pretty large; yes, sir. Quite a number of troops landed there. Terrible amount of rations there—bacon and hard bread and tomatoes.

Q. You drew for two days, you say, for your brigade?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you draw everything you wanted; for the two days, I mean?

A. No; we were stopped on the tomatoes. That is, the troops got them, but the officers of the brigade drew rations with the troops; for instance, Captain Fisher wanted some medicinal rations for himself and the hospital corps; he got them all but the tomatoes. Told we could not get any more—was all they could spare; but the command had received the tomatoes at the time.

Q. How did you transport those rations up to Sevilla?

A. They were issued to the men; they had to put them in their haversacks and carry them there the best way they could.

Q. After you got up to Sevilla how were your rations transported then?

A. We received our rations by pack trains coming from Siboney, and the most of the time we received our rations just in the midst of a terrible rain storm; everything would get wet; sugar, hard bread, everything had to stand out—no shelter; we had no shelter anyway; received the rations in the rain.

Q. Did you have rain storms most every day?

A. Every afternoon; yes, sir.

Q. Then you could not prevent receiving them in the rain, I suppose?

A. No; we could not, unless they had brought them in the morning.

Q. Were they covered as they were on the pack mules, or uncovered?

A. They were covered with canvas—tarpaulin cut in two; boxes were wrapped up.

Q. How well supplied with rations was your brigade up there?

A. The first two days we received all but the hard bread, but I was able to make that good later on. I issued everything in full up to the 30th day of June, when we moved to the front—up to the firing line.

Q. All of the component parts of the ration did you issue?

A. We only received travel rations; we did not receive field rations—regular field rations. For instance, we only received hard bread, bacon, and coffee—roast coffee; coffee was not ground; it was quite a drawback to face; we had nothing to grind the coffee with.

Q. How did you prepare the coffee?

A. Used our tin cup and the end of the bayonet to crack the coffee beans; it was hard cracking them because they usually got wet; they were soaked; we couldn't crack them at all; had to boil the coffee beans whole. It was on the 30th day of June that I made good some hard bread.

Q. How many days were they short of their hard bread?

A. Only one day; but the companies always had more hard bread than they really wanted; some companies, later on, refused the hard bread—didn't use it at all.

Q. Please state what means were used, and with what success, for supplying

rations after the 30th of June, during the engagement and during the time your brigade was in the trenches.

A. The troops were rationed on the 30th of June for the 1st day of July. They had them in their haversacks moving to the front, but they were obliged to throw their haversacks and everything they had in order to make the charge and go through those three different creeks that we went through, as I understand. I was not with them, as I stayed in the rear with five provision wagons, at the brigade headquarters. I was in charge of the provision train to move up to the front.

Q. Did they have three days' rations when they went?

A. No; one day; for the 1st day of July—in their haversacks.

Q. What means did you use to get rations to them after the 1st of July?

A. I had quite a time getting those rations up; I could not move the wagons across the ford after we had crossed two creeks. The civilian teams refused to go ahead; I was in charge of five wagons; Captain Plummer, of the Tenth Infantry, was also with us at the time, and it was not until dark—I can not tell exactly—that we moved ahead again. The firing began to cease and we moved ahead. When we came to the last creek it was rather deep, and I got on the last wagon in order to keep from getting wet. I waded through two creeks and went pretty deep in the water. I saw that creek was awful deep, and I got on the wagon, and just as the wagon got in the middle of the creek it struck a big stone, and the axle broke, and I fell into the creek and all the boxes on top of me, and I came very near drowning. That night about half past 1 I succeeded in getting out with my rifle from under those boxes. I kept my rifle in my hand, the only thing that saved me. I got ashore and I moved on with the four wagons I had left, because the current of the creek was so swift there wasn't anything left; mostly hard-tack on the wagon; no use to bring it up to the front. It was dark. I had nobody to help me to receive anything. The other wagons were loaded, so I left the wagon in the creek.

Q. Did the wagon obstruct the passage of the ferry?

A. It did at the time, yes; of course could pass on the side of it. About 2 o'clock we arrived at the crest of San Juan Hill; that is, near San Juan Hill, just behind the Thirteenth Infantry, and the teamsters unhitched their horses and we waited until morning. The grass was awful wet; no place to lie down and sleep in the bottom there until morning. I had a suit of clothes in my knapsack in the first wagon. Changed my clothes the next morning, and the notice was given to the command that we had rations. They could receive the rations, but the firing was so heavy they could not go from the trenches on the second day until the afternoon. Received rations in the afternoon on the 2d day of July. I think, then, the command went without rations a whole day because they threw their haversacks away; been fighting all day; had nothing to eat until the 2d day of July, in the afternoon.

Q. Did you find any difficulty in getting sufficient transportation for rations?

A. It was not left to us at all. Captain Taggart, the division commissary, was the man that left the rations to every brigade, and I received them, and I issued them to my brigade.

Q. From that time on, if there was any shortage of rations, please state what that was.

A. From the 1st of July till the 19th day of July the rations were short.

Q. What proportion of rations were issued, and whether or not there was enough to alleviate the hunger of the men?

A. Hard bread was issued in full; coffee was sometimes issued in full and sometimes not. I have not got the exact record here. The rations that were issued between the 1st day of July and the 19th day of July consisted of hard bread, coffee, either roast beef or bacon, and tomatoes; very seldom we received tomatoes; for instance, 30 cans for a regiment. It was uncertain when we got them, and

also beans—might receive them once in a week or twice in a week. I have not got the exact record of that, because I lost everything—became sick.

Q. Do you know what the difficulties were in your receiving the rations; whether they were not unloaded from the ships, or whether, being unloaded, they could not get transportation?

A. I do not know what the difficulty was. I think the Subsistence Department did everything they could under the circumstances. I know Captain Taggart, the division commissary, worked from 4 o'clock in the morning until midnight; so did I; so did the civilian teams. I know occasions that the civilian teams only had one meal, that was breakfast in the morning, and never got anything to eat until 12 o'clock at night, when they arrived back in Siboney. Every man worked very hard to push the rations up in front; everything possible that could be done was done in the Subsistence Department. Of course, only travel rations were issued. They were issued instead of field rations. We couldn't use field rations because we had no cooking utensils to use; every man had to do his own cooking, in his own cup and mess pan. If they had issued field rations, like flour, we could make no use of them. Of course, it was very difficult to get fresh beef, anything like that, so the best thing was to receive travel rations.

Q. How was it after the 19th?

A. After the 19th day of July we received fresh beef and also fresh bread.

Q. How much complaint, if any, was there among the men at the nonreceipt of rations?

A. There was not any made to me personally. I asked the men in the company that I belonged to at that time, and they were, as far as I know, satisfied, under the circumstances, and I know that our brigade was better off than many brigades, because I weighed everything out on a little counter scale, and saw that everyone got his full allowance, with the exception of those days between the 1st and 19th day of July—rations were short sometimes.

Q. Did you have any sugar during that time? You did not mention sugar.

A. Yes; we had sugar. There was a shortage of sugar between the 1st and 19th of July. One day I issued three days' rations, and I issued only one day's sugar, so the whole command had two days' sugar due them; but I made up that sugar later on, after the 19th day of July. A division located in the Third Brigade was consolidated with our brigade; I was division commissary-sergeant, and in making out my assessments for advance rations I gave it in full numbers and in that way I would get always about forty or fifty rations ahead. I wouldn't know if the regiment would be increased or falling off. In that way I got ahead in sugar, and I got that sugar paid that was due them for those two days. I saved it and kept it until I had enough to give the full amount back.

Q. Please state whether, under all the circumstances, the brigade to which you were attached was supplied with rations in Cuba as well as could reasonably be expected.

A. I think they were, under the circumstances. The roads were very bad, and it was very hard to get anything up on the line.

Q. Did you see any of the wounded?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you see anything as to their care—the care they received?

A. The first care was by the regimental doctors. Is that what you refer to?

Q. Yes.

A. That is all I have seen. They were taken care of very well. Especially I have to mention Captain Fisher, of our regiment; he did everything possible; he was very active and energetic in this work, and did everything he could for the men that were wounded; he worked night and day. He did not mind what regiment or what brigade he belonged to; as soon as he saw a wounded man he took care of him and gave him the first bandage, gave him a check—they received

always a tag; they tagged them all with the name and regiment they belonged to, and they sent them to the division hospital as soon as possible. Those who were able to walk were told to walk, and those who were not they kept at the regimental hospital until transportation could be obtained. Generally they used the empty wagons that brought rations up.

Q. What time did you leave Cuba?

A. On the 10th day of August.

Q. Upon what transport?

A. On the cruiser *St. Louis*.

Q. How good care did you get on that ship?

A. I had very good sleeping accommodations; I slept as good as I do in barracks; had noncommissioned staff quarters there on board the ship.

Q. What were the rations on board that ship?

A. Why, they were fair; they were not as good, I noticed, as the marine soldiers received on board the ship. I do not see why they should make any difference in the rations of the regular soldiers and marine soldiers.

Q. What difference was there?

A. For instance, the marine soldiers would get milk; they got condensed milk, whatever it was; had butter, and so on; had some extras; where they got them from I don't know; they had them on their table.

Q. Did you have as good as the regular ration?

A. Yes; we received, most of the time, kind of a rice soup and roast beef, or boiled beef rather, and we received once a day, for supper, warm biscuits.

Q. Were you better fed there than you were on the other transport going over?

A. Yes; the coffee was good and the tea was good.

Q. On the whole, if you had not seen the marines have butter and milk—

A. Then we would have been all right. Of course a fellow thinks he ought to have everything that somebody else has. We had plenty of good water to drink; we had ice water, even; ice water was served for us to drink.

Q. Were you still on the brigade staff at that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did you go after you landed at Montauk?

A. We arrived at Montauk on the 14th day of August. We remained in quarantine until the 16th and landed on the 16th. I stayed over night on the wharf at Montauk. There was no place to sleep; slept on the wharf, and the next day I was taken sick with fever and taken to the general hospital, taken sick with typhoid fever.

Q. How long were you in the general hospital?

A. From the 17th day of August to the 20th day of August.

Q. How did you find things there in the general hospital?

A. I arrived there about noontime, in the general hospital, and I was assigned to a ward, and I had to lie down on the bare floor with a blanket under me, and no doctor appeared until afternoon, about 5 o'clock, to see me. I had a high fever.

Q. Then what was done with you?

A. He gave me some tablets, took my temperature; that was all.

Q. Did he change your bed?

A. Yes; that night I received by the doctor's orders a Red Cross cot; there was everything in it—pajamas, sheets, pillow, and everything. It's a package—Red Cross package.

Q. How many of the others had those packages?

A. They all received them that night.

Q. Then you were ultimately well taken care of, were you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You lay there about four or five hours?

A. Five hours; yes, sir.

Q. How many were there in the tent you were in?

A. I should judge about 26 or 27 men there.

Q. In the ward you mean?

A. It was a tent, tentage, all there was—a long tent.

Q. You don't know how many tents were put together to make that long tent?
What we call a hospital tent is only about 14 by 15 feet.

A. They called this a "ward"—anyway it was a very long tent, longer than the usual hospital tent.

Q. Three or four tents put together, of course?

A. Yes; three or four put together.

Q. Was there room enough for the doctors and nurses to get around all right?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How good care did you have while there?

A. I had every care; especially the nurse from the Bellevue Hospital took care of us in that ward. She was very good to us.

Q. They had female nurses there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the doctor kind to you?

A. Yes, sir; he was very kind—civilian doctor, too, at the time—Holmes, I think, was his name.

Q. Did you see any cases of cruelty or neglect while you were there?

A. No, sir. Three men nurses or attendants.

Q. Was the hospital clean or otherwise?

A. It was kept very clean. They were very strict about that.

Q. On the whole, what impression did you get of the hospital?

A. I got everything I wanted to eat, and that is one bad thing I saw about it, because every man that asked for anything got it. I saw a man that had fever. He asked for corned beef and cabbage, and he got it—I should think the worst thing they could give to him. That was before the female nurses came around. That happened at noon time, when I came into the ward.

Q. After that?

A. I don't know. My fever was pretty high. I was taken to the New Haven Hospital later on.

Q. What time were you taken to the New Haven hospital?

A. Twenty-third day of August.

Q. How did you stand the journey?

A. The Red Cross Society took me over there; took me on the Red Cross yacht.

Q. How long were you there at New Haven?

A. The 23d day of August to 15th day of September.

Q. What kind of treatment did you get there?

A. The very best. I am too thankful to those people how they treated us. I can never forget the people in New Haven.

Q. How many went with you at the same time?

A. I think there were 17 of us.

Q. Were they all able to travel when they went?

A. Some were carried on stretchers.

Q. Were they able to make the journey the way they did make it?

A. Yes; they were well taken care of aboard the yacht, too. They had a doctor on the yacht and a female nurse.

Q. Looking back over your term of service, what, if any, fault have you to find with your treatment?

A. None at all, with the exception of the transport going over to Cuba—the stinking water and the sleeping apartments. Under the circumstances, I think the War Department did all they could do.

BURLINGTON, VT., *November 8, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF CORPL. WILLIAM H. BURT.**

Corpl. WILLIAM H. BURT, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By Governor WOODBURY:

Q. When were you mustered into the United States service, and where?

A. On the 16th day of May, I believe, at Fort Ethan Allen.

Q. When did you leave Fort Ethan Allen, and where did you go to?

A. I think it was the 18th of May, because we arrived there the 21st of May; went to Chickamauga Park.

Q. Where did you encamp there; in the woods or in the open?

A. Woods.

Q. Do you remember the regiments with which you were brigaded?

A. Third Tennessee and Eighth New York.

Q. Who commanded your brigade?

A. Brigadier-General Colby.

Q. All the time?

A. Colonel Clark was brigade commander until Brigadier-General Colby was assigned to that brigade, and then, at one time, during temporary absence, something of that sort, of the brigade commander, Colonel Clark or somebody else commanded.

Q. Who commanded the regiment most of the time?

A. Lieutenant-Colonel Mimms.

Q. What was the general opinion of your camp there, among the men, as to its sanitary condition?

A. Well, it is my impression that the men did not appreciate the bad qualities of the camp at that time as they do now; I know I did not; for my part I did not appreciate that the drainage there was so very poor, and it was almost impossible to have the sanitary conditions what they should be.

Q. How deep could you dig the sinks there?

A. I went out with a detail of men one day to dig a kitchen sink—those were only a very short distance from the kitchen; we could dig only 18 inches without striking rock; that is as deep as we could dig. The rock there is similar to the sidewalk out here, in general appearance; flagstones, put together more or less the same way, cracks every now and then; if you happen to strike a crack, you can raise the rock and dig underneath, but it may be pretty large; you can not drive tent stakes; we had, I think, only four stakes in our tent all summer, and had a fly and a tent, too.

Q. How deep did you dig the sinks for the men?

A. As to that, it would be rather hard for me to say; I should say probably in the neighborhood of 4 feet usually.

Q. How long would they last?

A. As to that, I do not know; I never had anything to do with the digging of but one of them, but I know this—that they lasted a great deal longer than they ought to; they were flushed full, I was going to say, nine-tenths of the time, as Dr. Jenne testified here the other day. When they filled up with water, they never got empty again at all—did not dry out.

Q. And were used after that?

A. Oh, yes, indeed; and then the matter that was deposited there was, to a large extent, liquid, and it made a liquid mass there.

Q. How much, if any, lime was used about them?

A. Of course I know nothing about the quantity of lime that was used, but I

am satisfied in my own mind that they had not anything like the attention they should have had. I myself could not stand going over there without smoking, and smoking pretty strong tobacco, and everybody was affected in the same way. Of course, the hot climate might have had something to do with them, but the greater part of that, in a properly cared for sink, could have been done away with, with the use of sufficient lime and the throwing of earth on.

Q. What orders or instructions were issued in regard to the care of the sinks, as far as you know?

A. So far as I know, there were no orders issued to the men in regard to the care of the sinks, but there was an order issued to the men by Colonel Mimms—he called us up there one day and read an order which provided that any man who is found using the woods in general in place of the sink shall be placed in the guardhouse for seven days. I believe that was what the penalty was. I would not be sure, but something like that—quite a severe penalty—and he told the noncommissioned officers it would be their duty to report any man who was found committing such an offense; and if he did not report him himself, and it was discovered that he knew of such offense, he would be considered equally guilty; so there was an effort made in that way. There had been considerable trouble before, because the sinks were quite a distance away and sometimes the men were in a hurry.

Q. To what extent were the woods used by the men—to any great extent?

A. It would be impossible to say, but to a considerable extent.

Q. So that the air smelled foul?

A. Mostly in the neighborhood of the sink, but you could not place it. I wanted to mention one particular sink. It was not kept there a great while, but while it lasted it was something dreadful. It was on the same side of the road that the camp was, and it was, so far as I know, the only sink for the regiment, and it could not have been—I would not venture to say how far the road was from the camp, but only a short distance from the ends of the company's street and the kitchen. It was nearly a stone's throw from the kitchens. It was used by all the regiment, so far as I know, for a considerable length of time.

Q. When you first went there?

A. Not when we first went there, but a comparatively short time afterwards.

Q. How many days was it used, probably?

A. I have no idea as to that; I know I was horrified when I saw it, and wanted to know how long it was going to last; it made an impression; it was eventually moved across the road. Practically all the sinks, except that particular one, were across the road.

Q. What was the general policing of the camp?

A. Well, I should think that the general condition of the camp was fairly good—that is, the policing was done fairly well. I do not think there was anything there, anything left about the camp that would have caused any disease of any kind. It was very muddy over where the regimental hospital was, around there; take it around the guard line, between the First Vermont and the Eighth New York, the least bit of rain, it was dreadful muddy there; I have seen a stream of water run through the dispensary tent there for at least half the time they were there.

Q. Could not they ditch it?

A. It was on such an incline; I saw a boy trying to ditch it there one day; it just poured right through; he did not ditch it, and he could not.

Q. Try to bank it up?

A. I do not know about that, how that was, but I know I saw a stream of water running through the dispensary tent one day, and I thought it was rather poor management. The mules and horses were pretty near the regiment, and, as I say, it was a regular mudhole over there where they were kept. I had experience down there two or three times on guard.

Q. Do you know anything in regard to the water supply of the regiment?

A. As near as I can tell about the water supply, when we first went there we used water from what they called "springs;" there was—well, a kind of spring—it was half dried up at that time, and they had dug down in the neighborhood of this spring and got what water they could, and I think that was being quite generally used at that time. I know that was one of those things they called a spring; they called them wells, too; perhaps some of them were possibly 5 feet deep, and there was one of them at that time that they were guarding; they claimed somebody had poisoned it; there was a story to that effect, anyway. I don't know as there could be hardly any line drawn when any change was made, and we used the water that came from Chickamauga Creek by standpipe. There was a pipe just across the park, and we had to go after it; just how long it was I could not say. I know very soon after we went there they stopped using those wells.

Q. Did you go down to the intake at all—Chickamauga Creek?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time did you go down there?

A. That I could not say. I have seen the pipe that is down there; I guarded the pumping station down there one night.

Q. Do you know whether the canal was dug yourself at that time?

A. No, sir; I do not know anything as to that. I have seen men in swimming below the intake, only a short distance. A great number of men used soap and water there; whether or not that would contaminate the water above at all I could not say.

Q. You did not see them above the intake?

A. No; never saw them above the intake.

Q. You do not know whether the water from Cave Creek, as it was called, started in there?

A. No; I do not know anything about that. There is more about the water; we had considerable experience with water. After we had used this water, at first, it was kind of roily; that's about the only difference, it was roily and warm; when we first began to get it, it ran along on the surface of the ground in pipes; they were not covered at all. Finally they did cover them up with a little dirt, I think, and after that the teamsters, on their own hooks, started to going over to these Crawfish Springs and get water, and finally the whole army was going over there after water. We got all ours, regular drinking water. Then they put in these filters that have been talked about and started to using the regular Chickamauga Creek water and filtering it; and about that time an order was issued by Colonel Clark, who was then with the regiment—possibly Colonel Mimms, but I think Colonel Clark. This must have been very near the 10th of July, I should say, because it was shortly after we came back from the paymaster's camp; and, I think, when we went away they were using the Crawfish Spring water—there was an order issued by Colonel Clark forbidding any man to drink anything but this filtered water. Pretty soon it rained, and the water was so muddy it was impossible to filter it with these filters; stopped them up, and there was considerable of a howl kicked up for a while, and the boys went up to Colonel Clark's tent two or three times and wanted to know if they could not have any other water. Finally the order was disregarded entirely; they boiled that water instead of filtering it, and the drivers, I guess on their own hooks, started to go over to Blue Springs and get water, and the men would take that and put it in our water barrel without saying anything about it, presuming it came from the filter station or boiling station. Then there was a regular regimental detail sent over there every day after a little and this Blue Spring water gotten, and that was boiled and sent down to the companies; but the water was far better before it was boiled than it was after; that is, far more palatable, because they boiled it up there and then put it in old liquor barrels, common whisky barrels, that were used for liquor; they had contained

some grape cider, I suppose that is what they were; that is what they said. Anyway, barrels of some kind, and put this boiling water hot into the barrels. It brought out the taste of the liquor and also the wood of the barrel. It made the water decidedly undrinkable. With ice in it you could endure it, but without ice it was warm and it was very unpalatable.

Q. Was this creek water allowed to settle before it was boiled?

A. I do not know; never happened to be detailed at the boiling station. I think they boiled that for a while. I am sure they did.

Q. How about rations while you were there?

A. I disagree with almost everybody in regard to rations myself. I went down there with the impression that we were going to get practically field rations all the time. When I left here I expected to live on hard-tack and coffee and bacon, etc., and although that is practically about what we got, with the addition of tomatoes, the first ten days it came kind of hard, because our food up here was high—kind of a come down; it was not unexpected to me. I do not see how anybody could find any fault with the rations. The potatoes, I think, were the only thing I remember that was very poor; the sugar was poor quality and the coffee; but they were rations that one could exist upon and 500 per cent better than they would ever find in the field, I think. I was perfectly satisfied—have not any complaint to make in regard to that. I did think the coffee was poor and I think the sugar was poor, and I know the potatoes were poor. I see something I took to be blue vitrol in the sugar, evidently adulterated; didn't have but very little sugar comparatively; sometimes we see it and sometimes we didn't; scarcely ever saw sugar; sometimes have it on rice pudding, something of that sort.

Q. How good cooks did you have?

A. As to that, I could not say; had a man named Schimpke first; he was with the Third Cavalry over here; he did well; the boys got to kicking a good deal about him; they kicked on principle a good many times, and then we had another man that was considered an improvement on him; about an average right straight through, I guess; I think, perhaps, the second man was a little bit better than the first, but there was not so very much difference. A good many times it would be a personal matter rather than his ability to cook. I bought myself very little outside in the way of eatables, except that I did, once in a while, buy some candy, something of that sort; had kind of a craving for sweets—wasn't enough of that sort of thing—been used to a lot of it. I could have got along without it very well.

Q. Were you in the hospital while you were there?

A. Not at all. I had occasion to go to the hospital quite a good many times.

Q. Which hospital did you go to?

A. Went up to the regimental hospital a few times, but not so very much; didn't know so much about the regimental hospital, excepting in one particular case, as I did about the first division hospital; used to go over there quite frequently.

Q. What have you to say about the regimental hospital?

A. I say I do not know enough about the regimental hospital to say very much about it, but I do know about the case of young Spafford there, the first man who died after we went down there. It was so handled that it seems to me it would stand considerable investigation. I saw him myself lying in the tent there; they had no supplies. Why they should have been there, when they first got down there, without any supplies I can not understand. They came from a civilized country and went into a civilized country. They went there from plenty of stores and supplies, and it seems to me they should have had supplies in their hospital. He, I believe, for a long while lay on a mattress on the ground; the general appearance of it was extremely dirty, unclean. He had on nothing, as I remember, but an undershirt and I guess a mosquito netting thrown over him; and I understood at the time that the first night he was sick—I guess he had his hair clipped and I think probably he was affected by heat prostration—he

was taken to the hospital. He had convulsions, and I understood at the time, though, of course, I did not see this myself (hearsay evidence, I suppose, is not admissible), but they said that a couple of the hospital men were told to hold him, and they nearly wore the man out by letting him struggle and fight them all night instead of letting him thrash around as long as he did not hurt himself. They held him and he was pretty well bruised up. I heard that straight enough.

Q. Who told you?

A. Well, I would not be certain as to that. I was up there a good deal with Walker and Johnson, both of whom you know, I presume. They were there in the hospital and they would know about that, but, of course, I know nothing, only what I saw, being up there. I know I looked into the tent, and I made the remark at the time that that man would die if he stayed in that condition. They said that he would not lie in bed. He did have a cot before he died, but where he got it I don't know.

Q. What kind of a mattress was under him?

A. About all I saw was it looked dirty.

Q. What was it, straw tick?

A. Seemed to be an ordinary mattress; what it was I do not know; they moved him into a separate tent; he had a tent by himself.

Q. Was the tent floored?

A. No, sir; quite sure it wasn't. My impression was he was there on the ground or on the mattress; he was rolling around in the dirt.

Q. Who was the surgeon in charge?

A. I could not say, because I could not say whether Major Lee had gone to the brigade headquarters then or not; my impression that he had not at that time.

Q. What did you see at the division hospital—what were your observations there?

A. Well, in the first place, if I ever came out of there I was almost certain to step in a puddle of water; in fact, it did not make much odds how dry it was; it always impressed me that it was an unusually unhealthy spot to put a hospital. It was on a slight incline, to be sure, and it was up to the top of the hill, but I used to get my feet wet—step out of the road, go into the hospital on the road, it was a regular mud hole, and it was always my impression that the men there were overworked—that is, the nurses—very much overworked. There were, as I understood, something like between 90 and 100 nurses there after they divided off their ambulance corps, when they started in; as the nurses grew sick, it was my general impression they were not replaced—the sick nurses were not sufficiently replaced. I know of one case, one man, I happened to be in the tent, he complained of being ill, not being able to go on duty. I was visiting one of the boys; he complained of not being able to go on duty, and I think, although I would not be certain, that he complained to a surgeon; I think I heard him say so; and he went on duty that night; he had to go on for eight hours; he certainly was in no condition to take care of patients, and he certainly was in no condition to go on himself for eight hours. The next night I was over there, and he was in the hospital himself.

Q. How many patients in a tent, so far as you know?

A. I think there were about 4 on a side of each of the tents; that would make 8 in a tent; that is my impression.

Q. How much of an aisle between?

A. Plenty of room to get around.

Q. How much room should you think—how wide an aisle?

A. I should not venture to make any very definite statement, because I do not remember; I know there was no difficulty in walking through there, one person passing another all right, plenty of room, I should say, to get through.

Q. You could hardly place the cots in that way and have very much of an aisle.

A. I don't remember definitely; I do not know how wide they were; used to go in and out there; never discovered particularly; never was particularly inconvenienced there; I think on one side there was a little table where the nurses kept medicines.

Q. They sometimes placed the cots one way on one side and on the other put two lengthwise?

A. Yes. I think the cots were all placed one way and there was an aisle between.

Q. What did you observe as to the cleanliness of the hospital?

A. Along the latter part of the time we were there they did considerable fancy work outside, building sidewalks, that sort of thing, that made it much more convenient to get around, and made it much easier getting to the general hospital, much cleaner appearance. As for the insides of the tents, I never observed any particular uncleanness; that is, anything that was not warranted by the circumstances. That is, we were sleeping over there on a dust heap—that was about all it was—we slept on the ground all the time, and certainly theirs was enough better in proportion, so they would not be particularly inconvenienced by any dirt there might be there.

Q. Any floors to the tents?

A. It is my impression that there were.

Q. Did you see or know of any cases of neglect there?

A. Well, it was mostly hearsay. I do not know anything definite.

Q. You need not state unless the patient told you himself.

A. I could not say anything definite. I know the impression I always got was that I would rather take a revolver and shoot myself than go to the division hospital. I had a horror for that first division hospital, and I got it merely from my visits over there, from what I saw and heard directly from the attendants over there.

Q. But you say that to all appearance it was not untidy, and comfortable?

A. It was not anything like a room you would have at home, but it was good enough and clean enough in proportion to the rest of the camp; that is all. It was not an ideal hospital by any manner of means, and I have no doubt an outsider coming in might kick up a pretty big fuss at the general appearance of things. Of course we were accustomed to our camp right across there. It did not seem to me, as far as that was concerned, particularly untidy. I noticed one thing that impressed me as rather out of place, and that was a large tent, what I call a hospital tent—it is not one of these 10 by 12 tents; a large tent; an old condemned tent, I think it was—used for these portable closets for the patients to use. That was right beside the sleeping quarters of some of the men. The Sibley tent was a short distance away, I don't know how far exactly, but very near, almost as close as they would place ordinary tents together. The Sibley tent accommodated about 10 men, and there was a very considerable stench that arose. I remember going up there to see a fellow in there; I had to stop talking and he did, too. Could not help noticing it that time. It was unavoidable, so near the sleeping quarters of the men.

Q. What was it they generally used for a closet for the men; was it a sink?

A. It was a whole line of these earth closets; something of that sort; but it was the odor more than anything else, I presume; of course no drainage or anything from it, it was decidedly objectionable; no need of placing it so. I know of cases where it seemed to me that men worked in the hospital; I know one case in particular—I know the man would not want his name mentioned—but I know he worked when he was entirely unable to; and besides that, in regard to the hospital and the management of the surgeons, the First Vermont Regiment came home without a surgeon in charge. Captain Brownell would probably have died if it had not been for Pier Johnson; absolutely nothing to do with and nobody to do

it except the hospital train; made no provision for the men that came on the regular train. Going down, I remember seeing Dr. Jackson go through—it is my impression he went through—our train both night and morning to see if there was anything the matter with the men. That time, practically nothing the matter; a few little ailments, of course; coming back, so many sick and no order, and nobody to see to them at all.

Q. Come back in a sleeping car?

A. Yes; had very comfortable accommodations coming back, much more so than going down—very much so.

Q. Did the hospital steward have medical supplies on board?

A. No; he got left; he got off to get a 5-gallon can of milk and got left down at Chattanooga; train went off and left him; he got on our train.

Q. Did not have any medical supplies?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were there any medical supplies on board?

A. Nothing at all; never got a doctor until we reached Charlottesville, Va.—that was about twenty-four hours after we started. We left Rossville somewhere about 1 o'clock. We stopped for dinner at Charlottesville at 1 o'clock the next day; that is the first time Captain Brownell had a doctor. We had nothing at all for him to eat except some malted-milk tablets I had myself; nothing he could take, and his condition was very, very bad when he got here.

Q. Have you been on the sick list since you have been here?

A. Yes, sir; my name does not appear a great many times on the sick list, because I was in town as much as I was at the camp after I got back here. I used to get permission to come in at night. I had no confidence whatever in the regimental surgeons. I took the doctor's medicine and threw it away. On two different occasions I described exactly the same symptoms about two days apart, and I got two different medicines at each time. They were entirely different medicines, for a different disease, different trouble. Of course I know nothing of medicine—do not pretend to. I happened to know the medicine was different. I did not pay any attention to the medicine. I simply threw it away because I have seen so many men go up to the hospital—half a dozen of them. I have been up there with the sick report and seen half a dozen men get practically the same thing for half a dozen different ailments. I think many of the ailments were imaginary. A great many of the men would never have thought of doctoring themselves if they had been at home. The surgeons labored disadvantageously, having every cheap private come around there and wanting to be doctored for nothing—anything to get off duty, some of them; but it impressed me with the idea whenever I went to the hospital the object was not to cure the men, but to get rid of them—not to help them any, seemed to me.

Q. What have you to say in regard to the treatment of the sick of your regiment by the medical staff?

A. It might be summed up in the single statement: I never heard a man say a good word for Dr. Hamilton; that is, for his ability as a doctor. I may be unique in that respect, but I don't remember of ever having heard anyone.

Q. What was the treatment of the men who reported to him in your presence?

A. Well, he would ask them what the trouble with them was; I heard one man once saucy enough to say "That is just what I came up here to find out." That just about shows how the matter stood. He would ask a man what was the matter. How could a man come up there and describe all his symptoms? He felt badly—really did not know what was the matter, felt bad all over, couldn't say any more than he was sick. Likely as not Dr. Hamilton would give him something that was no particular use—anything, usually, to quiet him.

Q. How do you know he did not give proper medicine?

A. Of course I do not know, except it usually did not do any good. There was a great deal of complaint. A story went around—I do not know with what foundation—a man went up there with a sprained ankle one day, and he gave him some kind of a tablet to take. That was the general impression of Dr. Hamilton's treatment—no confidence whatever; none at all.

Q. What was his manner with the patients?

A. I had a little experience with him myself out here at the fort after we got back. I was detailed to go on guard out here at the fort. I was so sick I was not in any condition to do it. I had to get the doctor's certificate to get out of it. I got a certificate from Dr. Lyman Allen, who was acting assistant surgeon out there. Of course it was practically an army surgeon's certificate—merely a matter of form for Dr. Hamilton to approve it. And I went to him and showed it to him, and he said, "Oh, yes; I'll fix it up; wait a few minutes." And I waited a while—went into his office a little while. After that he treated me in a manner that was—well, he had the right to treat me that way; his rank gave him the right, but it certainly was not gentlemanly.

Q. What was the treatment?

A. Just his general overbearing manner.

Q. How long did he keep you?

A. A little while; did not worry me any about that. But the impression he left—he was kind of worrying me, attempting to bulldoze me; that is the general impression he left.

Q. What did he say to you?

A. I have not any recollection of that at all. I remember I came out and told one of the boys how he treated me. They remarked he had to do that just to show his rank.

Q. Did he approve of Dr. Allen's certificate?

A. Yes; he did, after going through a certain amount of bulldoze.

Q. Just what do you mean by "bulldoze?" Did he say, in the first place, that he did not want to approve Dr. Allen's action and that you were not sick?

A. He told me in the beginning he would approve it; it was all right; just to go into his office in a few minutes. I went into his office, and he did not treat me as any gentleman would treat any man, whether he was a private soldier or what he was. I could not say what he said—sort of a general bulldozing manner.

Q. I understand "bulldozing" means that a person attempts in a bluff, overbearing way to make a man do something that he does not want to do.

A. My impression was, the way he used me, he was trying to scare me into believing he was not going to sign it.

Q. But still you do not remember what he said?

A. No; I have no recollection whatsoever of what he said. I was glad enough to get his signature to the recommendation, so I did not care anything about it after I got it. I never had, personally, any respect for him. I never had occasion to come in contact with him or any of the other surgeons; never to have any specific charge against them. It was the general impression that the surgeons of our regiment—that our regiment was particularly unfortunate in its surgeons.

Q. You refer to all of them?

A. Barring Major Lee. He was practically not with the regiment at all; he was brigade surgeon. Dr. Anderson has been appointed since we came back. Dr. Jackson and Dr. Hamilton were generally considered not particularly strong men as surgeons, although Dr. Jackson was probably better liked than Dr. Hamilton, because he had a nicer manner; he would generally treat us pretty decently, and we were not at all sure of that from Dr. Hamilton—not at all sure, although I never heard Hamilton use oaths; anything of that sort. The only way I can describe it, sort of a bulldozing manner that was rather objectionable.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 8, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF MAJ. GEORGE A. SMITH.**

Maj. GEORGE A. SMITH then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Doctor, will you be kind enough to give us your name?

A. George A. Smith.

Q. And your rank while in the service?

A. Brigade surgeon, United States Volunteers.

Q. Date of commission?

A. June 24.

Q. Where have you been serving?

A. At Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park.

Q. For what time?

A. From the 14th of July until the 10th of September, inclusive.

Q. Was that your whole service as brigade surgeon?

A. I was not brigade surgeon; I was in the hospital; but I was commissioned as a brigade surgeon.

Q. Was that your whole service as a medical officer with the army?

A. It was.

Q. Were you at any time in charge of the hospital at Chickamauga?

A. I was.

Q. From what time?

A. I was in charge of the Second Division, Third Corps, hospital from the 9th of August to the 10th of September, inclusive.

Q. What was your service prior to that?

A. I was one of the ward surgeons in that same hospital.

Q. Be kind enough to tell us what the condition of that hospital was when you went there and while you were there.

A. When I assumed charge of my duties at the Second Division hospital, the 14th day of July, I found a shortage of tents and of cots; the patients in the hospital were crowded on account of the shortage of tents; some of them were lying on the ground on account of the lack of cots; there was no provision made for feeding the sick other than with the ordinary rations issued to a soldier in the regular service, except such as were brought in by charitable organizations, the principal of which were the Red Cross and the National Relief Association; all the ice and milk that was furnished to the hospital were furnished through the efforts of Chaplain Kean, of the First Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, acting in conjunction with these two societies mentioned. In the pharmacy there were not at that time any intestinal antiseptics or any digestives of any character, although the commanding officer informed me when I wrote prescriptions for these that he had repeatedly made requisitions for them, which had not been honored; the surgeons on duty made so vigorous a protest against treating the soldiers with what medicines were on hand that he bought some medicines in Chattanooga, and also some were furnished by the Red Cross.

Q. Who was he?

A. Maj. B. F. Bradbury, of the First Maine. The pharmacy from that time, and, indeed, until the hospital was closed and I turned the stores over to the Government, on the 9th of September, never had any part of an equipment for doing pharmaceutical work; there was neither a graduate, not even a scale to weigh the

medicines with; no pill tile and no spatulas; the hospital stewards used a board for a tile and an ordinary case knife; we had to guess at the doses that we should have weighed, and they measured liquids by the table and tea spoon. Repeated requisitions for them were made, to my knowledge, and they were never received, except a mortar and pestle; they were received about the middle of August. While I was in charge of the hospital as commander there were no pill boxes, or powder boxes, not even powder papers to use; there were no dispensing phials, and the stewards dispensed the tablets and pills and powders in any scrap of paper they were able to secure, and they were carried to the wards in that shape, and owing to the dampness, which was prevalent, frequently softened and became a sticky mass, which rendered them entirely unfit for administration.

This situation, as far as the dispensary was concerned, did not change up to the time of my leaving. The medical supplies did improve about the 1st of August, and after Lieutenant-Colonel Hoff became chief surgeon of the camp we got supplies better. The water that was furnished for the use of this hospital, the only water, I should say, was that that was taken from the pipe line from Chickamauga Creek, and it was so full of sediment that it was simply slush, not water. I tested it for my own satisfaction, by allowing a bucket to remain in my tent over night, or twelve hours, and the deposit would vary from an inch to an inch and a half in the bottom. That water was delivered from the pipes lying on the top of the ground, and in the daytime, from the effects of the sun, it was in practically a steaming condition, a dirty mess for either man or beast to drink. For a time the ice, which was furnished by charity, gave out, and the suffering of the sick can be very easily imagined. There were no floors in any of the hospital tents at the time I reported for duty. The front tent, that is, the one on the hospital street, was floored soon after the middle of July, but, notwithstanding repeated and persistent efforts by requisition and personal application, no lumber was secured to make any floors until the last or after the middle of August. This lumber was delivered on the ground; that is, flooring or boards, but no scantling or two by fours to lay them on. The lumber remained there for a week or ten days, I should say, and finally a requisition was sent for the scantling to lay them on. In the meantime the First Maine, the Fifty-second Iowa, and the Fifth Missouri had all left the park, and we proceeded to put down the floors in the hospital tents occupied by the other regiments in that division, and I went down to General Compton as to flooring the wards of the First Maine, the Fifty-second Iowa, and the Fifth Missouri, which were unoccupied.

I said, "The material and labor are available to put the floors down," and he ordered me to have the floors laid if it cost \$1,000, and the floors of those regiments were all laid after the troops left the park, and not a soldier ever laid on them. They were not laid until the last two or three days in August and the first in September. The hospital was abandoned in September. I might add that the floors were laid after the orders were issued to remove to Anniston. I might say also that we had no trained nurses. All of the nursing was done by orderlies detailed from the various regiments in the division, and many of them were densely ignorant, and when I was in charge of the Second Brigade of the wards, I had two men who could neither read nor write, and three men who did not know what the meaning of a. m. and p. m. was, when written on the directions. I don't know but what a man might have difficulty in proving it, but it seemed to me that whenever a captain made a detail for the hospital service, he picked out as a rule the worst men he could find, and saddled them on to the Hospital Corps. We had a good deal of trouble with drunkenness. The canteen of the Ninth New York was in close proximity to the hospital, and notwithstanding we had a "summary" and brought those fellows up, so that some owed the Government at the end of the month, they continued to dissipate just the same. We had an equipment, of course, for the care of not exceeding 200 men at one time. At one time the

inmates numbered considerably over 500, and our hospital force for caring and nursing was cut down by sickness and furloughs to such an extent that we only had 63 orderlies and nurses fit for duty, and that was just the time when we had the largest number of sick in the hospital. I personally visited the chief surgeon and sent in applications for more help, but I was not able to secure it. The men were so hard worked that they were discouraged, and that probably accounted for some of the unsatisfactory nursing in that hospital at that time.

I want to say, though, in regard to the surgeons and medical officers—I should say, more especially, the contract surgeons—that a more conscientious and hard-working lot of men I never saw in my life. Some of the surgeons had at times more than 100 patients to visit three times a day. At one time one had 138 patients that he visited, and he arose at half past 4 to 5 o'clock in the morning, and often would work until midnight, until I personally protested with him against doing work that way, and took him off the ward, and gave it to a contract surgeon. I was afraid that the man would break down—and he did practically break down afterwards. We did receive orders when I protested against the water and asked for means to secure purer water for the sick. We were ordered to boil the water. I asked how we should boil it, and they said to make a requisition for the proper boilers for that purpose. They were made, and the boilers were never issued up to the time the hospital was abandoned although asked for at numerous times and in person. We were unable, up to August 1, to haul water from any of the various springs in the park, on account of the fact that the requisite number of wagons and teams were not issued to the hospital. We were entitled to 7 teams, and up to August 1 we had only 3. After the 1st we had 3 more. After we got these teams we hauled water from Blue Springs, which was 5 miles from the hospital. That water was a great improvement over Chickamauga Creek, because clearer. I never made an analysis, but I have understood that the analysis showed that the water was not pure water.

Q. Now, have you anything more to say?

A. Yes, sir; I want to state in regard to the sinks and the disinfection and the drainage: When I reported for duty at the Second Division hospital there had been no attempt made to drain the hospital grounds. Right back of the tents of the Second Brigade there was a stagnant water pool, which, from the natural sources of drainage, contained most of the water from the camp, and that remained as a stagnant pool until it was filled up sometime in August.

In August a plan, the best that we were able to devise, was made for draining the camp, and after that we succeeded in getting rid of water that at some times stood in the tents, in spite of the drainage around the tents. One great trouble in my judgment was the shallowness of the sinks. The surface soil at that point, and I think generally over Camp Thomas, is not to exceed 8 or 10 inches of clay, which is entirely impervious to water. After raining for twelve hours, as it often did, that clay and hardpan was so hard that the soldiers were unable to use an ordinary spade. They had to pick it to pieces with a pick. They could only dig $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and I might say, I think, that 4 feet was the extreme depth that we were able to dig. Those shallow sinks would often fill with water, and the garbage and fecal matter would rise with the water close to the top; and then when you attempted to cover them it would float around the top and distribute itself over a large area. My idea is that some infection was carried in that manner, but I believe—in fact, it is my judgment—that a large part of the infection of typhoid fever was carried by the flies. Those shallow, open sinks were light enough so that flies would light on the fecal matter, and it was impossible to prevent them getting on the food. There was no lumber to inclose those sinks until after the middle of August. After that we got lumber, although we had no 2 by 4's; we used some of the boards to cover those sinks, so as to keep the flies out. Also, in regard to the use of lime; there was no lime issued or obtainable, or any

other disinfectant, until after the middle of July. I neglected to say that in regard to the hauling of the water from Blue Springs we only had three barrels, and we were unable to secure any more until after a requisition had been in thirteen days, when it was filled, and we had something like 500 patients and a Hospital Corps, and then to haul the water 5 miles; it was almost impossible to do it, and we would be without water frequently.

Q. Now, Doctor, tell me, during the time that you were in charge of the ward did you personally observe any case of neglect on the part of your nurses in the case of sick men?

A. Not in the ward that I was in charge of personally. I was ordered by the commander, Major Bradbury, to visit another ward with a surgeon in charge, and I observed several cases which in my judgment were clearly the neglect of the nurses in charge.

Q. What action was taken in that case, do you know?

A. My judgment is that the orderly was placed under arrest. I don't know what the outcome was.

Q. As a result of putting a man under arrest were you able to get a man in his place, or did it mean taking one more man out of the effective force that you had?

A. It meant taking one out of the effective force and two to guard him.

Q. So that was not a very effective way?

A. That is the way it was looked upon.

Q. Do you know of any man remaining out in the open, without shelter, for any number of hours?

A. I can not name the man, but I did see it.

Q. Do you know what the character of the disease was?

A. I was told it was measles.

Q. Do you know of any instance in which a man supposed to be from that hospital was propped up against a tree and left to himself until he died a short time afterwards?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know of a case where a man was found outside of that hospital absolutely destitute of clothing and left to die without any attention of any sort?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you hear of such a case?

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you remember the time when Dr. Ward and Dr. Jenne made an inspection and an instance of this sort was stated to have occurred?

A. I do not.

Q. Would you have known it if such an instance had occurred?

A. I am sure I would.

Q. Were your medical supplies defective as respects most of the necessary drugs?

A. They were defective in respect to the drugs being such that you could not use the latest and most improved methods of treating cases at the time.

Q. Did you have an abundance of drugs such as used fifteen or twenty years ago when you first began to practice?

A. Yes, sir; an abundance.

Q. Having these articles used twenty years ago, were you able to get along fairly well in the treatment of those cases?

A. Well, I think so.

Q. Now, respecting want of pharmaceutical appliances, mortars, pestles, tiles, scales, etc., was it not intended that all medicines should be used in tablet form?

A. No, sir; a great many medicines were issued in powder form.

Q. As, for example?

A. Calomel, bismuth, soda, and a number of other medicines.

Q. Were any drugs issued in other than definite fixed quantities, the determination of the exact amount of which was a matter of great importance?

A. Yes; I think so. I think the administration of calomel to be a matter of importance; in fact, we gave it altogether in powder form. That was the only thing we had to use there in case of typhoid cases at the time.

Q. Is it not a fact that a man could guess pretty near as to the amount to give?

A. Yes, sir; the physicians could do that, but we hated to put it on the stewards.

Q. Were not some of them trained physicians?

A. Yes, sir; and some were not, and were entirely unreliable.

Q. How many of these did you have?

A. I think only five at all times; two were unsatisfactory and three were good men.

Q. What did you do with the two that were unsatisfactory; give them some other work?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were the physicians reliable when you had charge of the hospital?

A. I never found an instance where I thought they were unfaithful.

Q. Does this statement cover the contract surgeons?

A. To this extent: I think some of them were not men of any great amount of experience; their efforts were as good as the medical officers.

Q. They were faithful, if not skillful?

A. Very.

Q. Now, in regard to these conditions, were proper requisitions made in due form for the things that were wanted?

A. Yes, sir; repeatedly.

Q. How far did those requisitions go, so far as you know?

A. The last we would hear from them would be after they would leave the hands of the chief surgeon.

Q. Did you have occasion to send to the purveying depot at Lytle for things that you made requisition for and did not receive?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this occasion frequently?

A. On one occasion after I came there.

Q. Were those filled with more promptness?

A. Yes, sir; quite satisfactorily after the middle of August.

Q. Do you know of any excuse being given for the failure to supply the drugs such as you wanted?

A. The statement of the hospital steward was that they were not on hand.

Q. Were the articles in the supply table held from you at any time, or were those things usually promptly filled?

A. Usually promptly filled.

Q. Did you apply to have these other drugs purchased by the Medical Department or issued to you?

A. We made requisition for them, with a statement in the column of remarks why we wanted them.

Q. Did you personally, either orally or in writing, insist upon having these things purchased?

A. No, sir; I don't think we did. My executive officer had full charge of the requisition part of the work.

Q. Did you learn from the purveyor at Lytle that whatever you required could and would be purchased upon application?

A. We were never so informed.

Q. Were any orders issued to that effect?

A. I never received any.

Q. Now, as respects the quartermaster's supplies; do you know why your requisitions were so long delayed, for tents and floors, etc.?

A. I personally investigated that myself, and they always made the statement that there was none on hand and they were not able to secure them.

Q. At about what date was that?

A. That was the 9th of August, and it was within three days after I took command of the hospital that I made a requisition in the usual form and also made personal application—that is, I went to see why it was not honored.

By General DODGE:

Q. Who did you see?

A. Col. John Hoff, chief surgeon, and General Breckinridge.

Q. You did not see the quartermaster?

A. The hospital steward came back without them.

Q. The chief quartermaster says there were plenty of hospital tents there at the time?

A. We could not get them.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know whether Colonel Hoff went to the quartermaster to see about this matter?

A. Yes, sir. I know that he went in regard to the lumber; and as regards the tents, I can not state whether Colonel Hoff went or not.

Q. Your hospital was broken up on the 9th of September?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the 1st of September how many floored tents were there in proportion to the whole number of tents?

A. I think they were not ever all of them floored. On the 1st of September there was only half the tents on the hospital grounds floored.

Q. Was the lumber on the ground, or not?

A. It was there, lacking the scantling to lay it on.

Q. Now, do you know what amount of flooring there was when you left? You said it came.

A. The requisitions that I got there myself were for 13,000 feet, and how much the previous commander had secured I am unable to state.

Q. Now, state whether at the time you took charge, or within two weeks, there was flooring enough on the ground to floor that entire hospital?

A. No, sir; there never was enough to do that.

Q. Does this cover your entire time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it or is it not a fact that at the time your hospital was closed there was lumber on the ground to floor 147 tents, there being 97 tents there; in other words, there being half as much more floor as needed?

A. No, sir; there was some extra lumber, although we were unable to secure extra help to put it down, although we were able to floor the tents occupied by the Fifty-second Iowa, the First Maine, and the Fifth Missouri, all of whom left the park, and there was never a soldier in those tents.

Q. Was that the camp or the hospital?

A. In the hospital.

Q. Why were not those tents occupied?

A. Because there were no soldiers to put in them.

Q. Then when this overcrowding existed this accommodation did not exist?

A. No, sir; it did not exist.

Q. Was there ever a day while you were in command of the hospital that you had facilities to floor the tents for the very sick men that were in the hospital?

A. Yes, sir; there was.

Q. When was that?

A. That was so during the last three days in August and the 1st of September.

Q. Was there ever a time when you were not prepared as to canvas for the patients in your hospital?

A. Yes, sir; we had many times when the tents were unfloored, and they were crowded so badly it was almost impossible to get through the wards.

Q. Did you in an official way and in writing make representations to the chief surgeon to this effect?

A. I did to Major Jenne.

Q. Did you make representations that the hospital was not in good condition, and that the men were being neglected and things were going wrong?

A. I did.

Q. What action was taken upon that?

A. I should say, from what Major Jenne told me in person, that he made every effort possible to remedy the defects in the hospital service there.

Q. It is charged that because of the nature of the superficial soil that enough material was carried into the deep rock, and so down into the water supply going into the wells. If a stagnant pool remained there for some time after the rain, would that indicate that such seepage had occurred?

A. I don't think it did occur.

Q. Did you see this water standing there, or was it carried off by the little runs that were there?

A. From my observation at this one point in the park, I should say not.

Q. This water was chiefly objectionable because of the heavy sediment?

A. So much so that we could not filter it; we had a filtering plant.

Q. Was the character of this sediment such that made it improper for use?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the character of such sediment?

A. I believe any amount of organic matter would act as an irritant on anybody's bowels.

Q. Did you think those men were injured by it?

A. Every man was infected with diarrhea. I don't believe there was a man that was not.

Q. Was this due to the water or to a combination of circumstances?

A. I think to a combination of circumstances.

Q. Now, so far as you know in your hospital, were these men treated decently and fairly by those who had direct charge of them?

A. I never knew of but two instances where I should say there was any amount of neglect; that amounted to what we would really call improper care.

Q. Did you ever hear of or see an instance of cruelty or harshness on the part of a doctor or attendant toward a sick man?

A. No, sir; I never did, Doctor.

Q. You tell us you were very short of medical forces, so that one man had 100 patients at a time. Were those seriously ill, or just common cases?

A. Some 70 had typhoid and some 67 other diseases.

Q. How large a proportion of those that this one man had care of were seriously ill?

A. We had our hospital divided into three brigades, and I should say that there were 25 of that number that were seriously sick men.

Q. And the other 112, what was their character?

A. They varied from a trifling illness all the way up to seriously sick men.

Q. Was a large proportion of these 112 trifling or seriously ill?

A. I should say not trifling illness and not seriously sick.

Q. You know the amount of work that was put upon the medical officers and the character of the cases they had?

A. I was going to say that the hardest labor our doctors had was with convalescents, because there was so much kicking to cope with. They thought they were neglected sometimes if they did not get medicine every three hours.

Q. How often did you visit the wards?

A. I endeavored to make the rounds every day.

Q. Did you at any time endeavor to find if any complaints were well grounded?

A. Well, I was not commander when that occurred, but there was one occasion, I remember, when a complaint was well grounded.

Q. Was it at that hospital of yours that a post-mortem was to be made and a captain with a pistol was going to blow out all the brains of the doctors if the examination was made?

A. No such thing occurred there.

Q. Did you, either as a ward surgeon or while in charge, see men lying in their own filth because of an insufficient number of blankets or sheets with which to change them.

A. I did.

Q. For what length of time?

A. Until the surgeon in charge of the ward could have time to remedy it.

Q. Was that hours, or minutes, or days?

A. It was usually within twenty-four hours after it was discovered.

Q. Did you know of any typhoid patient lying in his own filth without being changed for twenty-four hours?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have a sufficient amount of blankets or sheets, so that they could be changed in less than twenty-four hours?

A. There were times, Doctor, that we had not a sufficient amount of sheets or blankets in the storeroom, and many of the men were using private blankets from their companies.

Q. Was that because the articles were not required, or you were not able to wash them?

A. Because we were not able to get a sufficient supply, and keep those we had washed.

Q. What were your washing arrangements?

A. We had none practically.

Q. What did you do with the clothes to be laundered?

A. They were sent to a Chattanooga laundry.

Q. Were your blankets and sheets soiled by typhoid excreta thoroughly disinfected, or were they sent just as they were?

A. We never had any facilities for boiling them, although several requisitions were made to secure something. We attempted to disinfect them by immersing them in a bichloride solution in a barrel.

Q. For what length of time?

A. According to the help we had. Sometimes it was for several hours, and then we would make a detail of men and hang them up to drain, and the laundry carried them off later.

Q. Did you have occasion to make reports to your division commander—General Compton?

A. We usually made our reports to the chief surgeon.

Q. Did you ever go to General Compton yourself and tell him what condition of things prevailed in that hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I did.

Q. What did he say?

- A. He made a statement that he had made every effort to remedy it, and then he asked if it was not getting better; and it was getting better, of course.
- Q. Did General Compton take occasion to visit the hospital?
- A. He was frequently at the hospital.
- Q. Did he make any effort to have these recommendations of yours carried out?
- A. I think he never refused to sign any recommendation or requisition that passed through his hands.
- Q. Did General Compton ever make any extra exertions to have anything done?
- A. I don't think I would be a judge, for I don't know.
- Q. Dr. Hoff was your senior surgeon, was he?
- A. He was the corps surgeon, and the chief surgeon of the park after Dr. Hartsuff was relieved.
- Q. Did Dr. Hoff do anything more than sign papers? Did he move himself?
- A. I would say if strong language was any action that he did; he made considerable efforts sometimes.
- Q. Language did not accomplish it, unless backed up by actions.
- A. I don't know what especial effort he made. I know he always took great interest in furthering any effort we made at the hospital.
- Q. That is, he said he did?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Do you know anything further than what he said?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What?
- A. On the occasion I speak of, when we had some 25 or 30 men on stretchers and not on cots, and the same had been requested and not sent, I visited him personally and told him I was tired of sending requisitions. He says, "You can buy those in Chattanooga." I said, "Now the responsibility rests with you; I shall not send again." The cots were delivered that night before 10 o'clock; that was 4 o'clock.
- Q. Do you suppose if you had stirred him up with a long pole or other means that you would have had the requisitions filled before?
- A. I did on the lumber, but it didn't work; part of it came, but the essential part of it didn't come.
- Q. Did you have a sufficient quantity of bed pans in your hospital for the needs of the sick?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. Always?
- A. I think to my knowledge there was no time at which we had not a sufficient number.
- Q. What is the regulation allowance?
- A. I can not say; I think two bed pans for 24 patients.
- Q. That, of course, in these intestinal cases and typhoid cases, would not be enough to answer the purpose?
- A. No, sir; we have more than that in some wards, and less in wards where it was not necessary.
- Q. You had plenty, then?
- A. I never received any complaint from the surgeons.
- Q. Did you have any knowledge, or report from the surgeons, that they set them on the ground just outside of the hospital tents, or emptied them there?
- A. No, sir; I don't think so.
- Q. Were they ever left in close proximity to the tents until they were emptied?
- A. Not to my knoweldge.
- Q. Do you know of it being necessary at any time that ordinary wash basins had to be used as bed pans?
- A. I don't think it ever occurred in that hospital.

Q. You had a great many measles cases?

A. Yes, sir; a great many.

Q. These stretchers were raised 4 to 6 inches from the ground, were they not?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were any measles patients put on the ground?

A. Not for any length of time.

Q. For what time absolutely were they left on the wet or dry ground?

A. Not longer than over night.

Q. At that time was it impossible for you to get cots for these men to lie on?

A. It was so reported to me.

Q. Was it not permissible to take the cots from other patients and put them under those having measles?

A. I can not say as to that, for it was while I was not in charge of the hospital, but in the ward.

Q. Did you have any complication of measles and typhoid?

A. Not according to the records.

Q. Were there a sufficient number of spit cups for the typhoid-fever cases?

A. No, sir; not furnished by the Government.

Q. Furnished by anybody?

A. We improvised them out of cans that tomatoes had come in.

Q. You were then compelled to fall back upon what tin cups you could improvise?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were efforts made to get spit cups?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What reply was given?

A. The same old report, "Not on hand."

Q. Do you know why spit cups could not have been bought?

A. I think they could.

Q. Do you know of any reason why they should not?

A. I do not.

Q. When did you get that order allowing 60 cents per day per man for commutation of rations?

A. We never got it.

Q. Were you ever informed of it?

A. I saw it in the paper and made application to Surgeon Jenne, and he said that did not apply to field hospitals and that we could not use the 60 cents.

Q. Do you know whether any direct application was made to the Surgeon-General's Office for information on this point?

A. I do not.

Q. Your division hospitals were base hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it the intention to make them base hospitals?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were they not in fact such?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the way of securing supplies, ice, milk, bed clothing, and clothing for the men, and those things which ought to be furnished in any good hospital, were they furnished by the Red Cross or any other association?

A. I should say that fully one-half of the sheets and pillow cases and pajamas were furnished from charitable sources of various kinds, fully one-half, and that practically all the nourishment proper for seriously sick patients, especially typhoid, was furnished by the Red Cross and the National Relief Society, and that all the ice and milk was furnished through the efforts of Chaplain Kean, of the First Mississippi, and Chaplain Johnson, of the Fifty-second Iowa. He made a

canvass of the regiments and they contributed to the fund for the purpose of buying ice and milk.

Q. Do you know of any reason why the Medical Department of the United States Army could not furnish you with what you needed in that respect?

A. I made that inquiry myself, and the reply was made that it was expected that there would be a hospital fund on hand sufficient to meet these things. When I took charge of the hospital the saving on rations not used for the month of July amounted to \$330, I believe.

Q. This was expended for what?

A. Some of it for ice and some for milk and gasoline and gasoline stoves for cooking light diet for the typhoid patients, and some was used for the purchase of medicines that we were unable to secure from the Medical Department.

Q. What was the hospital fund on the 1st of September?

A. I would like to explain about that hospital fund.

Q. Go ahead.

A. The hospital fund, of course, as you understand, is the result of the savings of issues to the sick men not on duty and not drawn. A great many of the companies sent special nurses or friends to sit up with their comrades; they would come in the evening and would not go home until morning. You take one or two hundred of those coming there, as I was told by the hospital cooks, and those men would go down to the hospital tents and eat night and morning, consequently they were eating two rations intended for the hospital. After I took charge, I instructed them to permit no one but the Hospital Corps to eat there, and on the savings of August I think I had \$1,671 that was not drawn because our hospital was abandoned on the 1st of September. We were ordered to pack up and go to Anniston, and that \$1,671 was never drawn.

Q. So you lost those savings?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How large a number of patients were there, or what was the relative proportion of patients for the months of July and August?

A. Practically the same.

Q. In one case four hundred was saved, and in the other sixteen hundred in round figures?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you have such articles as were required for the proper special diet for typhoid cases after the 1st of August?

A. We did.

Q. Were you able to properly care for them in that respect?

A. I would say that everything that human ingenuity could devise to help the sick was on hand after the 1st of August.

Q. Did you get it from the Government or relief associations?

A. All practically from the relief associations.

Q. So that practically the United States did not furnish the special diet?

A. No, sir; that was practically presided over by the ladies of Chattanooga.

Q. Did you see any reason why the United States could not do it?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you call upon those associations?

A. Those supplies were on hand when I went there.

Q. There were enough to last you through?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know why those associations were called upon instead of the United States Government?

A. I told you, they honored requisitions at once and the United States Government did not.

Q. Is it not a fact that it is easier to get it from these associations than the United States?

A. I don't believe that ever entered into the question at all. I don't believe it did, from the character of the men.

Q. Who was your executive officer?

A. Samuel B. Hubbard, major of the Ninth New York.

Q. What sort of a man was Dr. Hubbard?

A. One of the most capable and efficient men we had in the hospital.

Q. Was he at any time so forcible as to be coarse and brutal?

A. Not to my knowledge, Doctor.

Q. Was it common report that such was his character?

A. Dr. Hubbard was unpopular with a certain class because he was a strict military man.

Q. What class was that?

A. The patients and nurses both.

Q. In other words, he made them do what was required of them?

A. He attempted to run the Hospital Corps the same as he would the men in the regiment.

Q. It is said that when he went into the ward he directed the men to come to attention; it is charged that he made men who were unable to rise to come to attention, men who were too sick to do any such thing at all; is that true or not?

A. It is not true, because I do not believe Dr. Hubbard went into the ward once a week, and only when requested to go as consulting officer.

Q. Did he act in the way indicated?

A. No, sir. I think I can supply that story, and how it got out.

Q. Let us have it.

A. Major Hubbard required any surgeon or orderly or nurse to stand at attention?

Q. That is right.

A. One of the orderlies had been sick and gone to bed in the ward. Dr. Hubbard, having occasion to go through the ward, saw this orderly on the cot and he accosted him, and he said, "Are you not an orderly, and don't you know the rule that you should stand at attention?" He said, "Yes, sir;" and the Doctor said, "Get up and stand at attention." The man made no explanation, and when his captain came he made a great blow about Dr. Hubbard's making the patients stand at attention.

Q. Was that ever explained to Dr. Hubbard?

A. I think so.

Q. What did he do?

A. He merely treated it with contempt.

Q. If it was reported to Dr. Hubbard that he had ordered a sick man to attention, he not knowing that he was sick, was he not in duty bound to make an apology to him?

A. I don't think it was ever officially reported to him.

Q. I certainly would have done it, and taken occasion to explain.

A. I don't think there was any official complaint made of that until it came before the committee of investigation. I am satisfied he did not do as charged, at any rate.

Q. Do you know in any case of Dr. Hubbard having taken a man by the throat and jammed him down on the bed and forced medicine down his throat?

A. I know all about that case.

Q. I knew you would.

A. We had in the Second Division hospital the Ninth New York, and there was a great many of that command who were sharp, shrewd street boys of New York, and they were very anxious to be furloughed, and when Special Order 114 was

issued they filled up the hospital for the purpose of getting furloughed, and a great many were smart enough to get furloughed. This case came from a man that claimed he could not speak. He was for a few days in charge of a contract surgeon, and the surgeon reported to me that he had a patient who, to the best of his ability, he could discover nothing the matter with. He had a normal pulse, and all the functions were normal. He believed he was faking, the same as some others, and he wished some other doctor to come in consultation. Major Hubbard being from that regiment, I requested him to go with this doctor and visit the boy. He went to the ward and spoke to the man, and received no reply. He took him by the right hand with his right hand, and reached down and found the ulna nerve and gave it a quick twist and rolled him over, and the fellow said, "Jesus Christ, what are you trying to do?" It was self-evident that the man was playing it. The doctor said, "He won't take any medicine," and Hubbard turned around, and this contract doctor had previously suggested to give him an emetic, and he had one prepared in capsule form, but the fellow refused to swallow it, and Hubbard simply pressed on his œsophagus and the fellow caught his breath and down went the pill.

Q. Do you know anything of the case of one man named Frank, who was run over in Chattanooga and seen by Dr. Hubbard? You were there at the time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Be kind enough to tell us about it.

A. I was not on the scene of the accident. I was in command of the hospital.

Q. Was he living when he reached the hospital?

A. No, sir.

Q. Then you don't know anything about it except by report?

A. Only Dr. Hubbard's report.

Q. Now, Dr. Hubbard, as you stated, was very much disliked by very many there. Was there any good and proper ground for the opinion so widely disseminated that he was unfit for his position?

A. I consider him the best man that could have been designated for the position. He was the best qualified under all the circumstances.

Q. Best qualified as to ability and proper regard for the welfare of the sick?

A. The only criticism I could make of Dr. Hubbard was his brusque manner and always insisting on doing everything according to strict military rules and regulations.

Q. He had a facility of speech, I understand. Was he an improperly profane man in his dealings with the doctors, sick, and nurses that came there?

A. I never myself personally saw Dr. Hubbard when I thought his language was improper. When in private conversation he sometimes, like some of the rest of us, was inclined to emphasize it by adjectives and plenty of them.

Q. The Second Division, First Army Corps, hospital has the worst reputation of any hospital in the United States. The most complaints have come from it. Now, why was that so?

A. You want my opinion?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. Well, I will tell you my opinion. I think, in the first place, that the hospital was located with the idea that it was only going to be a temporary affair, and it was improperly located at first. It was changed afterwards. The plan was entirely changed, and there was no provision made for drainage, as there should have been, if it was known they were going to stay there for months instead of weeks. And I believe that General Brooke being in command of the First Army Corps, and also of the park, was instrumental in diverting the supplies into the First Army Corps, and then the sinks in that division were another cause, owing, in my judgment, largely to the regiments being in low, wet places, and consequently the hospital became overcrowded, very much in excess of what was contemplated, over

500 beds at one time. We were only equipped to take care of not to exceed 200 patients at one time, and up to the 1st of August we had only seven physicians, including the commander and executive officer and the acting commissary officer. We had no line officer as commissary, and had to use a medical officer, which practically left five physicians to do ward work and to visit as many patients as they had to, and visit them three times a day. Naturally the line officers thought the men were not getting such care as they ought and made a kick along the whole line.

Colonel SEXTON. And yet the company officers volunteered to go there at night and take care of men.

By General DODGE:

Q. Where was the commander of the Third Corps at this time?

A. General Compton was the commander of the division.

Q. Who was in command of the corps?

A. Before I came into command of the hospital General Wade was, I believe. General Brooke, who had the First Corps, went away, and that left General Breckinridge in command. We had no corps commander after General Brooke left, only General Breckinridge.

Q. General Wade was there until the 1st of August?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. What was the reason that the commander of the Third Corps could not do just as much as the commander of the First Corps?

A. General Brooke was in command of the whole camp.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Who located that hospital site?

A. I can not tell you.

Q. Have you never heard?

A. It was not a medical man; I can tell you that.

Q. It has been charged that no thermometers had been in that hospital, and all temperatures had to be determined by guess?

A. When I reported for duty there were three thermometers in the hospital, and they were private property of the surgeons on duty.

Q. Whose fault was that?

A. I can not say. There was always requisitions in for thermometers.

Q. And they were not supplied?

A. Not until late in July.

Q. Did you have a full supply after that?

A. We got a large supply from the Red Cross.

Q. Did you get any from the Medical Department of the Army?

A. We did.

Q. Any considerable number?

A. I think three dozen.

By General DODGE:

Q. Are you the surgeon of the Fifty-second Iowa?

A. No, sir; I was commissioned as brigade surgeon.

Q. Was Dr. Milo B. Ward under you at this hospital?

A. For a short time; I think ten days.

Q. Previous to that time you were together?

A. Not in the same ward.

Q. But in the same hospital?

A. Yes, sir. He reported to that hospital about the 1st of July and was on duty until about the middle of August.

Q. You have seen a published statement made by him?

A. I read an article from the Kansas City Times purporting to come from him.

Q. Did you consider Dr. Ward an efficient doctor, and were the statements that he made in the press, so far as you know, truthful statements?

A. I believe they were generally. I regarded Dr. Ward as a very competent man, as well as a very faithful man.

Q. Did you ever hear of an order from General Brooke that took away from division commanders any authority over the hospitals?

A. I never did.

Q. Did you understand that General Compton, the division commander, had full authority over the hospitals?

A. I never did.

Q. Did you understand he had authority over you?

A. I did.

Q. Did he visit the hospitals?

A. Yes, sir; he did at times, and seemed to take a great deal of interest.

Q. If you had command, what would you have done for supplies?

A. I would have stolen them if I could not have gotten them otherwise.

Q. You would have got supplies?

A. Yes, sir. If I could not have gotten them in any other way. I should hate to criticise a man of his years.

Q. We know that the doctors had full authority to go out and buy anything they wanted. Nearly every one has sworn that they furnished these supplies to you.

A. It seemed to me that if he had the authority, that he was derelict in his duty if he did not get them. It seems to me that the other hospitals being fairly well supplied, especially in August, or from July 15, this ought to have been.

Q. The other hospitals virtually say that they had everything they needed.

A. We never had a pharmaceutical outfit for the pharmacy as late as August. We could not get it. Our hospital had almost double that of any other; we had 538 patients.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. What sort of an officer was Dr. Drake? He was in your hospital there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What sort of an officer was he?

A. He was not very well liked.

Q. For what reasons?

A. Purely personal reasons.

Q. Was he capable, attentive, and a careful physician?

A. So far as I know he was. He was not in the hospital after I received command, and I had no means of knowing his thoroughness.

Q. He was personally disliked?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On military or purely personal grounds?

A. Personal grounds. For instance, I will relate an instance between him and Dr. Ward. He was appointed property man, that is, he had charge of the cots, blankets, and such as that, and he put one of the orderlies in charge of the tents, with the strict injunction that nothing should go out of that property room except on a written order approved by himself. Major Ward was in charge of the First Brigade section, and he had some patients come in late in the evening and there were no cots, and there were cots in the property room that night, and Major Drake could not be found. Major Ward insisted upon taking the cots out without the approval by Major Drake, and when he came back he jumped on Major Ward, and said he wanted him to strictly understand that he was to take no property out of there without his order. Major Ward told him he did not care for that,

that he would take the cots out if he had to shoot the orderly. He was always very particular about such things.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Was there any report ever made on this hospital?

A. I addressed a communication to the Surgeon-General, which went as far as General Compton's headquarters, and I was asked to withdraw the report that I made.

Q. Who is the chief surgeon?

A. Major Jenne.

Q. Did you withdraw the report?

A. I did not; but Major Jenne requested me to withdraw it, as General Compton wished it. I don't think it ever reached the Surgeon-General. I did not want to withdraw it, as the statements were correct. He asked me to withdraw it by the next morning, and I told him the next morning that I did not care to withdraw it.

Q. Do you know whether the other division commanders were not authorized to go and purchase medicines?

A. I did not.

Q. Now, you say that the reports did not go beyond the chief surgeon?

A. I asked for the proper detail to properly care for the patients. [Reads report.] That was sent to the address of Major Hoff, the chief surgeon.

By General DODGE:

Q. You say here that they could not be furnished; still they were obtained. Did General Wade ever visit the hospital?

A. I don't think General Wade ever visited the hospital while I was there; I don't think I ever saw him on the ground.

Q. Then unless you got it through Colonel Hoff you would not know about it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Colonel Hoff testified before us that everything that was necessary was furnished to this hospital. It appears to me that there was something lacking there or somewhere.

A. That was the communication that I was requested to withdraw, and I refused to withdraw it.

Q. You can not give us any further insight into this matter, can you?

A. I think I have gone over the ground fully.

CHICAGO, *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF CHAPLAIN CHARLES S. BULLOCK.

Chaplain CHARLES S. BULLOCK then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your name and what service you performed during the war with Spain.

A. Charles S. Bullock, captain, First Illinois Cavalry, and chaplain.

Q. Where did you serve during the war with Spain?

A. Chickamauga Park.

Q. Any other place?

A. Springfield, Ill.

Q. Won't you state, in your own words, your observations while at Chickamauga? State what duties you were on and your observations as to what occurred at that camp that will give us any information.

A. My duties, of course, as chaplain were first to the men of the regiment. I visited our men in the company streets, and so I had an opportunity of seeing what food they were eating. I visited the hospital, which was near by, every morning, noon, and night.

Q. What hospital was that?

A. Our own regimental hospital; and I talked with all the men. I remember one day being called by a man who said that no physician had been near him for thirty-six hours. I immediately went out and called one of the physicians. He came back with me and said to the man, "Didn't I come this morning?" and the man said, "You didn't take my pulse." So I found one or two cases where fellows said they were not properly fed, and I investigated it and found out they had fevers and were not allowed to take substantial food. They were fed on malted milk and such things.

Only three times was any complaint made in our regiment as to the food. The rations in our regiment were so good that the officers of the field and the line gave up their mess and paid \$15 a week to the men. One day the meat came up and the cook was drunk and failed to parboil it, and it was tainted. At another time the oatmeal was found to be wormy, but I found it was not oatmeal furnished by the Government, but purchased by the men in a store. The only time the Government gave us anything not fit to eat was one batch of bread that went to Troop D. It was so maggoty it wavered. We investigated and found the baker had not cleaned his trough as he should that one day. I was president of the Chaplains' Association, and we met every Monday, such as cared to go. We talked over these things—of the field and hospital organizations. Anything that seemed to be wrong we pointed out to the commanding officer. I remember once one of the chaplains reported finding a man lying out under the trees belonging to Grigsby's Rough Riders, and when I went away I found the men under tents and on cots, but they had put some out under the trees during the sunny days, as it was thought to be better than in the tents. On another occasion I found that the Rough Riders, when coming back from watering their horses, rode so fast by the hospital that it shook the ground.

I spoke to a surgeon, but he said, "These men are so used to it that they don't mind it." We had no sickness until the 1st of July. We had men who had bruises from horses and camp diarrhea, but we had no sickness until after the 15th of July. Then we commenced to have malaria; that, they tell me, rages in that country at that time of the year. We had a number of cases of that and typhoid fever, which probably was brought into the camp by Grigsby's fellows. It was probably brought over by them. Remonstrance was made again and again. There was no medical inspection by the head officers during the time of General Brooke, and not after General Wade's time until the time of General Breckinridge. Then a complete inspection was made as to the sanitary condition. Our camp was moved out into the open field under General Wade's orders. There was some objection at first; but he said that would be more healthful, and we were. The other regiments gave the same view. They said they were healthy. If the order issued by General Sternberg had been adhered to and the men had moved camp every few days, it would have been better for them; but they slept all the time in one spot. They threw out refuse matter from the sinks, and few put lime in them. The ground was impervious and would not absorb it. I found the chief objection in the quartermaster's department was due to the lack of clerks. When the order came allowing furloughs, immediately every boy in the hospital wanted to go home. There was not time—not clerks enough. I remem-

ber having 22 fellows that went after it on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and finally I went on to Chattanooga and went to the quartermaster there, and he set his clerk to work and furnished all the boys transportation—first class, taking sleeping-car accommodations—\$1.50 a day for every day they were on the road, and they were given \$3 apiece, and they were not able to spend over 50 cents; so the Government really gave the fellows \$2.50 to go where they lived.

I made it my business to see that all my boys were sent home carefully. I found Lieutenant Alberton, of one of the Ohio regiments, with one of the boys on furlough, who had not been able to get transportation, but they would not wait until Monday. They came up to Chattanooga, and I had the only clerk available making out transportation; and when we closed the office Saturday night at 12 o'clock, Alberton was down in the station, having taken the furniture out of one of the stores near by. He stayed there Saturday and Sunday, until Monday, when they got the papers and went home. There was a good deal said about it in the papers, but the transportation was not issued sooner on account of lack of clerks. The next week new clerks were put on and the work was carried out systematically, but the reporters and papers have said quite considerable about the treatment of men of the First Illinois Cavalry, who were abused, they said. We were ordered down from the top of Lookout Mountain, and the papers said that one died on the way. I stayed on the step of the ambulance, and we stopped twelve times that the boys could rest and to give them fresh water to drink, and rode leisurely to the camp, and no one was any the worse for coming down, and the reporters said that one died, and it was absolutely untrue.

I found the Rev. Mr. Carstenson was writing in the public press, and Archbishop Brady, whom I found on the ground, neither of whom attended our chaplains' meeting. I found them telling our boys of a man lying thirty-six hours without any attention and another with flies in his mouth. That was a common newspaper lie. It came out while we were at Camp Thomas, and I took the matter up at Chattanooga and asked them to look into the case. I told them I would give \$25 if they would locate the case of a man who had flies in his mouth. Another man came to me, and he said that it was in the First Illinois Cavalry, and of the sixteen fellows that we lost I was present at the deathbed of every one of them, so I knew the whole thing was made up. I found in one of the New York papers that when a man died one of the undertakers at Chattanooga had a contract to bury the body for \$10. They spoke of one of our men. I investigated and found that \$55 was paid for his casket and \$10 for embalming, and the rest of our boys were all buried by the chaplain. None of them were buried in a case like we use here for paupers, but everybody was buried in a casket, and the Government allowed \$10 toward every boy's burial. Later the Government paid the expenses of every one sent home. Now, garments were gotten from the quartermaster, including undergarments, a uniform, and a casket as good as I would want myself, and a marked grave. I found some carelessness in Leiter Hospital in the entering of names. I went one day to find Andrew Lowry, and, with a surgeon, I looked through the books.

The nearest I could find was Andrew Levering, and I went down and found him so his own mother would not have known him. I traced it up and found it was the bad handwriting of a clerk of his own troop that caused this trouble. I wrote articles for the papers in regard to the truth of statements to show them what was actually being done. Sometimes my letters were taken and sometimes they were not. After I came home the Chicago papers took my statements and published them. Then a man came out and said he knew those boys were abused. He had talked with them and got a letter from a father telling him his boy was in the hospital and that he had three fractured ribs, and mother and father were very much worried. I found he had applied at the camp hospital for nursing for camp diarrhea and also for diseases unmentionable. Those cases were told to the

press by the father and mother; but I found again, at Fort Sheridan, a boy who told his mother that he was compelled to carry 300 pounds. She accosted him and said: "You dear boy, how could you ever do it?" I had to interfere and tell her, as you know, that only 90 pounds are carried by the horses. I am ready to answer any questions that may be given to me. I would like to say a word about the canteens about which there was so much hue and cry. As chaplain, it fell upon me to present a petition to General Brooke for their abolition. When we went out, Colonel Young said that we would have no canteens; but later on he found they were visiting other canteens, and we called the staff together, and it was agreed there as being wiser to open a canteen than to prohibit the canteen.

The colonel said if the canteen could be moved out of the park altogether it would be better. When we found out that the boys were visiting the other canteens we opened a canteen and the boys found something to drive away the disappointment. The fellows who didn't go to the canteens brooded over the disappointment, and many were sick. I give it simply because it is the truth. It sounds funny for me to say it. We lost some sixteen in the regiment. I knew every man's church—what church he belonged to, if any—and when he was taken sick I could send for a clergyman of his denomination. We had no distinction. We had mass for the Catholic boys and had confession. One of the boys was taken very sick; they thought he was dying and took him out of the tent. I took his extreme unction of the church and spent considerable time in prayer, and after they came out under the tree they gave him some whisky and digitalis and gave him a quart and a pint of whisky, and the next morning he looked out of the window and he said, "Chaplain, that is a hell of a good dog you have got," and he swore every day until he went home.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How many chaplains did you have in your association?

A. Some forty.

Q. What is your denomination?

A. It is really an independent Congregational Church. I represented seventeen denominations.

Q. Did you ever have occasion to visit the hospitals?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you familiar with the condition of things as a visitor?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it true that surgeons who never had seen any medical service were there put in charge of 35,000 human beings?

A. I know that Dr. Huidekoper had charge of one of the corps. I found him a man fit for the duties put upon him. I do not consider that a man in that place need be very efficient as a physician or surgeon if he had the ability to command the surgeons under him.

Q. As you met him as a layman, was he a man of good executive ability?

A. I think so.

Q. Do you know whether your corps or any other was entirely out of medical supplies and surgical supplies at the time?

A. I do not believe such a thing happened.

Q. Do you know anything of the corps—whether there was enough instruments on hand to open a boil with?

A. I don't doubt but there was.

Q. Do you know this, "We were told we would have to rustle for them"?

A. I don't think it was possible.

Q. Did the sights and sounds and smells that you came in contact with there make it resemble a perfect lazaretto?

A. I visited the hospital and found it not that way, sir.

Q. "It makes me sick to think of Camp Thomas." Does it seriously disturb you to think of it?

A. Not at all, sir.

Q. "In some cases a physician had 40 patients." Is that a fact?

A. I don't think so, for any length of time.

Q. Those are statements of Dr. Carstenson, captain of One hundred and fifty-eighth Indiana. Do you think those statements are true? I have read them literally.

A. I don't, sir.

Q. Now, did you have occasion at any time to find a condition like this, or personally make the charge that the Medical Department was inefficient and inadequate; that it failed to meet the requirements that were made upon it, and that men suffered in consequence?

A. I don't believe it.

Q. "Many surgeons failed to make use of such supplies as they could get?"

A. No, sir.

Q. Is it likely that it would have happened and you not know it?

A. I think I would have heard it in the chaplains' association.

Q. Do you think it likely that any man was left in any tent for any considerable length of time when seriously sick?

A. I don't, sir.

Q. The case of Private Nunn was not exaggerated. I saw the body; its condition was simply terrible.

A. I heard of the case of a man who died with maggots under his armpits. I investigated it carefully, and found that new underwear had been put on the man and it had worn off and the little ravelings of the cloth showed there, and that was all?

Q. Rev. Myria F. Ham, of Chattanooga—did you ever meet him?

A. I saw him driven through the camp. He was in no way connected with us. He had some charitable ladies, and assisted in establishing a "Soldiers' rest," that the boys very soon located and used for all it was worth.

Q. Do you know anything about Chattanooga?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know anything about the town so far as the effects of it were left on the mind and soul?

A. The saloons were open and did a thriving business, and the houses of prostitution were shameful. I never saw such shameful, open, flagrant vice as at Chattanooga. Guard lines were around the camp. A committee came down from Chattanooga and asked that instead of this the men be allowed to come to town, and that a provost guard should be sent up. The cupidity of the people of Chattanooga was more to blame for the health of the men in camp than the stupidity of the doctors in camp.

Q. Do you think that some of the strength spent on some of the sick in Camp Thomas might have been better spent in interfering to close up the houses of ill-fame, saloons, and gambling hells in Chattanooga?

A. I think a man could only speak the truth in saying what I have said since I have come home.

Q. I had occasion to interrogate Mr. Ham, although I think very courteously, and he declared that I had no knowledge of the way things were there; that nothing was done at all, and when this question in regard to the cupidity of the people of Chattanooga was pushed at him he became very much provoked and wanted to give it to quarters that I had slandered him when he appeared before the commission, when it was really a private conversation in a private car. I would like to have the opportunity of going into his pulpit, if he calls it a pulpit, and making my little speech. Would I be justified in doing it?

A. Yes, sir.

By General DODGE:

Q. Did you ever have occasion to visit the camp of the First Pennsylvania, in which Chaplain Brady was chaplain?

A. Yes, sir; I visited it there, and know the situation very well.

Q. Did you ever see his statement?

A. I saw something about a man going thirty-six hours without medical care. He had a very high fever, and was not carried into a tent during a storm. I had never seen anything in his regiment that led me to believe the statement was warranted. He made a very general denunciation of the camp and the treatment of the men.

Q. You have seen his camp?

A. Yes, sir; but I could not investigate the facts, as it was after I left camp.

Q. In your discussion with chaplains that you speak of, were the chaplains all of the same opinion as you, yourself, have stated you were?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they investigate some of the instances?

A. Yes, sir. I remember a banquet that we had over in the First West Virginia camp. We had all the chaplains there were in that part of the camp, and we took up all the matters of the camp, as to whether we were hindering or helping it, and also the treatment of the men in the hospitals, and while they brought up rumors that were floating around—one man would read a clipping from a paper, and we would take it up and see if we could locate it, and generally it was branded as absolutely false.

Q. Now, when you went to the different surgeons or the commanding officers in reference to any complaint you heard of and which you desired to investigate, how were you treated?

A. Always with the utmost friendliness and cordiality.

Q. Did they comply with your request?

A. Generally, if they differed from us, they showed us where we were wrong. In some things they didn't think as we did. Everything was done as well as it could be done. I believe that to be a fact.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 8, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. TRUMBULL WHITE.

Mrs. TRUMBULL WHITE, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you please give your full name and residence?

A. Mrs. Trumbull White, care Chicago Record. I live in Chicago and was with Miss Barton on the *State of Texas* through the campaign and assisting as nurse in the hospital at Siboney.

Q. You say you were with Miss Barton on the *State of Texas*?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then at Siboney?

A. Yes, sir; with Dr. Lesser, in the fever hospital.

Q. What transport did you go with?

A. On the *State of Texas*.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. A Red Cross steamer?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you please give us, in your own way, what you observed in the neighborhood, while you were there?

A. I was not at Santiago.

Q. At Siboney?

A. In Siboney.

Q. Which was the basis of the war sketch which I believe you wrote.

A. Yes, sir; several that I wrote.

Q. Will you please give us the story?

A. We went to Siboney on the *State of Texas*, I think about June 25 or 26; I do not remember the date. It was after the fight of the Rough Riders—that is, the first fight—and we heard there were patients at Siboney who were very bad and very much in need of nursing, etc., and she took the *State of Texas* there; and we reached Siboney Monday night, and the Red Cross physicians and the men of the party went through Monday or Sunday night and made a visit to investigate the conditions and see what assistance they needed there, and they found them in very bad condition, indeed.

The sick were in an old warehouse, lying on a board floor, except those who had blankets. They seemed to have no special attention. There was one hospital, I think, there at the time. The army had established no hospital. They came back and told Miss Barton of the conditions, and early in the morning they sent over a consignment of blankets, pillows, and bedding for the soldiers, and took them ashore in their own rowboats; and then late in the afternoon I went with Miss Johnson, a newspaper correspondent there, and visited this warehouse where the men were. We found them in a frightful condition. They were lying on the floor, and seemed to have no special attention. There were a few orderlies around watching them. We spoke to some of the men, and one of them said, I think, he had hurt his back lifting something, and he had lain on the floor so long that he could not turn over on account of having no blanket. They told us the house was infested with all kinds of vermin. They had been there, I think, three days. We then visited the Cuban hospital. I think we went there the first thing in the morning. Dr. Lesser had gone ashore with the nurses, and had offered his services to the military authorities. They had declined them. Dr. Lesser, Dr. Ebert, and Dr. Hubble, and Mrs. Lesser and four nurses—all of their services were offered and they were declined. They said they did not require them; that they had sufficient help. Then they went to the Cuban hospital and offered their services to the surgeon in charge there. They were very readily accepted. The nurses went to work scraping the floors; they put clean clothes on the men, bathed them, and put them to bed. They had cots. Some Spaniards had been captured, and they were in much better condition. So at 4 o'clock, when I visited them, they were in very good condition. Then I went and saw our soldiers. The blankets that we sent there early in the morning were piled on the floor. I asked why they had not been distributed, and the surgeon in charge said he had not been given orders to distribute them.

By General DODGE:

Q. Who was that surgeon?

A. I don't know. He was simply in charge that day. We went back and told Miss Barton of the conditions there. That the Red Cross must have felt very much disappointed in not being allowed to go to work. They were very anxious to assist our own soldiers instead of the Cubans, which they were not allowed to do. They worked, I think, about three days, until possibly after the fight of the 1st and 2d, and then when the hospital was overwhelmed and they could not attempt to work at all, they allowed Dr. Lesser to bring his nurses in. I was very anxious to help, and after they finally saw their surgical hospital, Dr. Lesser

went in. He sat around and assisted where he could. Finally they saw he was a man of ability, and they asked him to take charge of the operating table, and we assisted night and day until everything was finally attended to. The orderlies were not trained nurses at all. They did what they could, but they knew nothing of surgery or anything of that kind, and the five Sisters who were there were simply overwhelmed and worked to death. After it was all over they became ill.

Q. You, yourself, were nurse?

A. I am not a nurse, but I offered my services to Dr. Lesser, and he put me with one of the trained nurses in charge of the fever hospital at Siboney.

Q. These first cases you speak of at the warehouses; were they wounded or sick men, or both?

A. Both.

Q. How large a proportion of them were wounded?

A. I can not say as to that—we made a very short call—some had fever and some had the measles. Some were going down with typhoid. I think it was mostly men who were wounded at the Rough Riders' fight. They had the first dressing, but the cloth had not been removed, and no attention other than the first dressing had been given them.

Q. Do you know how long after the fight you saw them?

A. This was on Monday, and I think the fight was on Friday.

Q. Did you have occasion to learn the temperature of these men at this time?

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you had any training in nursing?

A. No, sir; only what I got there.

Q. Then you probably know it?

A. I do not know about that.

Q. Did you afterwards remove the dressing that was on.

A. No; I had nothing to do with that.

Q. Or anybody?

A. I do not know whether those who came to our hospital had that done or not.

Q. With wounded, it is a good principle to let well enough alone; and if those wounds can be left undisturbed, the better it is for them; I do not mean necessarily to be left in dirty clothing.

A. The orderlies there were very much worried because they had no more help; they were doing the best they could.

Q. Do you know who it was who declined to receive the services of Dr. Lesser and the nurses?

A. I think Major La Garde; he was in charge; I am not sure it was he.

Q. Do you know whether or not the proper tentage had been landed at that time for hospital purposes?

A. I think it had not been landed. They had very few conveniences for landing; and I spoke to Captain Breckinridge, and asked why there were no hospital tents, and he pointed to a pile of ammunition boxes, and he said in time of war that is the first to be landed. I asked him if the hospital supplies should not be carried on separately. He said, "Certainly that should be done, but unfortunately we have not made that arrangement, and the Hospital Corps is suffering in consequence."

Q. Do you know why that arrangement had not been made?

A. No; I do not know that.

Q. Was that because of the laws of Congress? Do you know whether the men in these hospitals were suffering from the want of medical attendance?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. In what respect?

A. There were not enough.

Q. In what respect were they suffering?

A. Their wounds, locally dressed, and were being given such attention as they

could, and so many had typhoid and measles that they could not get around to attend to them.

Q. Do you know how long these hospitals had been established?

A. I think they brought the men down there the day after the fight. That was on Friday. I was there at 4 o'clock on Monday.

Q. Did you have occasion to visit the fever hospital?

A. That was not established until after the Red Cross was given the privilege to go to work; they had been at this Cuban hospital. They filled it with everything from the *State of Texas*; nothing from the military hospital.

Q. Is that the one commonly known as the fever hospital?

A. It was the only fever hospital.

Q. Who was in charge of it?

A. Dr. Lesser.

Q. Was there any medical officer in charge?

A. This was the fever hospital that Dr. Lesser established. However, other physicians brought their patients there when they had serious cases. They were brought there, and Dr. Lawrence came there and several other physicians and brought cases there. I do not mean Dr. Lawrence, but Dr. Fauntleroy.

Q. This hospital established by the Red Cross was of what capacity—how many beds did it have?

A. I think the hospital had 27 beds. When they were discharged, they had a new patient come in; we would put him on the floor wherever we could, with a blanket.

Q. Then you found even with the Red Cross that you were overcrowded?

A. Very many times, because the *State of Texas* did not come down with many things; we did not have many cots.

Q. Do you know what treatment was in that hospital in charge of Dr. La Garde?

A. No; I did not come in contact with him.

Q. That hospital was in the warehouse?

A. That was cleared out as soon as possible; it was an extemporaneous hospital; the next few days the canvas hospital was organized there, and I suppose these men were taken there and treated.

Q. Now, did Dr. Lesser take possession of those buildings for hospital purposes?

A. Yes, sir; they took these buildings.

Q. Was that the building in which Dr. Lesser was, the building you speak of as used for a hospital?

A. No, sir; they had another Cuban hospital.

Q. Do you know what the result was of taking that Cuban hospital?

A. They had one Cuban house for a hospital and another for a dormitory for nurses.

Q. Would it not have been better to have put them in tents?

A. I think there is no doubt about it.

Q. It was urged that every house in Siboney should be burned in the beginning, and the outbreak was due there to two causes, that the Cuban and the Santiago refugees came out in large numbers, bringing with them yellow fever.

A. But it was the medical department of whom Dr. Lesser inquired, and he was assured that the houses were not infected.

Q. Do you know who that was?

A. Dr. Guiteras.

Q. Did he know before that that they had been advised to burn every house in Siboney?

A. I do not know about that.

Q. Do you know of Dr. Appel there at Siboney? Did you meet him?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. Did you know of Dr. Appel applying to the *Texas* for supplies and being refused on the ground that the supplies they had were for the reconcentrados?

A. No, sir; I did not. Supplies were furnished—I would not know about that anyway. I know that medical supplies and cooking utensils and toilet articles and everything that the *State of Texas* had was furnished to the military hospital.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If you know anything of your own knowledge, we will be glad to know it.

A. You spoke of the yellow fever breaking out in these houses. Would you be interested to know how the Red Cross surgeons were treated after they became ill?

Q. Let us hear it.

A. The order was issued, of course, to burn the buildings when Siboney was first occupied, but the military authorities did allow the Red Cross to keep them, and they were not burned. They occupied them all through the campaign. The houses were continually disinfected, as well as those houses can be disinfected, and scraped, and after the dry season had ended there was no cause to burn the houses. The house was full of patients—typhoid-fever patients, who had very low, serious cases—and Dr. Lesser and his wife and three nurses were ill in the other houses; then came the order to burn the buildings.

By General DODGE:

Q. Do you know who gave that order?

A. It came from Shafter's headquarters; I think from Dr. Senn. A day or two before that Dr. Lesser had been asked that they be allowed to stay until convalescent. As no further harm could come from their staying, they were assured that they could. However, the next morning Dr. Senn came with a half dozen orderlies, without any warrant, and said that they must vacate immediately, as the houses were to be burned; there was very little time, and they were carried out on their cots. Dr. Lesser was very indignant. He said it was very dangerous, he felt, to expose them—the rainy season had come; but they were taken out and taken up to the fever hospital. The men in the hospital were all taken out in the rain. It was impossible to keep them dry in the tents. The wind swept the tents aside, but the men were taken from their dry shelter and put in these tents. Some died afterwards—one, at least, a typhoid-fever patient; and I have heard since then it was not on account of exposure, but on account of not having proper care.

Q. Did that order come from General Shafter or Colonel Greenleaf? Was that after General Miles arrived there?

A. I do not know about that.

Q. The order was executed by Dr. Senn, was it?

A. Yes, sir. I know Mr. George Kennan, vice-president of the Red Cross, begged them not to send them out for a few days until they were convalescent enough to be sent on board the *Texas*. We all asked him not to take them out. The next morning the building was burned.

Q. What transport did you return on?

A. I came back by way of Porto Rico and returned on a regular liner. I went on board the *State of Texas* after the others had been taken to the general hospital. I was convalescent. We went into Santiago, but I never went through. I went with the Chicago Record dispatch boat from there to Porto Rico.

Q. What provision was made for your reception when you were turned out of the hospital?

A. I was not there. As good provision as could be was made for them then; they were put in canvas tents. There is a story that I think has not been published that I heard while I was in Porto Rico. Mr. Stephen B. Elkins, jr., was a volunteer lieutenant. He was sent to Ponce from Cuamo to get ice for the hospital. It was 45 miles, and the factory was turning out very little ice; at least it could not attempt to supply the needs. At first they could not get it, and then

they promised it in the morning. When they went there in the morning, they were told that General Wilson had seized it for his personal use; so he went back to Cuamo and told the officers that he could not get the ice; and a few days later he was told by the surgeon of the hospital that seven deaths had occurred in that hospital by his failure to get ice. He told me that himself. He said similar occurrences happened at another time, where General Miles seized the ice for his own use instead of allowing it to go to the hospital for the typhoids.

Q. Do you know where Mr. Elkins is now?

A. He came home when I did, the last of September; I don't know anything about him since then. He was in the sick service, and was going to his home in Philadelphia.

Q. Is there anything else you can think of?

A. There is a story Dr. Lesser told me on my arrival at New York. After recovering from the fever he and his wife and three or four nurses came north.

Q. They were on the *Concho*?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And were they without treatment of the sick and lack of supplies?

A. The story, I remember, was that where the soldiers were ill and the nurses were instructed to bathe them, instead of bathing them properly, as they should have done, they turned the hose on them and they died from the effects of it. All the men who had soiled their clothes during the night had the hose turned on them and they died.

Q. Do you know whether Dr. Lesser is in New York?

A. I think he is.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 8, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF COL. O. M. SMITH.

Col. O. M. SMITH then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name and rank.

A. O. M. Smith, lieutenant-colonel and commissary of subsistence, United States Army.

Q. Where have you been on duty?

A. In charge of the subsistence depot in Chicago.

Q. As purchasing commissary?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Please give us the methods of purchasing that you have employed here and the character of the goods, so far as you know, that have been purchased.

A. I purchased every article that pertains to the subsistence department in the way of pork, bacon, flour, and fish of various kinds, smoked fish, and beans, and corned beef, and everything in the line of the subsistence department.

Q. How have those been purchased, in open market or by bids?

A. Both ways. For about four months I have been opening bids from the 18th or 20th of the month. For instance, on the 18th of October I opened bids for all classes of supplies to be furnished during the month—that is, what you might call a contract. I make the purchases from bids received, but sometimes we get an extension and order the purchase in the open market. There has been a great deal done in that way.

Q. Have you received any complaints as to the character of the supplies that you furnished, and have you had cause to bring to terms any of the contractors or persons you have purchased from?

A. I have never had any complaints, excepting in regard to 8 barrels of pork out of all I have purchased. In one purchase of 35 barrels 8 were reported not to be in good condition. I am satisfied they were all right when they left here. Of course the brine may have gone off.

Q. Was that complaint made to you by one of your own departments?

A. No, sir; it was sent to Dunn-Loring, Va., and they had a board of survey appointed, which condemned it; and the house is willing to make good the amount and the matter is in the hands of the Commissary-General now.

Q. How about canned goods? Give us all the facts you can, especially in regard to the canned beef and canned corn beef.

A. Well, I don't remember the corn beef, but I bought about 2,500,000 pounds of canned roast beef. I have never had any official complaint. Nothing has come to me directly, but I have seen it in the newspapers. In almost every case where I purchased I tried samples of the beef and found it very palatable. I have a memorandum of the amount I purchased at the various times and from the different houses.

Date.	From whom.	Pounds.
May 11, 1898.....	Henry B. Steele	87,265
Do	Armour & Co	180,000
Do	Cudahy Packing Co.....	24,000
May 12, 1898.....	Libby, McNeill & Libby	400,032
Do	Cudahy Packing Co.....	36,172
Do	Henry B. Steele	180,816
Do	Armour & Co.....	475,000
Do	Henry B. Steele	36,024
June 29, 1898	Libby, McNeill & Libby	200,016
July 19, 1898.....	Armour & Co	440,734
Do	Melancthon Smith	278,000
Do	Libby, McNeill & Libby	261,266

Q. Will you please state to us the specific requirements of roast beef? We have never had any complaints of canned corned beef. Is there any such thing as canned boiled beef?

A. No, sir.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. How is corned beef cooked?

A. It takes a long time to prepare it. I think it is boiled something like two hours. We never bought any boiled beef.

Q. Did it come from Libby?

A. Well, I never bought any of it—boiled beef. It was very seldom when I bought canned roast beef that I did not have samples sent to the office, and for three months I don't think I would go out for lunch. I would take that method of trying the beef, cold and hot, and by putting on salt and pepper.

Q. It is said that one of the concerns here had a large quantity of meat in Europe that had been there some time, and that it was returned and shipped to the soldiers?

A. That was shipped to Colonel Woodruff in New York. I don't think that was very old. We found we could get that back quicker from London, Liverpool, and Glasgow than we could get it packed here and sent to New York. That meat is not in my territory. Sometimes the hard bread is put up in 1-pound cartons. I

have some now. Something has been said about that. It is perfectly fresh and in air-tight cartons. Age does not make any difference in that.

Q. What are the requirements of the Government as to what this canned roast beef should be?

A. It is simply that it shall be taken from all parts or quarters of the sphere. I don't think it is boiled to exceed twenty minutes, and then it is roasted. There is no extract taken from that at all.

Q. So you have the whole substance of the meat?

A. Yes; except what goes out by cooking. There is a great deal of gravy in that can.

Q. Isn't that water used for soups?

A. No, sir, I don't think so. I don't think there is any article made from it.

Q. How do you account for these complaints of this roast beef? We have had it from every place.

A. If a person was compelled to live on quail for a month he would get very sick of it if he had no salt or pepper. It is much more palatable warm than cold. They had no salt and pepper on the vessel, so one man told me, and it would be very insipid that way.

Q. It is only issued as a traveling ration, is it?

A. No, sir; it is issued at other times when they get any good fresh beef.

By General DODGE:

Q. Have you received any reports from the commissary of how it has been issued and whether it is acceptable or objected to?

A. I have never received anything except good reports for it. I have received nothing either way, either for or against it. I have never had a word of complaint in regard to it.

Q. You have never received anything from the Commissary-General in regard to it?

A. No, sir; I never have.

Q. It is said that there was no substance to this meat; that there was no juice, it having been extracted from it, and that it was no better than chips?

A. I have opened, I presume, as many as 20 cans of that meat, and I never found anything wrong with it.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Sometimes it burst open, didn't it?

A. I had 20 cases open and I found 26 cans that had swollen.

Q. Colonel Miner's testimony rather gave the impression that these cans were not sound, therefore the meat was in that condition when it was put in.

By General DODGE:

Q. Now, we have had testimony that these cans laid out in the sun; how about that? Were they hermetically sealed cans?

A. Yes; they were hermetically sealed cans.

Q. Is this meat considered to be wholesome?

A. Yes, sir. I had one contract with Armour & Co., and they stated it would take 10,000 pounds a day; and the cattle were bought and they slaughtered them and put up this meat every day at the rate of 10,000 pounds a day, and I shipped that to the various places. There is nothing in the house over sixty days old.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. That shipment from Europe certainly was?

A. I don't believe that was sent from here. It was sent for a foreign market. There were 200,000 pounds of commercial cans, as they called it. They are only a little over 14 ounces each. It came back and was delivered to Colonel Woodruff in New York, and he paid for it.

Q. Have you ever had any trouble in obtaining all the supplies you needed?

A. No, sir; I never have.

Q. Have you ever had any trouble in obtaining all the transportation for them to the depots?

A. I had all the hard bread and bacon to ship. I loaded 30 carloads in two days. We worked from 7 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening loading from the front door and the back door, and then we had a chute to send the bread down into the wagons.

Q. Did you turn this over to the quartermaster's department?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Tell us how.

A. I gave an order to the quartermaster on the storekeeper to furnish him with so many boxes of hard bread and bacon, and the quartermaster went and got them.

Q. You have never had any complaints of the long delays in transit?

A. No, sir; there never has been a single case. For instance, at Newport News or any other place. At this station there has never been a failure to arrive on the time specified by the Commissary-General.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM T. B. WARDROP.

WILLIAM T. B. WARDROP, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. What is your name, residence, and business?

A. William T. B. Wardrop, residence 6113 Madison avenue, manager of the canned meat department of Armour & Co.

Q. Will you please state in your own way the method of preparing canned roast beef, beginning with the ox and on up to the time when it is turned over to the purchaser?

A. We buy the cattle in the open market, then they are inspected by Government inspectors on the hoof, then brought to the slaughterhouse and slaughtered, and then inspected. We have a city or State inspector, where they are inspected in the live state and also in the dead. This fresh beef is boiled and cooked for twenty minutes in our steam vats and cut up so as to be put in a stuffing machine, from which the cans are filled automatically, then it is brought down and soldered, and then it is put in a process until the meat is cooked. Then there is nothing to do, except the can is put into boxes of different sizes. But the roast beef is only cooked for twenty minutes, while the canned beef has to be cooked for one and one-half to two hours. That is owing to the pickling in the meat. We have been selling our roast beef to the French Government for the last few years, 25,000,000 pounds, probably; the same beef we have sent to the United States. We have sold it to the British Government for the army and navy, 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds. I sold 750,000 pounds for the vessels of British Columbia.

Q. That is processed the same as all goods?

A. Yes, sir; we make no distinction whatever. It is a commercial article that has been on the market for fifteen or twenty years. We ship them to Australia, India, Africa, and South America; and when the meat is put into the cans and hermetically sealed it is just as good in ten years—that is, provided you have hermetically sealed the can; where it is not sealed, that is an imperfect can, but that is very rare; it will occur in any kind of canning business, not only with meats, but with vegetables and fruits and fish. That is a thing that no packer can

give a positive guaranty against. It is just an imperfect can. Of course, in that case the meat would go back and the can swell up. But this meat is precisely the same meat that we have been delivering to the French and British Governments.

Q. Are the bones taken out of it?

A. Oh, yes, sir; because it is to be put into a stuffing machine.

Q. Is this for the Government cut up before it is put into the can?

A. Oh, yes, sir; in case of a small can and a large piece of meat it would have to be.

Q. So that it is stringy?

A. Oh, no, sir; in a 2-pound can there might be four pieces.

Q. Then is it not chopped fine?

A. No, sir; not at all.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. How is it roasted?

A. There is just a little difference in the cooking between the roasting and boiling. We cook it a little longer after it is boiled, or rather steamed. It is just a continuance of the old Appier system of 1799.

Q. The raw meat is cooked in these big vats, but when it is put in the big cans it is processed?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What becomes of the gravy?

A. Nothing at all; there is no gravy in it except the amount of juice extracted when boiling, but that goes down into the cellar.

Q. What is done with it afterwards?

A. It simply goes down to the sewers, because the vats are filled up again with fresh water.

Q. Have you no process to save that which comes out of the beef?

A. We do that in the Liebig process.

Q. You take that out of the roast beef?

A. No, sir; not a pound.

Q. Everything that is handled in the beef goes into the can?

A. Except the fluids; that is just the difference. The roast beef there is no difference in at all after we boil it and then process it.

Q. You extract considerable nutriment after twenty minutes' boiling, don't you?

A. There would be very little extracted. Twenty minutes, you see, is practically nothing.

Q. Now, we have had some testimony in relation to this roast beef. For instance, when an officer of the Army examines it carefully and finds the can perfect there is nothing to it, no more than chips, no substance or taste to it—that is, the roast beef.

A. I would explain that in this way. If that can was exposed to a warm temperature, roast beef will not stand up the same as canned beef; the pickling will help the flavor of the beef. If you will chill the roast beef you will find it will open up a great deal better, because one has a pickle in it and the other has not. That is fully understood by everybody in the canning business.

Q. You mean it will hold itself together?

A. Yes, sir; it is not flattened down. The percentage of fat which they all want, the trade as well as the Government, that is merely going to get sloppy in the warm weather, but no canned meat ought to be served except it is chilly. We put it on our label, "This can must be cold before opening," it is not inviting at all otherwise.

Q. The roast canned beef, in your opinion, is not a good ration?

A. I would not consider it as good as the corned beef; there is no difference in the nutrition. We put no salt into it because then you cure it, then the people do

not want it. It is used for slicing or they will use it as roast beef hash or stew, that is how it is used principally; they all want the privilege of using their own condiments. Being pickled, the corned beef is flavored at the start. There is no difference in the quality of that roast beef that we have delivered to the Government in the last six months from what we have been doing in the last fifteen years. We sell it in the Keeley cans, 2½ pounds. That we sold last week for British Columbia was all delivered in 2-pound cans, except some 4 pounds.

Q. You have no complaint from them?

A. No, sir; not at all.

Q. They probably know how to handle it better than we do; on board the ship they can handle it better?

A. It will not show up in warm temperature as nice as corned beef.

Q. Do you know whether the French use it for the army or the navy?

A. The French use it exclusively for the army; it is made to fit in the belts.

Q. Now, in regard to the canned beef in our Army, have you no complaint that it has been approved or disapproved?

A. No, sir; not a pound.

Q. Now, in regard to the corned beef?

A. It is the same about that; there are inspections on both ends, the live and dead. It is put into a vat and left twenty days to cure, then it is taken out and cooked one and a half to two hours and put on a table and picked up so that it can be put into a can. The only difference between the roast beef and the corned beef is the corned beef is put into these vats and left twenty days to be cured or pickled, then it is put into the can and processed.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Is the most of the extract taken out?

A. Not when you pickle it.

Q. Colonel Miner spoke well of the corned beef?

A. Alongside of canned roast beef it stands better, although the meat may be the same.

Q. What would you think of such a statement as this in regard to the corned beef: "In the process of manufacturing not less than 98 per cent of the original materials are removed or destroyed, and the balance, when relied on, is peculiarly dangerous?"

A. A man is simply insane if he says that.

Q. You can not sell your goods under the pure-food law if in such a state as that?

A. I am able to show this by the testimony of every chemist of high repute. I take exceptions to that gentleman's statement in every way. In the first place, it is not reasonable to think that we could have kept these goods on the market if they only had 2 per cent of nutriment in them.

Q. What percentage do you think is lost?

A. I have not gone into that. There is a great shrinkage; there is a shrinkage of probably 50 per cent.

Q. How do you manufacture your soups?

A. We do not do any soup business.

Q. He says, "Many thousand pounds of this worthless stuff are purchased by the Government and issued out as emergency or traveling rations." What have you to say to that?

A. I would deny it in toto; he is very unlearned on that subject. You take the canning business, and a person will condemn the business if you run across a "sweller."

Q. That is fit only to be thrown out, is it?

A. Yes, sir; it ought to be thrown away; in fact, you can not eat it; there is no

man unless he is lost to the sense of smell that could eat it. It is the decomposition that causes the swelling.

Q. If the swelling occurs, it simply means that the can was not properly closed?
A. It would be the tin shops' fault.

Q. Then the cause of the swelling might be other than from a hole at the top?

A. Oh, yes, sir; it might be around the edge, if the machine did not work right. Nowadays we very rarely hear of a "sweller," because all the cans go through a test. We think we have about the most improved method. The slightest leak can be discerned. The can is soldered and then it is tested for a leak. Then she is turned over to the canning department and filled, and then taken out and capped and closed up. Then she goes into process. Then we vent her, and she will blow if there is a certain amount of fat. Then they seal the can instantly, for if the cold air is allowed to get in it spoils the can.

Q. The air that is blown off escapes almost immediately?

A. Yes, sir; it is a question of a second; it is done instantly. If it won't blow we throw this can aside.

By General DODGE:

Q. Is there an inspection stamped on every can?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. On the tin?

A. No, sir; on the label.

Q. Do you know of any concern here that does stamp it on the tin?

A. No, sir; I do not. This roast beef which we delivered to the Government was all fresh goods, because our trade was in such a state at that time that we were unable to get any ahead, and all of this was fresh goods made on the spot.

Q. Did you not get some abroad?

A. Yes, sir; and that probably was a year old. I can show you the goods in the packing house that have been there for ten or twelve years and are all right.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you state if they are subject to change in transit?

A. No, sir; only in a case of wetting, and that would only affect the label.

Q. A proper hermetically sealed can will last how long?

A. Indefinitely. We stand behind our goods. We simply stand by them until they are used, if a man wants a guarantee.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 8, 1898.*

TESTIMONY OF W. S. DEVOE.

W. S. DEVOE, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Will you please give us your full name and residence and business?

A. W. S. Devoe, 4014 Michigan avenue, Chicago; inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

Q. Will you please state to the commission the inspection you make of the cattle that are used first in the canned roast beef that is supplied to the Army?

A. Well, we have what we call ante-mortem examination—that is, on the hoof as they come into the yards.

Q. Go on and tell us all about it.

A. They are examined at the scales, and they are weighed, and if they show any

kind of disease those do not reach the slaughterhouse at all. They simply go out into the city and are inspected by the city inspectors. After reaching the house there is a post-mortem examination of the quarters. Our inspectors are on the floor and see every animal, and any that are found diseased are condemned and taken immediately to what are called fertilizing tanks and destroyed in that manner.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Will you briefly tell us what the process of inspection is on the hoof and of the dead animal?

A. On the hoof, if the animal shows symptoms of disease, he is thrown out. Of course some conditions show plainly on the hoof.

Q. For instance, what?

A. Texas fever and sometimes tuberculosis. Then at the slaughterhouse we examine the interior organs and lungs for tuberculosis and also the liver and all parts. If it is simply a local trouble, we simply condemn that part and not the animal. If it is simply a bruise, we simply condemn the bruise. If there is a dispute or difference of opinion, we take samples and specimens and have a microscopical examination to prove that we are right. We have a microscopical examination for hogs, but we do not inspect microscopically for our own country.

By General DODGE:

Q. Is the same class of animals put into canned meat as for fresh beef?

A. A "canner" is a class of animal by itself. It is not fat, no more is it thin. They claim they can not make good canned meat of fat cattle. They are easier discernible.

Q. Both actually for family use and the canners for canning are different?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have any limit for weight?

A. If they weigh about 300 pounds they condemn them. We have to use our judgment.

Q. Is canned meat usually made out of cow beef?

A. Yes, if the cow is unfit for dairy; but with these houses there is not much business of that kind now, because they can not get those cattle from the dairy. These cattle come from Texas.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If you find tuberculosis, do you throw out the animal?

A. Yes, sir, we do; that is a thing we don't allow to pass.

Q. Well, if there is only a spot here and there in the lung?

A. Sometimes we don't throw that out. We only throw out the local part. Still, if we should begin to condemn and get as many as 80 steers, it might lead to opposition. Our largest number are tuberculosis.

Q. How do they run here—out of 10,000 cattle how many cases of tuberculosis are you likely to find?

A. Say 60 a week.

Q. How many do you examine in a week?

A. About 120,000. I will tell you the reason we do not find them now; these shippers don't let them come in. They kill them at home and sell them there.

Q. Do you have much of the tuberculosis from the Texans?

A. No, sir; not in range cattle.

Q. They are mostly from what?

A. Mostly dairy cows and native cattle.

CHICAGO, ILL., *November 8, 1898.***TESTIMONY OF GEORGE H. HOOVER.**

GEORGE H. HOOVER, having no objection to being sworn, was thereupon duly sworn, and testified as follows:

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your name and residence?

A. George K. Hoover, 534 Forest avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Q. Were you in the service?

A. Not in this war; I was in the civil war.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am general superintendent of the General Home Finding Association.

Q. Are you a citizen of Iowa?

A. No, sir; I resided in Iowa five years, and while I was there my two boys joined Company B, and when a regiment was raised for this war it had only 50 men to accompany it, and though they had been here, they went back on account of their relationships there.

Q. Have you any statement to make in addition to this statement that you have sent in? If so, just give this statement in your own way.

A. The facts are, that I was called by telegram to the bedside of my son, George O. Hoover, and arrived there on the morning of the 9th of September. I found my boy already delirious and with a very high fever, and knowing a little about nursing myself—for I had been ward master in the civil war at Fort Monroe—I was a little surprised to find no ice bag. I could not find one in the adjoining wards. We personally needed a catheter and did not find one, and also a hot-water bag and did not find one, and a syringe and did not find one.

When I went there, there were very few of these patients who had fly screens or mosquito bars, except those supplied by outside agencies. I think two-thirds of the patients I saw there were without them. There was not even a spittoon or paper. The hospital, I understand, was inaugurated on the 9th of June, and this was on the 9th day of September. It so happened that I got on the same train with Dr. Kean, and he got these things for my boy at once. I said to him, "My boys have come here to die, if necessary, for their country, but not to die for want of care, nor these other boys, either." I asked Dr. Kean about these things. He says, "Mr. Hoover, when Congress made the appropriation for this war they overlooked the medical supplies." I said, "That may be true, but there is a way of getting around this." I confess that if that had been true I did not have much patience. There seemed also to be a lack of medicines—some of the simpler medicines. The physician said to me—I would prefer not to give his name, for he had learned to confide in me—he says, "I want to give you a prescription, but do not give my name. If it was discovered I was sending out for medicine it would militate against me." In talking with the ward master and others I found what I thought unnecessary fear of stating a fact; for instance, no one talked to me but they would say, "Now, you must not give my name, or I will be undone." I don't feel in this country it is necessary for a man to keep his mouth closed when his conscience is goading him. Then it don't seem to me that there was enough nurses—one lady nurse and one soldier nurse for ten patients.

There were in all of these wards delirious persons, and frequently those who were violently insane. I saw one get up and run quite a distance from his cot. There was one lady nurse and one orderly, who was not only untrained, but ignorant of anything of this kind; he would not know what a bedpan meant. They went on at 1 o'clock and served until 1 o'clock in the morning—twelve hours. That might not have been too much, but they became weary, and therefore less

efficient. It was exceedingly hard work, and there was no relief. Sometimes at 1 o'clock in the morning they would say, "You have to serve for six hours longer." One time I said to them, "You get something to eat." I said, "Go up two at a time and get something to eat, and I will take care of your ward." They came back and said they could not get anything. They said the persons in charge did not dare give them anything. I went up, and they to'd me the same thing. They would not even pass a cup of coffee. They said they were liable to arrest. I said, I think, "By the Eternal! I will see," and I went down and saw the officer of the day and told him about it. Well, he said nothing could be done. I said, "Well, must these worn-out nurses take care of these patients for six hours more without anything to eat?" I says, "Go and get Major Kean; wake him up." He said that would not do. I says, "I will do it for you, or else you will have to use military effort to prevent me;" but after talking to him a while, we went up and got them to give the worn-out nurses a little something by my standing between them. It was too much red tape. Having had experience along this line in the civil war, I was satisfied there was somebody along that line that was either incompetent or negligent—cruelly negligent.

(General Dodge reads surgeon's reply.)

A. He told me what I have told you. The next day when I told him about this, he treated me very courteously. He came to me and said there were ice bags there and he had telegraphed also for some.

Q. He had full authority from the Surgeon-General to purchase anything he needed?

A. I have no doubt of it. I can not but help feeling that there was every inefficiency. After my son died I wanted transportation, and I was given an order to the quartermaster-general down at General Lee's headquarters and wasted nearly two hours in going down there. When I got there and got my transportation all right, they said, "Why did you waste this time? You could have gone to your own division headquarters and had it all attended to in your own camp."

Q. But you didn't know? The person who directed you should have known.

A. That was Major Kean himself. When I spoke to the ward master about the lack of these supplies and asked about it, they said they had made out requisitions but could not get them; and if too persistent, they said it would militate against them and they would be dismissed. The ward master told me this, also the ward director.

Q. What was his name?

A. Kleeber, I think. He was very much of a gentleman and did all he could. I think he was simply a contract surgeon and never in the Army before. I had no fault to find with him at all. I think the only fault that could be found with him was that he was ignorant of the methods of military practice.

(General Dodge reads the first part of Dr. Kean's answer.)

The WITNESS. My only reply to that would be that I have no denial, but the facts are they could not be found.

Q. What was that date?

A. I was there ten days, from the morning of the 9th until my boy died, on the 19th of September.

Q. Then they should have been there?

A. There was not a broom there until the third day before I left, nor could the nurse find one.

Q. Now, about the mosquito bars?

A. I incidentally spoke to several patients and several spoke to me. I did not go around to talk with them much. I knew of no patients that didn't wish one. There is no mistake about that. That is the strange part of his reply. He put

up wire screens around the ward; but after these screens were put up, he got bars and put around every patient.

Q. "As regards attendance, I never have had enough. I was constant and clamorous in my demands for more."

A. He treated me with great kindness, both before and after my son died, but somebody, either he or somebody else, had certainly neglected something very seriously. His statement is true except this: I says, "Why can't there be more nurses?" I says, "When I was ward master, we could get more nurses and, if necessary, by detail," but he said he could not get them, but afterwards, in talking with soldiers and officers, they said there was no difficulty in getting men.

Q. Were there quite a number who were sick whose comrades came to see them during the night and who were admitted freely?

A. No, sir; I don't know of any persons or lady who was not admitted, but I do not think comrades came to nurse their friends. I didn't mean to testify that any man had died from neglect or incompetency, but left them to judge of the facts.

Q. You said that in your service in the civil war in the hospital you had no trouble in obtaining details. What kind of nurses did you have?

A. We had, somehow or other, a pretty good chance to sift them.

Q. Details were the only kind you had?

A. We had almost no ladies, I think. I think perhaps a lady for each hospital.

Colonel SEXTON. A man would go to the hospital sick, and when he recovered I would get a detail for him.

Q. One great complaint here from doctors is the poor quality of the men sent to them. When you got details the captains sent the very worst men there were. The volunteers were all right, but the men detailed were very poor.

A. In some cases that might have been true, but in others I found them very good nurses.

Q. There were some excellent nurses, but a good many did not send their best men?

A. There is no doubt of it. There was one thing I saw there. I saw nurses in the habit of drinking the brandy left for patients.

Q. Men or women?

A. Men; there were no women.

Q. Do you know of any case of that kind which was followed up and the man punished?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was any report made to anybody?

A. I made a report to Dr. Kleeber on one occasion.

Q. What did he do about it?

A. I don't know, as I said before. There seemed to be an unjustifiable dread of any man saying anything.

Q. Particularly of men in the service?

A. Yes, sir; particularly of men in the service.

Q. Doctors as well as others?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Dr. Kean so military a man that he did not properly report and see that things were properly done?

A. The ward master and certain of the ward directors, so far as I know, were afraid to report any criticisms.

Q. Did anybody get in trouble on account of complaints?

A. One nurse had been in the habit of drinking a great deal.

Q. Oh, yes, sir; but I mean any man that reported any negligence?

A. A couple of persons said to me that they reported some things and discovered it was not a pleasant thing to do. It was made unpleasant for them.

Q. Did you yourself see evidence of neglect on the part of attendants of the sick?

A. I did on the part of the orderlies. I have seen them go to sleep. The entire force in my ward would go to sleep, and I would have to wake them.

Q. Was that reported?

A. I am afraid not. I did not report it, because I thought I might be considered a fault-finder.

Q. Was anybody there?

A. A lady nurse and a doctor.

Q. Would you infer that they had or had not reported it?

A. They were afraid to report anything.

Q. Was there a chief female nurse?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did the ward nurses report to her?

A. I believe they did, but I know some of them hesitated as much to report to her as they did to Major Kean. There is one thing. Mr. Crapo, who came home on the same train with me, spoke of an article in the paper where they reported a fine condition of the hospital at Jacksonville, and the number on the sick report was a great deal less than what I found there. Mr. Crapo says: "I can not understand that," and I counted more than 700 patients. He seemed to be a very competent man.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. If there is anything that is kept straight in a hospital, it is the morning report of the sick?

A. It ought to be. It surprised me, and I thought perhaps the papers didn't get it right.

Q. Do you know anything beyond the report of this man that you have not given us?

A. The facts I have reported, and some others that I have not, lead me to feel very strongly that while the soldiers were cared for and in one way in another they were not cared for.

Q. Now, what were the evidences that you had of the desire on the part of the Government to take care of its soldiers?

A. Well, my reason was this: That Congress had not been asked for any reasonable appropriation that they had not granted.

Q. Before this thing commenced, the Medical Department asked for an ambulance corps, and the whole thing was thrown overboard. Would you think from that that Congress was anxious to do it? That is an absolute fact, and a large part of these difficulties arose from the fact that the bill which was framed by the Medical Department and the Army, the passage of which was needed to perfect the organization, was turned down and not a single dollar was voted. It was simply turned right down.

General DODGE. Congress didn't evidently apprehend the magnitude of the job.

A. Well, there was so much carelessness. One thing occurred that I think was a little off. I went down to get some nightshirts; I found one man in control of things, and he was taking letters out of the pockets as he took down the shirts. I says: "Don't those parties want the patient that wears that shirt to get that letter?" He said he didn't know. I said: "If you don't quit that, I will report you."

Q. Did you report it?

A. No, sir; he quit it.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 8, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF LIEUT. CHARLES McQUISTON.

Lieut. CHARLES McQUISTON then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By General DODGE:

Q. Please give us your full name and rank.

A. Charles McQuiston, first lieutenant, Fourth Infantry. I was on duty with the Fourth Infantry as quartermaster and regimental commissary during the Cuban campaign until the 1st of July, when I was relieved as quartermaster and commissary. I was with the Fourth Regiment in this campaign during the remainder of the time and until it returned to Fort Sheridan.

Q. Where did your regiment first camp?

A. At Tampa, Fla.

Q. Was your regiment thoroughly equipped when it started?

A. Yes, sir; excepting the transportation.

Q. How long were you at Tampa?

A. From the 21st of April until the 6th of June.

Q. Were you commissary of the regiment during that time?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How was your regiment supplied?

A. We had the full supply allowed by the Army Regulations.

Q. And you were satisfied?

A. No complaints came to me.

Q. What was the strength of your regiment?

A. Four hundred and ninety-five enlisted men and 30 or 33 officers.

Q. Where did you obtain your transportation from?

A. I had an outfit of transportation almost complete, but when we left Tampa this was left behind; nothing was taken except the transportation for officers.

Q. Did you leave it there in camp?

A. Yes, sir; we left it in camp.

Q. What transport did you go on?

A. The *Concho*.

Q. Was your whole regiment upon that boat?

A. Yes, sir; also the Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Q. What was the accommodation for your men on the trip from Tampa to Cuba?

A. This boat was, I think, the second largest boat in tonnage in this fleet, and we had on board almost a thousand enlisted men. They had the entire ship except the cabin, a portion of which was reserved for the officers.

Q. Were your men fairly comfortable on the trip, or did they suffer?

A. The last two or three days of our being on board, having been aboard so long, it was difficult to keep it clean and from ill smelling, specially on the lower decks; otherwise I think it was as well as could be, being prepared on so short a notice. It was not a troop ship.

Q. Where did you land?

A. At Daiquiri.

Q. Did you have much trouble in landing?

A. I was not on shore when they disembarked; they brought the troops to shore in small boats. We were inexperienced, and the boats were handled entirely by our own men, but the boats were handled without any accident.

Q. Did you have supplies for your regiment?

A. Yes, sir; but they were not landed. The regiment left the ship with three days' rations, which they carried on their persons.

Q. Did you accompany the regiment?

A. No, sir; I landed two days later. I was left on board with a guard in charge of the stores. I was relieved at my own request by General Shafter.

Q. You had charge of the camp and garrison equipage?

A. Yes, sir; everything complete

Q. Who was left in charge then?

A. A surgeon and three or four enlisted men.

Q. Then you went to the front?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What brigade and division were you in?

A. The Second Brigade of Lawton's division.

Q. Up to the time of the surrender of Santiago how was your regiment supplied with commissary stores?

A. They had the full allowance of the ration—bread and meat—except from July 14 to the 21st; the rest of the time we had about one-half. Some days they would bring in a little over two days' rations and the next perhaps a little less. It was impossible to get the rations up that week. The night of the 12th or 13th it rained very hard, and it was all a powerful horse could do to get over the road. It was very difficult traveling.

Q. Well, you had about half rations at that time?

A. Yes, sir: about. We did not have any vegetables; we had meat principally.

Q. How about the field rations?

A. It was about as large as the ordinary emergency ration.

Q. How was the health of your troops up to that time?

A. Very good up to the surrender.

Q. Taking it from the time of the surrender until you left there, how were you supplied?

A. We had the full supply as allowed by the regulations, potatoes and onions, as soon as the boats got into the harbor, and the full supply of fresh beef.

Q. Can you give the date you got the potatoes and onions?

A. July 12 we began to receive 175 pounds a day.

Q. What was their condition?

A. They were fair, but edible.

Q. That was before the surrender?

A. Yes, sir: small quantities. You see 175 pounds for 500 men is not much.

Q. Were you encamped anywhere near the First Illinois?

A. About 2 miles to the right: they had one of our old camps.

Q. When they first arrived there?

A. They were camped on the trenches.

Q. The First Illinois claim that they were three days on the spot that you speak of; that they had no rations and could get none, and that General Lawton could get them none.

A. Some days we had no rations issued. On a particular day, for instance, on the 19th and 20th of July, there was no bacon issued, and probably the quantity issued just before or just after must have been a little larger. That is, they may have issued two and one-half days' rations at a time, and that was not taken into account by them.

Q. Did the supply train come up every day?

A. Not every day; I think possibly on the 19th or 22d; I think on the 22d they commenced issuing from the boats.

Q. Up to the time of the surrender, you got along fairly well?

A. We probably did receive something every day. One day it might be potatoes and onions, and the next day bacon.

Q. When did your regiment commence getting sick?

A. About the time of the formal surrender of Santiago; about the 17th of July. Up to that time possibly we did not notice it so much.

Q. Did you know how many men you had over there who were not sick?

A. No, sir.

Q. Were all of your men sick, virtually all?

A. I can not say exactly, but I should say 20 per cent; it may be larger.

Q. Your regiment returned very dilapidated?

A. We brought back 240 out of 500, but the sickness practically developed at Montauk.

Q. What transport did you return upon?

A. On the *Seneca*.

Q. From Santiago?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was your whole regiment upon that?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were your accommodations on that boat?

A. I can not consider them very good. The boat had been overhauled and cleaned before it came down. The men had hammocks, but the men preferred to go on the decks, but the hammocks looked to me to be very comfortable.

Q. What were the arrangements for taking care of you there?

A. We had to remain on the *Seneca* three days on account of the *Mobile* taking our places when we were disembarking; we marched to the detention camp.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. We were in the detention camp four or five days.

Q. Did you have any difficulty in obtaining rations for future supplies for your regiment?

A. I was not commissary, but I think they were ordered there for a few days. A great deal of the supplies was sent in, I think, by the various societies.

Q. Did they send out rations to you while you were lying out in the boat?

A. No, sir; we had plenty on board.

Q. Were the rations that you had such as the men in their condition could eat?

A. I had command of a company on the way up. Of course the men who were sick would not relish them and would have to be pretty hungry to eat the ordinary ration, but each company brought along supplies of such things.

Q. When did you move from the detention camp, and where did you go?

A. Into the regular camp.

Q. Did you find the tents up for you there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And from that time on you received all the rations you needed?

A. Yes, sir; full rations.

Q. What time did you leave there?

A. On the 16th of September.

Q. In what condition were your men then?

A. They had recuperated very much; many of the men went over to the hospitals while at Montauk, in fact the largest number to go went to the hospital at that time. The men we brought away were in much better condition than when we went there. There was not a man who came here but who wanted to march across the city. The city had provided a breakfast at Kingsley's restaurant, and one or two had to fall out, they were in such a weak condition; but they would not confess to this when they left the depot.

Q. What is the strength of your regiment now most of the men have returned?

A. I can not say; I think the greater part have returned; I think the strength is about 750 men present for duty; we have received, of course, new recruits.

Q. What kind of attention did the men sent to the detention and general hospital at Montauk receive; did you hear of any complaint?

A. No, sir; I was not in the general hospital except to visit officers. The men did not complain; I was company commander and I know of no complaint of men in my regiment.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Did you hear of any serious complaints from want of care or attention of medical officers there at the general or the detention hospital?

A. Yes, sir; I was appointed on a court of inquiry, regarding the officers who had been accused of neglect. The men died under ordinary circumstances, and a court of inquiry is appointed when some one has been accused of something and the accuser appears before them; but in this instance there was nothing but the telegram from Washington. I can not find anybody who had been in the tent with this man who died, but I found four or five who had been in the adjacent tent. The noncommissioned officers and the men in the adjacent tents had received all the treatment possible, and the doctor (Tabor) testified that he endeavored to get these men into the general hospital. It was very crowded, and they did not want to put any more men in unless it was absolutely necessary. The court, of course, was not permitted to make any recommendations, but to take testimony and report the facts. That was about all we could do. I could not find anyone but what the doctor had apparently given him all the attention in his power. He testified that he attended this man; that the man was quite sick in the last day or so, as I recollect it now, and he was probably like a hundred other cases. He had 100 to 150 on his sick report, handled so that he could not give any great attention to anyone. He endeavored to get him, with five or six other men, sent to the general hospital, but on account of the crowded condition of the hospital, before it was enlarged to what it finally was, he found it impossible to get him in. There was some question about taking a surf bath. The doctor found this man very filthy and dirty, and the company commander had directed the company to take surf baths—as many as they could. The surgeon directed him to get salt water and take a bath in a tub with a sponge. We could get no evidence. The surgeon was of the opinion he did.

Q. When the doctor found he was so seriously ill, what did he do for that?

A. It was only the day he was so sick. Before that he had reported to sick call, as hundreds of others did; the morning before he died he was able to go to sick call. The doctor made the rounds of the camp, and he found this man sitting outside the tent. He treated this man as the case required, visited him several times, and he died some time during the night.

Q. Was the evidence of the doctor substantiated by other testimony?

A. That testimony, regarding getting the man into the hospital, was substantiated and proof offered that the hospital was overcrowded.

Q. What recommendations, if any, were made by your court?

A. None; such a court does not make recommendations unless requested.

Q. Who was that report turned in to?

A. The adjutant-general of the Fifth Army Corps.

Q. Who was that?

A. Lieutenant-Colonel McClernand.

Q. You do not know what was done with it?

A. No, sir; not after we turned it in.

Q. I am going to ask you what was the opinion of the members of the court?

A. What the opinions of the members were I do not know. When I informed the court that I had been able to find no more witnesses, they seemed satisfied with

the methods I had taken. The president of the court was inclined to think that it originated by some hysterical reports. I think he was of the opinion that the court had gotten at the facts and that the doctor was not to blame.

Q. It would hardly be considered a hysterical thing to die from want of care when there was a hospital there with 200 beds in it?

A. This doctor had no reason to think that he was very much sicker or much worse than many other men he had.

Q. But he had, notwithstanding, made the effort to get him, with several others, into the general hospital?

A. He must have. That man then was a pretty sick man. That is what it would seem to me, and if he wanted to be on the safe side, a physician, in a campaign like that, would have done it. That was his testimony.

Q. Would it not have been advisable to put out of that hospital some men fairly well and take in some men who were very ill—but you did not know anything about that?

A. No, sir.

Q. On the strength of that story of your report, I find a big noise made in the papers, and Dr. Taber's contract was canceled and he was practically dismissed from the service.

A. I did not know that.

Q. Well, that is the case. That is your opinion, that he was not to blame?

A. I have stated that we looked through the regiment.

Q. That the doctor recognized that the man was seriously ill, in fact ill enough to go to the general hospital, and had applied to the general hospital, and they had refused to receive him on the ground of overcrowding. Nothing remained, then, but to keep him in quarters. He had visited him several times, in the meantime showing that he recognized him to be very sick. These are the facts?

A. Yes, sir; I think so.

Q. Then the dismissal of that man was an outrage. It would seem that that man had discharged his duty to the best of his ability, and the canceling of his contract is simply an outrage.

By General DODGE:

Q. The doctor had a testimonial from the man?

A. The doctor had a testimonial submitted to us by each man who had served with him in Cuba.

Q. You consider that your regiment, under the circumstances, received proper care and were properly supplied, do you?

A. I think that under the circumstances all the commissary supplies were furnished.

Q. What time did you get your tents there?

A. I think on the 20th or 25th of July.

Q. Do you consider that you got your tents as soon as practicable?

A. Yes, sir; we got them a few days after the boat was landed at Santiago.

Q. Did you get the necessary quartermaster supplies while you were there?

A. There were no quartermaster supplies except the transportation.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 8, 1898.

TESTIMONY OF COL. E. C. YOUNG.

Col. E. C. YOUNG then appeared before the commission, and the president thereof read to him the instructions received by the commission from the President of the United States, indicating the scope of the investigation. He was then asked if he had any objections to being sworn, and replied that he had not. He was thereupon duly sworn.

By Colonel SEXTON:

Q. Give your name, rank, and command.

A. Edward C. Young, colonel of First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry.

Q. Give us the history of your movements from the day you went into service.

A. We were called into service on the 26th day of April and reported at Springfield on the 27th. We were mustered into the service on the 21st of May and left Springfield, Ill., on the 30th of May, arriving at Chickamauga on the 1st of June and remaining there until the 25th of August. We left Camp Thomas, however, the night before for Ringgold, about 10 miles from the camp, to be ready to embark the next day, which was the 25th.

Q. When you arrived at Camp Thomas, how was your regiment supplied with quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance supplies?

A. We arrived at Chattanooga at 3 o'clock in the morning. We were switched out about 6 o'clock, the first section, and the last arriving at the park about 11 o'clock. We were all disembarked by 12 o'clock. I immediately reported to General Brooke, commander, and from there I went to the chief quartermaster. We were that afternoon supplied with tentage which was fairly ample for our needs, also with some wagons and cooking utensils, and in fact we were very comfortable by 7 o'clock that night. The quartermaster supplies thereafter, in the main, were fairly adequate in every respect and fairly prompt. There might be a few details not quite prompt, but as a whole it was. There was hardly enough lumber at first to build the sinks. We got enough to complete the men's sinks and completed one 36 feet long, which was hardly sufficient for 1,000 men. Afterwards we built an officers' sink, but had trouble getting the lumber; we assisted ourselves and got the lumber. We had a little trouble in getting tools, picks, etc.

Q. How was your supply of arms?

A. There was considerable delay in that. We got our first shipment of saddles and horse outfits about the last of June or 1st of July, but not the complete equipment—in fact, our regiment never did get fully equipped. We were short of revolvers. We only had about 600, and we never received the revolver holsters. The longest delay occurred in equipping the recruits that arrived about the last of June. We didn't get them equipped until the last of July. There was the greatest delay in this of any particular that came under my observation. We had some delay at first in regard to a sufficient supply of water for the horses. The pipe line was not connected with our camp until about two weeks after we arrived, and then the pressure was not sufficient, except occasionally, and we naturally were put to considerable trouble to go $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles; but these difficulties we managed to get through with.

Q. Did the men get sufficient water for cooking purposes?

A. Up until the time the pipe line came into our camp we got our water from wells and springs. There is a well 150 yards and a spring a quarter of a mile from our camp.

Q. What spring was that?

A. I don't know as I can tell you. It was south of our camp, and we were half a mile east of General Brooke's headquarters; but the troops were permitted to get water there. I began very quickly hauling water from Crawfish Springs. Our horses were taken to Chickamauga Creek, from that point about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 miles, and the horses suffered considerably from the fact that they were about as thirsty when they got back as when they started.

Q. How long after you got there was the pipe line established?

A. About two weeks; but, as I say, the pressure was not sufficient, except when water was not being drawn above us.

Q. Was it ever sufficient?

A. No, sir; not while I was there. They had a 2-inch pipe from the main, which ran from Colonel Grigsby's camp, and then an inch and a half pipe. There

was probably a dozen inch openings, so it was impossible for that pipe to supply these openings, and when Colonel Grigsby was drawing on it for watering their horses we could not get any pressure. There was a little stretch of woods just east of General Brooke's headquarters, and we afterwards got four more troughs and took some from the well; and then when the Ohio cavalry moved out, we got their troughs, but until the last of July we had considerable trouble in watering our horses.

Q. How about commissary supplies?

A. We were very well supplied. I only had two complaints on account of bacon. There were skippers in it. That I didn't regard as unusual, because we returned it and got other things for it. I had two cases of fresh beef that my regimental commissary turned back. I investigated and found the complaint was not well made. I have only one suggestion in that line. It was entirely too fat and heavy, and by the time it was reduced down in cooking, there was not much left. I understand the Government does not intend to buy over 50-pound sides. They came in 200-pound cases, and when they put in these large sides they also put in a very small one to balance up.

Q. Did you get this same bacon all the time?

A. Up until the 1st of August. Then there was an improvement. Some sides were very heavy.

Q. On the whole, you think the commissary supplies were very good?

A. Yes, sir; as a whole.

Q. Did you have any sickness in your regiment?

A. Up to the last of July I had very little sickness. In fact, on the 10th of July I had but 16 men in the whole regiment excused from duty, exclusive from the men who were hurt handling horses. I think only about eight or nine were confined to the hospital.

Q. When did you move your camp?

A. I moved from the woods out into the open about the 29th of July. It was moved from the woodland into the bottomland. A part came into absolutely open country and the remainder into a little thin undergrowth. The sickness began to increase about the 15th of July. On the 20th I had 39 men excused from duty. On the 1st of August I had 51 excused from duty, and then it simply went like wildfire. By the 5th of August I had 150.

Q. What was the most of the trouble?

A. A great number were typhoid fever, and a number malaria and malarial effects. On the 1st that had sufficiently developed to show typhoid. A few more were sick but had not developed sufficiently.

Q. I presume that was about the time you began to improve the sanitary conditions of your camp?

A. Well, I did some things before that. The sanitary conditions were always what we thought were very good.

Q. How soon did you get lime?

A. We were advised that the Government did not furnish it, and I bought lime with company funds. I used it up to about the 1st of August, when I was able to draw lime through the Medical Department. I think the first drawing was about the 3d or the 5th of August. I had used it in the meantime but purchased it from the general fund.

Q. What was the sanitary condition of the camps around you, as well as your own?

A. I was pretty busy and could not see much outside.

Q. Did you enforce the orders compelling the men to use their sinks?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Instead of defecating all over the country?

A. Yes, sir; but still there were defecations through the woods. There was

some difficulty in compelling the men to use the sinks. That was due in some cases because there was not sufficient covering of brush to make the sinks large enough. I managed to keep it down. There was some trouble during the first day and a half and the nights, because it took until then to dig the sinks. I never saw clay so hard in my life. It took a whole day. We got one-half done and had to leave it because we struck rock.

Q. Did you only have one sink for the regiment at that time?

A. Yes, sir; at that time. I afterwards collected lumber from the other regiments that moved out.

Q. Did you cover up the fecal matter every day, or how often?

A. Yes, sir; every day, and sometimes two or three times a day. We kept increasing it, and in covering put a thin layer of lime in and the dirt afterwards.

Q. Did you have kitchen sinks?

A. No, sir; I tried a kitchen sink, but found it didn't absorb, and made a lolly; so I bought enough barrels, using the company fund, and required them to burn everything that could be burned, and as often as the barrels filled up I assigned one 4-mule wagon to each troop and required them to keep them clean, and the general policing was done very well.

Q. Were you in camp there until ordered to return to Chicago?

A. Yes, sir; with the exception of three or four days, which we spent on Look out Mountain, going there, I believe, the 16th, Thursday, and coming back on Monday, in the meantime having received orders to go back to Chicago.

Q. What is the highest number of sick you had in your regiment in one day?

A. One hundred and sixty, I think; in the hospital, 60 or 70.

Q. Out of how many?

A. One thousand two hundred and seven men and 50 officers.

Q. Sixty was the greatest number in the hospital at one time?

A. Yes, sir. My men were kept in regimental hospitals, with the exception of four or five cases that could get better treatment in the general hospital.

By Dr. CONNER:

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge that the men were not being properly cared for in the hospital?

A. No, sir; I inspected my hospital almost every day.

Q. Are you speaking of the regimental or division hospital?

A. The regimental, because I never sent them to the division hospital. They were all treated in our camp, with the exception of a few cases in Leiter.

Q. You heard no complaints or observed nothing out of the way?

A. No, sir.

Q. How many surgeons—did you have all three in your camp?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You cavalry men were fortunate enough to keep all of your men?

A. Yes, sir; I don't know personally the character of the division hospital, but the reputation was such that no man wanted to go there.

Q. You have no complaints to make of the medical officers?

A. No, sir. When we arrived there, there was this question of the regimental or division hospital. We had orders to send all sick to the division hospital. There was very little disposition to comply with the order on the part of those having charge of the hospital corps. I had plenty of hospital-corps men and nurses and attendants, and we were never disturbed in the matter of our hospital, but we could not draw supplies. We were not recognized, and we could not draw ambulances until the 25th of July. We drew three ambulances then.

Q. If you had a regimental hospital what use did you have for ambulances?

A. We had to go to this ford 3 miles away to water our horses, and in case of accident we had to send an ambulance.

Q. Did accidents occur?

A. Yes, sir; I had one near Cave Spring, and the men had to be carried to the hospital on a litter. Another was hurt at Leiter, and had to be carried back. The ambulance was hitched up every time and went with us. There was no arrangement for supplying typhoid cases with special rations. We spent nearly \$800 from private funds for that purpose, and did not receive any orders until we reached Fort Sheridan, when we learned that they were entitled to 60 cents per day per man for that purpose, and during all this time we were buying milk, ice, crackers, and cornstarch. We also bought fly netting, and our friends had furnished us sheets and pillowcases, and from outside sources we were enabled to furnish what was needed.

Q. Dr. Cuthbertson was your surgeon?

A. Yes, sir; up until the last of June, when he resigned.

Q. What were the grounds assigned in his resignation for its acceptance?

A. I can not say that I remember precisely, but as I remember it now, it was that he had important matters here which would need attention. He first requested thirty days' leave, and that being denied, he then resigned.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him before he sent in his resignation?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you had any with him since he returned home?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Is it not a fact that he stated that he could not get what he needed in the way of supplies?

A. I don't know that he mentioned that specifically at the time he put in his resignation, but I know that he said he had plenty of supplies before that in our conversation, in which I tried to induce him to remain in the service. I was in consultation with him every day; in fact, we inspected the camp and hospital every day together.

Q. He resigned because he could not get what he wanted and didn't want to be blamed for things he was not responsible for?

A. I know he was considerably irritated at not getting what he wanted.

Q. Make any statements you would like.

A. I desire to make some specific statements in regard to the water supply down there, which has been before the commission. It was a matter of considerable interest to us. The pipe supply was taken from Chickamauga Creek, and the intake was just above a very large camp drainage.

Q. Did you visit that?

A. Yes, sir; and I have a map. This little stream ran into Chickamauga Creek, then the pipes extended from the pumping station right across this creek, and then the pipe extended about 10 feet from the point where this stream ran in.

Q. About 10 feet from the point where this stream ran in?

A. The water was not fit to drink half the time. I never attempted to drink it. I made arrangements to get the water from Rossville, which we hauled all the time.

Q. You don't know anything about that water except its muddiness?

A. No, sir; I know the conditions that surrounded it above the intake. I was there after the pipes were placed. A little levee was built across Chickamauga Creek at the time.

Q. Do you know anything about hydraulic water? The great amount of water that would come down there would make it impossible for that water to impregnate the creek?

A. But we got very frequent freshets.

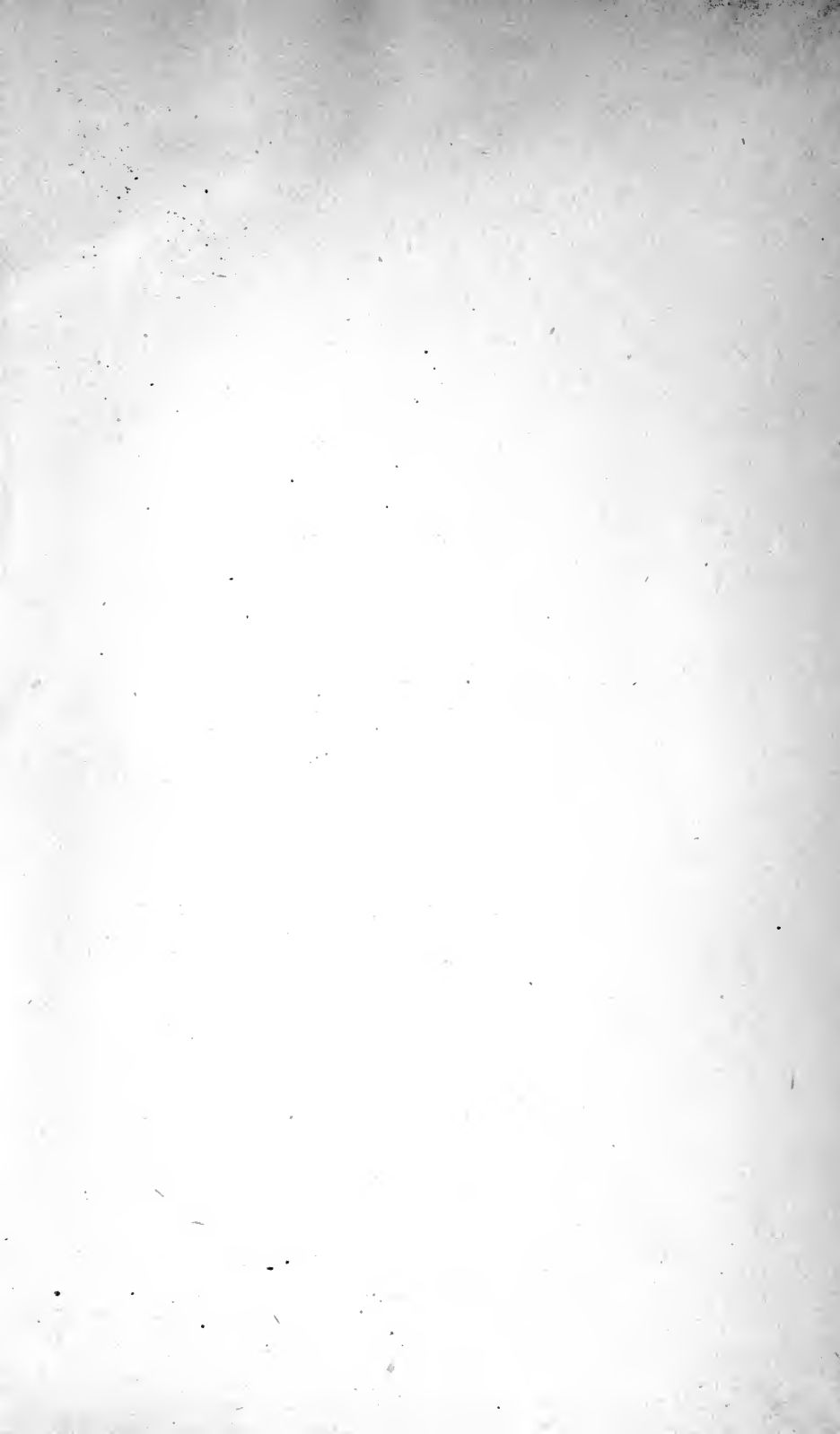
Q. There was one freshet, and then the pump didn't run?

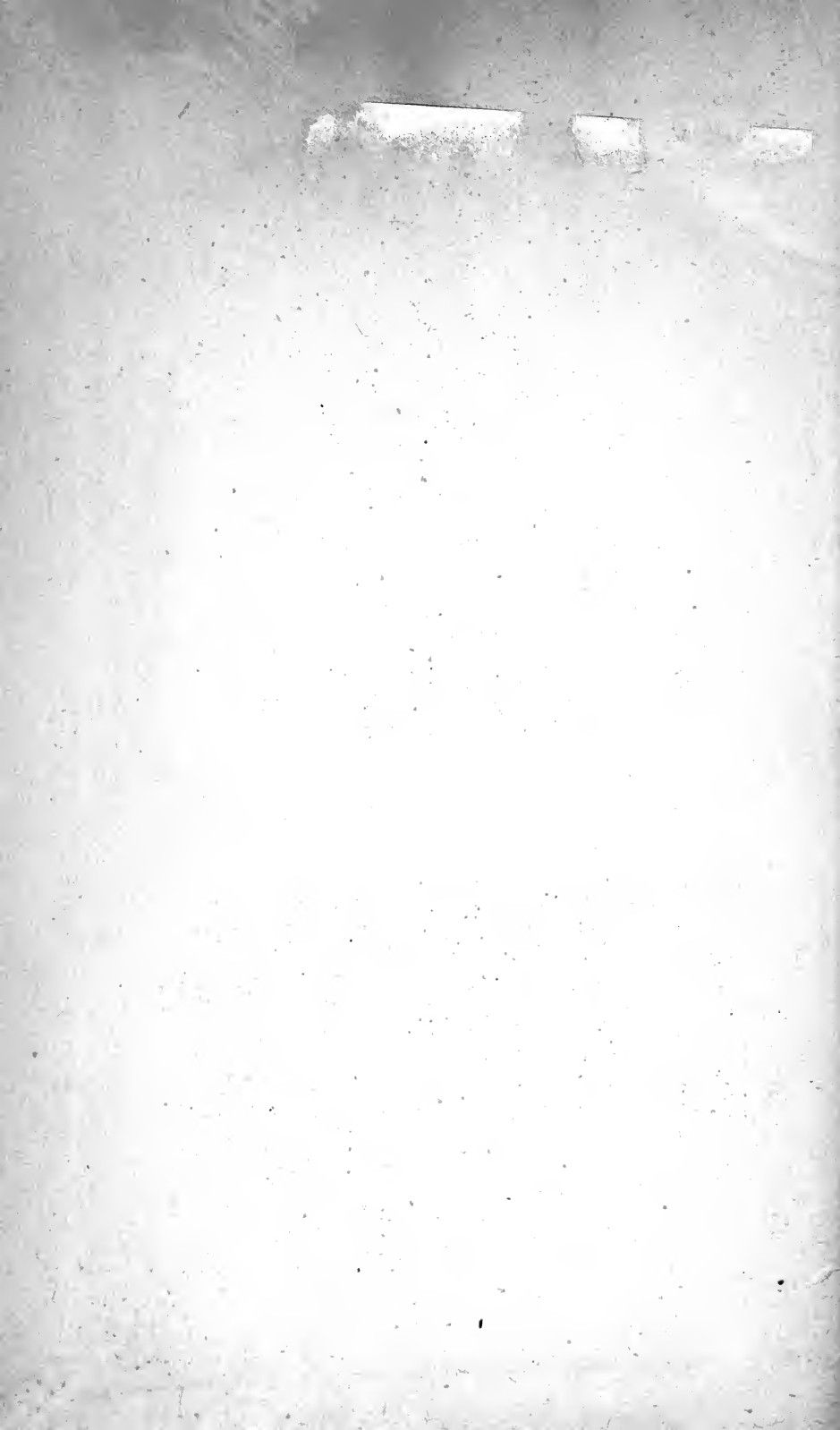
A. We had repeated freshets.

Q. As a matter of fact, the two regiments that took that water only were the two healthiest regiments in the place?

A. I would like to state in regard to the mud that a glass of water would frequently have an inch of mud in it, and at the time I investigated that the pipes extended over to the left about 10 feet. The soil there would absorb nothing and the earth was not fit to cover the sinks. It would come out and overflow.

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