WAS NOT AMBUSCADED

Major General Young Testifies Regarding La Quesne.

WAS NO FAULT OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

Difficulties of the War Not to Continue as Serious Campaigns He Had Passed Through.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Dr. Forwood continued his testimony today before the war investigating commission, concerning conditions at Montauk Point, where he was chief army surgeon.

He said he had expected that typhoid fever would break out in the hospital, for he never had expected that the troops would remain long enough to cause an epidemic of the disease. As it was, he did not believe there had been a case originating at Camp Wikoff.

He admitted there had been a shortage of medicines and medical supplies at all times—a wasteful shortage, he said. From first to last during the history of the camp, fifty-four carloads were received. Nevertheless, he said, there was constant complaint of medical supplies and medicines. He attributed the fact that the calls other required prescriptions of back-woods, country practitioners, and that such medicines were required to get results.

Dr. Forwood read a letter from Major E. H. Ward, a regular army surgeon, dated in Montauk in August, complaining that there was a great deal of sickness among the troops, and that the camp was in a miserable condition.

WOULD WAR A RICKER.

Dr. Forwood said that Dr. Ward was the only one who came to him and complained of camp conditions immediately after arriving from Cuba, which he had asked officially for a report. Dr. Ward, he said, was in good physical condition. Dr. Wheeler had refused to report for duty, he said, on the ground that, as he said, "he was completely broken and breaking. He was nervous and sleepless, and found it hard to do everything. For instance, he said the well water was polluted, and he would not take a drink of it for a month."

A month was read from General Shafter saying that Dr. Ward had been relieved from duty, "not because he had not done his duty, but because he had not done it well."

Dr. Forwood declared that the complaints concerning the quality of the food at Montauk had originated with men who had fifteen and sterling appetites, he said. The letter was read to the witness. He said the inadequate facilities of the camp were poor, and often the vehicles received were unsuitable for their purpose. Asked if he knew of no case of neglect or an act of drunkenness of a character to compromise the welfare of the people, he replied:

FOODS CHITTERLINGS.

Dr. Forwood said many physicians had come to the camp at the instance of the propaganda, generally for a consideration of $50. Among these was a man who was a personal friend of his, and he had told the latter he was the only one and criticism whatever to food occasion for criticism. The man had told him, he said, that he had eaten the food, and found it very fattening, but he was not well pleased after the supper, and the author he had told had left the necessary portions of it had been cooked.

Dr. Sims's predictions as to the outbreak had been realized, Dr. Simpson had spoken of the outbreak of the typhoid. Mrs. Helen Gould had supplied a number of chefs, and most of the men from the kitchens of the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, city, had joined with one of the latter and had been with W. K. Vanderbilt for his private years.

As a matter of fact, the hospitals were not absolutely supplied. The most serious were complained of in regard to the quality of the food. The Waldorf-Astoria, he said, had sent turkey, chocolate, ice cream, lemon pies, grape fruit, and all the good mineral waters, and the men had been homesick and liquors. It was due, he had explained, to the fact that the food was tainted. There was no much Apollinaris water that it was not good, and when a nurse came for a bottle of it, he had to refuse it. He had to be questioned as to the cause, and he had explained that they appeared to be well supplied to refuse the camp. He was of the opinion that the men who had received orders to "Treat" the sick had served orders to "Treat" the sick. He had told them not to treat them, and had continued partly.

In conclusion, Dr. Forwood said that many people who had been treated by his friends had often died, and that the major diseases their deaths were the result of the treatment they had taken them to charge.

GEN. YOUNG TESTIFIES.

Maj. Gen. S. M. P. Young was before the commission, and he was questioned as to his experience in detail his experience in Cuba, Porto Rico, and afterward at Montauk. He said he had been ordered to the Isle of Pines, and that he had left Cuba on the 5th of July, and had arrived at the Isle of Pines on the 10th. Upon his arrival, he said, he had found that Wheeler immediately, and had ordered Wheeler to move on four or five miles and camp there, and he had immediately had pushed on to Sibony. Wheeler knew the good camping ground, and he had had gone to the Spanish occupied it.

Asked if Gen. Young asked permission to do so, he said he was the senior, to which Gen. Wheeler answered, "Yes."

In accordance with this arrangement he moved on at 3 o'clock next morning to the battle of La Quesne. Asked if he was ever in the rough, he said he was not and the regulars were in the rough. He declared that he was no surprise to the Spaniards. It was impossible, he had been reported, to have accomplished the Spanish the Spaniards, and not the Spaniards.

ROUGH RIDERS.

Speaking of the rough riders, he said they had come to Cuba in great numbers of volunteers among them than among the regulars, and he was of the opinion that they were not as good as the regulars, and so he expressed it to me.

He said that they were allowed to be disciplined was not, he said, "on the line." He said the regulars had report, and he was of the opinion of the regulars who had left the service soon after the war.

Gen. Young said he had occupied the Spanish camp in the last battle, and had gone "very good camp," he added, entirely in the Spanish fashion as to what and he had found Spanish officers in the Spanish camp. He said he found "none whatever." He said he had deserted him from the field, and he had left Cuba, and he had left the service soon after the war. Young said he had occupied the Cubans commander's door, saying "Gen. Shafter's door." Asked if he had, therefore, proceeded without the Cubans.

Answer, the fact was over, however, some of the Cubans had come in under the command of a Frenchman, who actually spoke with his men after saying that he had been ordered by Gen. Castillo to follow the enemy and kill them wherever he could find him." Gen. Young said he simply ordered the Cubans to the rear, and the only people who had performed any duty or earthwork in the trenches (to) the American soldiers had deserted.

Gen. Young said he had been the only man in the command at La Quesne, who was wounded, and that he rode a mule. He carried no baggage except a rubber slicker, a pajama and a fresh bath. The wounded were transported back to Siboney, and the hospital was somewhat congested, the men were well attended.

Gen. Young said that immediately after the Quesne fight he had looked for Gen. Wheeler, who was at El Caney, and had informed him of the fact that he was confident he could take the place that night with his brigade if allowed to do so.

Gen. Wheeler had replied that his orders from Gen. Shafter were not to attack without his orders. He said that he would notify the commander of El Caney. Young said that he had not heard anything more officially in regard to the matter.

With time, Gen. Young's service in Cuba ended, as he was taken down with fever on June 8th and sent back home.

After a period of sickness he was sent to Montauk Point to establish Camp Wikoff. He detailed the difficulties in preparation of the camp. He said it had been impossible to get in tents, and that he had to improvise them. He said he had had medical supplies and medicines, "I gave them (meaning officers) and said, Scott, and I said, Scott, I want you to take charge of this and that would them." I thought they were being treated for stock that bottles."

SUPPLIES SPOILED.

He regarded the commissary supplies, he said, as shocked, and "fortunately had been allowed to spend $1,000 from daily to the hospital and quartermaster stores were also amiss. He said never in all his experience had he seen any hospital so well equipped with medicines and stores at all times.

The controlling motive in selecting Montauk was that of selecting proper quarantine, and a very short quarantine was necessary, and the site of the camp very healthful and the site very desirable. "As to what was best, there was no alternative, I think I reserved more credit for what I did at Montauk than for what I did at Quesne. I think the more was done there should have been done for the soldiers."

Telling of the hardships of one command which had just arrived from Cuba, he said: "They were not the men to complain easily."

He said the privations of the war were not to serious, as Indian raids were, and he was exposed to. There had been occasions when his command had had to live on pork, and others when they had no authority to be had except some meat or turtle meat. But that," he said, "was not in the usual way."

He was satisfied that most of the complaints against camping were the result of the complaints of those companies were made by men and women who had never seen men in the Army. Asked if there was any foundation, the soldiers had "played it on" the visitors, making complaints that were exaggerated. Some of the men had been detailed "Some soldiers take to be made bolsters." he said, "and some of them were go to sleep." They would not at their regular rations." Gen. Young concluded his testimony with the statement that the complaints of the men had been cured for than they had been in the Civil War.

NEGROES PROTEST.

Mass Meeting in New York Regarding Recent Race Riots.

New York, Nov. 17.—A mass meeting of colored men and women to protest against the recent treatment of their race in the southern states was held today in one of the darkest States was held tonight in Cooper Union. As a preliminary measure, the police had asked for protection, as evidence of the feeling in the Hells Kitchen district, there has been a considerable amount of anonymous threatening. The meeting, however, was not at all necessary, as the gathering, although enthusiastic, was quiet and orderly throughout. The hall was crowded with colored people, with sprinkling of whites. A number of prominent men, white and black, addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the meeting.

During a jubilee train for the speakers, a white man, with long, flowing hair, arose to his feet in the rear aisle, and said: "I am a Republican, and I am William Lloyd Garrison, a Wendell Phillips or an Abraham Lincoln at this time." This evoked tremendous applause.

Thomas Pontine appeared on the stage to Fred Douglass' chair, and took the speaker's chair. Mr. Pontine, is a lengthy address, had of the rise troubles, b. the Spanish-American war, and the Spanish, formerly minister to Haiti also spoke.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing lynching and resolutions which have disgraced the State of North Carolina and South Carolina," assuring the governors of those states for their failure to suppress the outbreaks against the negroes, and for their failure to invoke the aid of the Federal authorities to protect the citizens, and insisting that the just rights of all citizens under the Constitution shall be respected.

The resolutions further note that the action of Mississippi, by constitutional action, disfranchised men, that half their population, and declare that the most serious objection of these states in Congress and the national college to reduce in the representation in proportion of such citizens thus disfranchised. The concluding resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That we deplore the violation of Almighty God in the shaping of our citizenship, in the end that the most sacred rights of citizens, for human privacy and for the inviolability of our great and beloved republic, shall be the sport of the lawless and resolution from within and the assaults of enemies from without."

DR. HYDE'S WILL RETIRE.

President of Yale University Tenders His Resignation.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 17.—At the meeting of the corporation of Yale university, which was held this afternoon, President Timothy Dwight presented his resignation. The resignation is to take effect at the end of the university year. Among the friends of Dr. Dwight it has been a matter of common knowledge that he contemplated his resignation before age weighed too heavily upon him. In his letter Dr. Dwight says:

"It has been my conviction for many years that it is desirable—alike with reference to the interests of the college and to my own—that I should retire from my present office. I have active and more useful period of life, as related to the highest interests of the institution—that a person who is placed in the chief administrative office in a large university, like the university of Yale, should be not beyond the age of 70. In accordance with this conviction, I have had the purpose for some time to resign the presidency of Yale university. I entered upon the presidency at the age of 36. In accordance with this conviction, I have had the purpose to retire when I reached the age of 70. I should then, when I should have reached the age of 70, I should then, when I should have reached the age of 70, I should then, when I should have reached the age of 70,