

WILL GEN. MILES BE TRIED?

WAR DEPARTMENT IN A QUANDARY OVER HIS INTERVIEW.

A Belief That Secretary Alger Is Averse to the Publicity of a Court-Martial—Theory as to Gen. Miles's Motives in Criticizing the Management of the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The indications are strong that an army scandal of large proportions will result from the publication of the alleged interview with Major-General Miles in a Kansas City newspaper. When the interview was published several days ago it seemed probable that Gen. Miles would be asked to repudiate it officially, although no information could be obtained that such action had been taken. The publication of another despatch this morning from the same correspondent in the same newspaper, reaffirming the truth of his first statements and offering proof in the shape of official despatches, has put Gen. Miles in a very awkward position. He has now, however, aroused fresh interest in the subject at the War Department to-day.

All the leading officials were piled with questions as to the true status of the controversy precipitated between Major-General Miles on the one side and Secretary Alger and Adj.-Gen. Corbin on the other. The Secretary of War, however, made no formal statement in the matter. Judging from the information obtainable, the chances are about equal that the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General will allow the matter to pass uncontrolled or that a court of inquiry or court-martial will be ordered.

Opinion is held unanimously that if Gen. Miles made all the statements attributed to him he is liable to a court-martial, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in criticizing the administration of the army.

It is believed generally here that Gen. Miles gave the published version of the despatch as a means of causing an investigation to be made of the entire army administration. It is certain, however, that Gen. Miles did not intend that the publication should result in a court-martial of himself. It is believed that he wished to make statements which would lead to an order for a court of inquiry which should be held by the War Department, in the war where they belong, and which should establish his own status, which, in the opinion of some persons, has been perverted by Secretary Alger.

If the court-martial were ordered, all the facts which Gen. Miles apparently desires to have brought out in connection with the army administration would be made known, but, inasmuch as the commanding General of the army would all the while be on trial for an alleged infraction of army rules, the attention of the public would be distracted from revelations regarding the administration to some extent. On the contrary, if a court of inquiry were to be ordered, the inquiry would be held by the War Department, and Gen. Miles's conduct as an officer, but would be taken up mainly with an inquiry into the acts of the army administration, including Secretary Alger and Adj.-Gen. Corbin. The facts concerning the alleged interview with Gen. Miles and Gen. Shafter and between the War Department and Gen. Miles, however, would be made known, but Gen. Miles would be on trial for an alleged infraction of army rules, the attention of the public would be distracted from revelations regarding the administration to some extent.

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GEN. GARCIA'S RESIGNATION

IT WAS ACCEPTED BECAUSE OF HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD US.

Two Cuban Regiments Asked a Share in the Occupancy of Guantanamo—Col. Ray Said No, and When They Insisted Sent Word That a Forcible Attempt to Enter Would Be Resisted—Well-to-Do Citizens Want the Americans to Stay and Govern the Province—Spanish Offer to Surrender Puerto Principe Declined by the Cubans.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 30.—Gen. Lawton, the commander of the American troops in the province of Santiago, received advices from that city this morning that a scheme had been concocted by the Cuban Government had relieved Major-General Calixto Garcia from the command of the Cuban troops in the eastern part of the island. It is understood that he will be succeeded by Gen. Laeet.

Gen. Lawton understood that the release of Gen. Garcia was due to his sulky conduct toward the Americans, caused by Gen. Shafter's refusal to allow the Cuban troops to enter Santiago, which furnished a bad example for the Cuban soldiers, a majority of whom at this end of the island are not pleased by the exclusive occupation of Santiago and Guantanamo and the administration of the Government by the Americans.

Gen. Demetrio Castillo, the Cuban Military Governor of Santiago for two years, has been advanced to the grade of Brigadier-General. Gen. Laeet has gone to Santa Cruz, on the south coast of the island, near Santiago, for the purpose of holding a conference with Gen. Castillo and Pedro Perez relative to the proposed disposition of the armed Cubans in the province of Santiago.

Gen. Lawton continues to receive reports of lawless acts by armed Cubans upon planters. One complaint has been made by the manager of the Cuavatas Railroad, who says that the movements of trains have been interfered with. The commander of the Cuban troops at Guantanamo sent a message to Col. Ray, who is stationed there with a battalion of the Third Immunes maintaining order and protecting the 4,000 Spanish prisoners in the town, demanding that the Cubans be permitted to share the occupation of the place with the Americans, and that the Cuban flag be displayed in the public buildings.

Col. Ray told the Cubans that he had no authority to grant such requests. The Cubans insisted that their requests should be complied with, whereupon Col. Ray sent a message to their commanding officer declaring that a forcible attempt by the Cubans to jointly occupy the town would be met with force. This seemed to have the desired effect, for the Cuban commander withdrew his forces to the hills two miles back after the receipt of the message. The commander then sent a request that 4,000 rations for his men be sent to him. Col. Ray also declined to accede to this request.

After the receipt of the news from Guantanamo, Gen. Lawton decided to hurry the troops of the Third Immunes assigned to Baracoa and Sagua de Tanamo to their posts. The steamer San Juan sailed this evening with two companies, commanded by Capt. Harris, for Sagua de Tanamo, and two companies, commanded by Major Wiley, for Baracoa.

Gen. Lawton received a despatch from the Cuban commander at Guantanamo late this evening saying the reason the Cubans made the request to be allowed to occupy the town with the Americans was that he had heard there was a conspiracy among the Spanish prisoners to rise and annihilate the members of Col. Ray's staff. Col. Ray says that such an idea is ridiculous.

Fifteen hundred of the prisoners are sick, and the others are weak from starvation and exposure. They are very orderly, and are overjoyed at the prospect of returning home. They do not cause the slightest trouble. Officers of the Cuban staff have issued such silly stories. Gen. Lawton sent word to Col. Ray to-day to issue no rations to Cubans with arms in their hands. A courier from Gibara arrived to-day with a letter from Gen. Garcia to Gen. Lawton congratulating the latter on his appointment to the command of the Department of Santiago, which, Gen. Garcia says, he deserves in recognition of his gallant and meritorious conduct in the Santiago campaign.

ARMY STORES LEFT TO ROT.

Hundreds of Tons of Them Four Months on a Wharf.

At the beginning of the war the steamer La Grande Duchesse was chartered as a Government transport from the Plant Steamship Line. She took on troops at Port Tampa, and was one of the fleet that carried Shafter's army to Cuba. Some time before she sailed she also took on a large quantity of subsistence stores. Since then the vessel has been constantly in the Government service. A few days ago she arrived at Montauk Point with troops from Santiago. Later she reported for orders at this port to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Deputy Quartermaster-General. As the Government had no further use for her, Col. Kimball was ordered to return the ship to her owners. By the terms of the charter she was to be discharged from the service at Montauk Point. The Captain was ordered, therefore, to take her to that port. On Saturday the Captain walked into the office of Major Summerhays, Quartermaster, U. S. A., one of Col. Kimball's assistants, and is reported to have remarked:

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AGUINALDO TO THE POWERS

HE ASKS THEM TO RECOGNIZE THE PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC.

Falling That, He Would Like Them to Grant the Filipino Belligerent Rights—Based His Request on the Assertion That He Has Reduced Forty Provinces and Taken Manila—Gen. Merritt Says Neither Spain Nor the Natives Shall Rule the Philippines if He Can Help It—He Starts for Paris and Gen. Greene Will Go to Washington—Miles Proclaims Himself Spanish Governor of the Islands.

MANILA, Aug. 30.—Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has issued a memorial addressed to all the foreign powers rooting the fact that the Philippines have formed a Government under the constitution adopted on June 23.

He adds that the Filipino forces have since carried on a campaign of liberty, taken forty provinces, and have reduced Manila. They have 9,000 prisoners. Peace and tranquility prevail in the conquered provinces, and there is no resistance to Aguinaldo's authority. The campaign, the memorial says, was conducted with due regard to the rules of civilized warfare.

He asks for the recognition of the independence of the Philippine Republic, or, failing in that, to grant the Filipino belligerent rights. The United States are not mentioned in the memorial.

Gen. Merritt and Gen. Greene sailed on the transport China for Hong Kong to-day. Gen. Merritt will leave Hong Kong on Saturday for Paris. He takes Majors Hale and Stromber and Capt. Mott as his aides.

Gen. Babcock and Major Sturgis have also sailed for the United States with reports. Gen. Merritt is glad that he is going to Paris. He declined to talk much concerning the course of the commission. He said, however, that Spain would never again control these islands nor would the Filipinos if he could prevent it.

Gen. Otis has assumed command of the Department of the Pacific and the Eighth Army Corps. LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Daily News publishes a news agency despatch from Manila which says that Aguinaldo, an insurgent leader, is going to Hong Kong to confer with the Filipino Junta there. He will receive Aguinaldo's final instructions by telegraph.

The insurgent leader Aguinaldo is going to Washington. The Junta at Hong Kong will probably send a delegate to the Peace Commission in Paris. Aguinaldo remains at Bakor. A hundred insurgents visited Manila unannounced yesterday. Admiral Dewey has declined to permit coastwise steamers to run pending the settlement of current questions.

BLACK AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Says Greatly Exaggerated Reports of Suffering Have Been Sent.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 30.—Gov. Black, who arrived last night, has spent the day at Chickamauga Park, investigating the conditions that exist there. He made a thorough investigation, returning to the city to-night. When seen at the Hotel Heald he talked to THE SUN correspondent of what he had seen. He said:

"The most exaggerated reports ever sent out about any one thing have been sent out about the Chickamauga hospitals. I speak of conditions that exist to-day and not about what has been. I can only speak of what I have seen. I came to Chickamauga to criticize and thoroughly inspect everything in connection with the New York troops and camps.

"I asked the boys whether or not they wanted to be mustered out, and they do, 99 per cent of them. They shall be mustered out if I have influence enough in the State of New York to have it done. In case they cannot be mustered out, they will be moved to a northern camp in New York State.

"I never in all my life saw a better equipped and better managed hospital in the field than the Starbuck. It is right. Boynton in his report is correct, and that the neglect of the men is largely responsible for the large sick rate.

"I shall go to Huntsville and Lexington and investigate the camps there before returning home. I have never until to-night heard of the case of the Ninth New York hospital train going away poorly equipped but will be thoroughly investigated, but I have no knowledge of it."

Capt. O'Connor of the Ninth New York has filed charges against Majors Hubbard and Smith of the Hospital Corps of neglect of duty in the case of Private Clarence Nunn of the Ninth New York. He has also reported that the neglect of the men is largely responsible for the large sick rate.

Capt. O'Connor alleges that after the autopsy was held the body was allowed to remain in a tent entirely neglected for three days. The condition of the body when it was brought to Chattanooga last night goes to substantiate Capt. O'Connor's charges.

Capt. O'Connor's charges are in a local undertaker's name. He says that the body was kept in a dead room in the camp. It is said that a thorough investigation will be made. Nunn's family live in Harlem in New York and his father is reported to be well to do. The body will be taken to New York to-morrow for burial.

FEARS TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

DR. SENN URGES THAT THE ARMY BE TAKEN FROM CAMP WIKOFF.

Gen. Wheeler Appoints Gen. Ames to Investigate and Report on All Complaints About the Camp and Place Blame Where It Belongs—Several Deaths Yesterday of Typhoid—Gen. Ames Says All Volunteers Should Be Sent Home on Furlough.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, Aug. 30.—As a result of the conflicting accounts of the conditions in the camp, Gen. Wheeler has ordered General Gen. Adelbert Ames to be ordered to-day by Gen. Wheeler to make a complete investigation of the camp and report to him as soon as possible, but to take all the time he needs to find the exact state of affairs. Gen. Ames's instructions read that he is to report on the reasons for the typhoid epidemic, to be held, and the history of the camp up to the present time, dealing impartially with any evils that he may find and to fix responsibility for such evils when he can.

Gen. Wheeler has struggled to get to the bottom of things ever since he took command of the camp, but has been unable to do much in the way of getting accurate information as to the different views of things taken by officers with whom he has consulted. Instances of this have been frequent of late and Gen. Wheeler has become thoroughly disgusted. He has found that his efforts to get at the exact truth have been futile, particularly in the case of the main body of the camp. Gen. Wheeler has emphatically declared, will be run under his personal supervision from now on, and for two days he has been saying things to the hospital officials that have made them open their eyes in astonishment. His absolute inability to get anything definite about yellow fever, typhoid fever, and other matters connected with hospitals has frustrated the commanding officer more than anything else. If there is yellow fever in camp, Gen. Wheeler wants to know it; if it is even suspected, he wants to know it. But when he seeks to find out he gets one story from one source and a different one from another.

Gen. Wheeler wants to know whether Dr. Doty's recommendation about removing typhoid patients was a good one. He learned that physicians here did not agree with Dr. Doty and had consequently not acted on his recommendation. To-day Dr. Nicholas Sena, the eminent surgeon of Chicago, who is a member of the Hospital Corps-General, and who came here from Porto Rico to be in charge of the operating department of the hospital, declared that if this camp was kept up for six weeks longer it would become a pest hole of typhoid. Coming from a man of Dr. Sena's standing, this statement created a sensation, and when Gen. Wheeler heard of it he went to Major Hubbard and other officers in charge of the general hospital, who declared that there was not the slightest danger of any typhoid epidemic, no matter how long the camp remained here.

This is only one of a number of disagreements that have worried Gen. Wheeler, others being the constant squabbles between the hospital people and the Quartermaster-General, the charges and the counter charges that have been made in an unofficial way, the troubles over the distribution of medicines, and the complaints from the regimental surgeons that they have not been rightly treated. On top of this some newswriters have been in the camp, in the way of the troops through want of food and shelter and have charged that many deaths in the hospital were the result of neglect, all of which has been vigorously denied. To-day Gen. Wheeler made up his mind that he would learn the exact truth, no matter how long it took, and he has sent his officers in the camp to get the money it costs. With the hundred and other responsibilities that the command of this camp brings on his shoulders he realized that he could not attend to the matter himself, so he called Gen. Ames to his tent and intruded him with the task. The fur is going to fly here in a few days, for Gen. Ames, as well as every other high officer in the camp, has to be ready to do his duty with Gen. Wheeler's effort to straighten things out. They are all of the opinion that either neglect, carelessness or incompetency has brought about a deplorable state of affairs, and they believe that the truth should be got at, no matter who goes under as a result.

Some ideas of the scope of Gen. Ames's work can be gathered from a part of his instructions. He is to find out why Montauk Point was selected as a camp for the convalescents, what arrangements were made for the reception of troops before they came here, what arrangements were made to feed them and to attend to the sick; why, if it is a fact, troops were sent here before the camp was ready for them, and why transports were piled in here one after the other so that there was no time to attend to them, and sick and well were obliged to wait on the steamers in the bay for days before they could be landed. Gen. Wheeler wants to know, too, why the transports that were sent here for the sick were not taken care of in the way that they should have been. It is the opinion of physicians here that many of those who were landed in a dying condition might have been saved had they been brought North sooner. Everything in connection with the camp is to be investigated, and, in Gen. Ames's own words:

"I have already started the investigation, and will go right down the line."

It is believed here that Gen. Wheeler has full authority from Washington to conduct the investigation in his own way. Gen. Ames declined to talk to-day about the investigation on the ground that it was too early to say anything. He consented, however, to give a personal opinion of what should be done with the camp and this is what he said:

"The best thing to be done with the troops is to send them all home. The volunteers should go at once. There is no need of keeping them here. The war is over, and they will do much better at their homes than they will in camp. If it is necessary to hold them in case of another outbreak, why they can be held until the emergency is over by indenting them. A little home nursing is all these boys need. I have observed a great increase of sickness among the volunteers, and I think that the sooner they can get away the better off they'll be. The regulars, too, are in bad shape. I have noticed it particularly in the case of the Third New York. This morning I had a man die of typhoid fever who was sure to follow the establishment of so large a camp at that place. He said it was positively dangerous for the men to drink the water, and so reported to Washington. Nevertheless the camp was established. Typhoid broke out at Chickamauga and claimed many victims. 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