BATTLEFIELD CANE GIVEN TO PRESIDENT

Presentation Speech Made by Representative Blackburn.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RESPONSE

Uniquely Carved Walking Stick Cut From Near Las Guasimas, Where the Rough Riders Fought Spaniards—Presented by United Order of American Mechanics.

A handsomely ornamented cane, made from a sapling cut at La Squada, a short distance from the battle field of Las Guasimas, Cuba, in which the Rough Riders participated, was presented to President Roosevelt yesterday by a delegation of twenty-five members of Mount Vernon Council, No. 10, of the United Order of American Mechanics.

The cane is hand-carved, and bears a representation of the cavalry insignia, the crossed sabers, with the proper designation of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry. Beneath this on a streamer winding about the body of the cane is the record of the President's various offices.

The ferrule is made from the brass which formed part of a gun carriage on the Maine, and was worked over at the Washington Navy Yard. It bears a short description, explaining its historic interest.

Mr. Blackburn's Presentation Speech.

Representative Spencer Blackburn of North Carolina, in presenting the cane on behalf of the committee, addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President: The highest ideal of the world's civilization is exemplified in American citizenship. The accumulated wisdom of sixty centuries culminates in the construction of our Republic. The citizen is a sovereign—the sovereign can be no more than a citizen. More's Utopian dream may never be realized, but the consummate genius of the ages has erected no monument to the progress of civilization as proud as the American Republic.

"Conceding to all nationalities the right to think first of their own nation, we exult in the fact that the child nation is the envy of the world. There are no monuments as lasting and imperishable as the monument of individual freedom and liberty erected in the heart of every son of the American nation. Our past is replete with deeds of chivalry and patriotism upon the part of individual citizens, and each step in our national progress leaves blood stains from the feet of weary soldiers who gave their lives for our country's sake; and its history is written with the fadeless blood of heroes.

"It is my pleasure and distinguished honor to present to you upon this occasion a stick wrought by the hand of an American citizen from wood taken from San Juan Hill, which is already prominent in the recent history of our country. Upon the part of the council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, who makes this presentation, I beg to voice the sentiment of 200,000 members of a fraternal organization, simply and entirely American, in saying that the same pride was manifested by the members of this organization, in the dashing gallantry of Colonel Roosevelt upon San Juan Hill at the head of the Rough Riders, as is felt for the successful termination of the Administration of President Roosevelt.

The wood from which is carved this plain stick, by the hand of a plain American citizen, Mr. Nicholson, is taken from the field upon which history records the proudest charge in the annals of recent warfare, and the organization to which the members who make this presentation belong glories in the progress of the civilization which it advanced, the maintenance of law and order, and the support of our flag.

"The President of our country has the unswerving support of every member of this organization and where it exists disloyalty finds no comfort, sedition no habitation, treason no abiding place. The red-handed son of anarchy, trailing in the path of law and order, seeking the life of our chief executive, or others in high positions, finds in this order a living foe and the seeds which he sows can never grow in the atmosphere of their presence.

"Composed of the great common masses of stalwart citizenship of our proud land, the Junior Order brooks no insult to our flag, desecration of our institutions, reflection upon our religion or diminution of our liberty. We are with the flag, whether floating in the free breeze upon our own shores, assaulted in the jungles of the Philippines, or guarding an open gateway to the Orient. With one accord, we voice the sentiment, so tersely expressed in your own words, when as the President of our country you said:

"'Let not the effortless and the untempted rail overmuch at strong men, who with blood and sweat, face years of toil and days and nights of agony, and who lay down their lives in remote tropic jungles to bring the light of civilization into the world's dark places. The warfare that has extended the boundaries of civilization at the expense of barbarism and savagery has been for centuries one of the most potent factors in the progress of humanity.'

"The effort of our country today in the advancement of civilization and the extension of Christianity cannot be dwarfed by the few open quasi-supporters of the enemy of our flag. I hope this evidence of the friendship and kindly feeling of the greatest patriotic organization in this land may in the future be a source of pleasure to our Chief Executive, and an assurance of the fullest sympathy and approval of genuine American citizens, in his efforts to maintain the dignity of our young republic, improve its usefulness, expand its interests, and extend its influence."

The President Responds.

In accepting the gift, the President replied:

"Mr. Blackburn, and you, my fellow-Americans—and surely no man can desire to address another or be addressed by another by a prouder title than that:

"I thank you heartily. I appreciate the gift. I appreciate even more the spirit that lies behind the gift, and I shall do all that within me lies to make you feel that the cause of our common nationality abroad and the interests of our people at home are safe while our present policy is maintained."

When the President had concluded his expression of thanks for the gift he shook hands with all the members of the delegation, as follows:

Arthur Shelton, George H. Riston, Edward Schwank, A. J. Schwank, James Esbey, A. E. Nichols, H. F. Steele, William Dunningham, John E. Smallwood, John A. H. Hargett, W. H. Pyles, William C. Carter, William M. Ball, J. E. Dudley, James A. Hewes, B. W. Weaver, H. D. King, B. W. Stanley, J. W. George, J. F. Young, J. C. F. Atherton.

GUESTS OF HONOR.

Admiral Dewey and Bishop Satterlee Attend School Closing.

Admiral Dewey and Bishop Satterlee were the guests of honor yesterday morning at the commencement exercises of the National Cathedral School, of this city. The exercises proved thoroughly interesting and enjoyable. There was but one graduate, Miss Irene Johnson Gibson, of Little Rock, Ark.

The trustees of the institution were present, besides a large number of guests. A cordial welcome was extended to all by the principals, Miss Bangs and Miss Whiton. Bishop Satterlee presided. There were also present Mr. Charles C. Glover, Mr. Thomas Hyde, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. Charles J. Bell, Mr. James Lowndes, Mr. Henry E. Pellew; Rev. Carl G. Bratenahl, rector of St. Alban's parish, and Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, of Philadelphia.

SCIENTISTS TO CLOSE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Sessions of American L, R. and O. Society.

Officers for Ensuing Year Elected and Installed—To Meet at Lexington, Ky., Next Year.

After one of the most interesting and profitable conventions in the eight years' existence of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, the sessions of the society were brought to a close yesterday afternoon in the assembly hall of the Cosmos Club. The officers for the ensuing year had been elected, the report of the nominating committee was adopted intact, and it was voted that the next convention should be held in Lexington, Ky.

The social features of the gathering had also been most enjoyable. The members of the society and their ladies left the city with expressions of satisfaction at the attention they had received from the local members of the association who have had charge of the arrangements for the convention. While the doctors were concluding their work yesterday morning the ladies who accompanied them were provided with carriages, through the courtesy of President Charles W. Richardson, and taken for a drive to Arlington. On their return luncheon was served to them at Rauscher's.

Technical Subjects Discussed.

The session yesterday morning was opened with a continuation of the discussion of technical subjects, the following papers being read and discussed by the members of the society:

"Case of Thyroid Tumor in Interior of the Larynx," Walter A. Wells, M. D., Washington, D. C.

"Prognosis in Chronic Catarrh of the Throat and Ear. Some Remarks by a Would-not-be Pessimist." Thomas J. Harris, M. D., New York.

"1. Mucoid Cyst of Middle Turbinal. 2. Polypoid Excrescence of Tonsil. 3. Aortic Aneurism With Unusual Symptoms." George T. Ross, M. D., Montreal, Canada.

"Foreign Bodies in the Lower Respiratory Tract in Children. Report of Five Tracheotomies in Children Under Two and One-half Years of Age." Thomas H. Halsted, M. D., Syracuse, N. Y.

"A Case of Glioma of the Pons; Operation; Autopsy Three Months Later." T. Passmore Berens, M. D., New York.

"Paraffine Injections in Nasal and Other Deformities of the Face." Francis F. Quinlan, M. D., New York.

"The Venous System of the Temporal Bone and Its Relation to the Complications of Mastoid Disease." Seymour Oppenheimer, M. D., New York.

"A Case of Accident With the Tracheotomy Tube." Charles N. Cox, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"A Simple Method of Correcting Deflections of the Nasal Septum." George Fetterolf, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Report of a Case of Carcinoma of the Larynx Springing From the Anterior Commissure, Both Supra and Infra Glottic. Operation, Partial Laryngectomy—Recovery." Redmond Payne, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

Toward the latter part of the session the pressure of business necessitated the omission of discussions upon many questions that seemed to warrant considerable time and attention on the part of the convention.

Officers for Ensuing Year.

There was little time consumed in the election of officers, the report of the nominating committee being adopted without alteration. Those elected were:

President, J. A. Stucky, Lexington, Ky.; vice-presidents and chairmen of sections—Eastern section, M. R. Ward, Pittsburg; Middle section, L. C. Cline, Indianapolis; Southern section, Dunbar Roy, Atlanta, Ga., and Western section, P. F. Gildea, Colorado Springs.

Secretary, Wendell C. Phillips, New York, and treasurer, Ewing W. Day, Pittsburg.

Library Committee—H. Holbrook Curtis, New York; G. Hudson Makuen, Philadelphia; Thomas J. Harris, New York; Cornelius G. Coakley, New York, and George E. Richards, Fall River, Mass.

Publication Committee—Thomas J. Harris and C. G. Coakley, of New York, and G. L. Richards, of Fall River, Mass.

Council—Charles W. Richardson, Washington, D. C.; Robert C. Myles, New York; D. Braden Kyle, Philadelphia; James F. McKernon, New York; S. MacCuen Smith, Philadelphia; F. C Cobb, Boston; Norval H. Pierce, Chicago; T. Passmore Berens, New York, and C. R. Holmes, Cincinnati.

GENERAL OBSERVANCE OF OF FLAG DAY ASKED

American Flag Association Pleads for More Patriotic Celebration of Historic June 14.

In calling the attention of the public to the approach of Flag Day, the American Flag Association appeals for a more general and enthusiastic celebration than has yet been seen, and is endeavoring to interest all patriotic citizens and societies in the annual event.

The selection of June 14 for this celebration was because on that day of 1777 Congress adopted the flag of the United States practically as it now exists, aside from the addition of stars for the States from time to time admitted to the Union. The American Flag Association was formed in 1897 of flag committees from veteran, military, and historical societies, and the observance of the day has grown rapidly in favor.

The appeal now being sent out to the mayors, school authorities, and the press of all the principal cities of the country is signed by President Ralph Earl Prime, of Yonkers, N. Y., and Secretary Edward Hagaman Hall, of New York city. It tells the history of the flag, and of the efforts to impress the significance upon all the youth of the land by means of patriotic displays, music, and addresses appropriate to the occasion. Because of the flag's appearance and increased glory in other lands, it is pointed out that this Flag Day should be celebrated with exceptional enthusiasm and pride.

The executive committee of the association is made up as follows: Gen. F. A. Appleton, Boston, Mass.; Charles K. Miller, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Payson Cone, New York; Mrs. William G. Slade, New York; Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, New York; Miss Katharine Prime, Yonkers, N. Y.; Gen. T. J. Morgan, Yonkers, N. Y.; Col. W. L. Heermance, Yonkers, N. Y.; James H. Hoyt, Cleveland, Ohio; Col. A. C. Bakewell, New York; Capt. Henry A. Palmer, Omaha, Neb.; Gen. Nicholas Day, New York; Major J. J. Anderson, Topeka, Kan.; Gov. Franklin Murphy, Newark, N. J.; William G. Davies, New York; Hon. J. A. Blanchard, New York; Wilbur F. Brown, New York; Mrs. Samuel Kramer, New York; Mrs. Nathaniel McKay, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Howard de Haven Ross, Wilmington, Del.

CONSTRUCTION BEGUN ON NEW ELECTRIC LINE

Plans to Complete the Road in Ten Months, Officers of Company Say, Are Well Under Way.

At the offices of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad Company, in the Bond Building, it was stated yesterday that the work of constructing the main line had already been begun, gangs of men having been set to work on the grading Monday last. Property for the station has been bought at the corner of Fifteenth and H Streets northeast, and it is not thought that opening of the new union station to outside companies will alter the plans of the promoters of the company. The line will extend from Fifteenth and H Streets to Westport, near Baltimore, and it is the purpose of the promoters to provide rapid interurban communication at a considerably reduced fare.

Special facilities will also be provided to enable farmers to quickly and inexpensively place their products on the markets of the two cities, many side tracks being provided for the loading of the cars. The line will practically parallel the Pennsylvania road, being to the south of it. There are but few curves and the promoters claim that it is practically an air line.

The work on the Berwyn and Laurel Branch is about completed with the exception of the laying of the rails and if these are delivered within the next few weeks traffic between Washington and Laurel will be opened by July 1, as was originally planned.

For the present this system will be operated by the Washington Railway and Electric Company, through cars being run from Laurel to the Treasury Building. After the completion of the power plant at Odenton, with a feed wire extending to the branch system, it is not known what provision will be made for the operation of the line.

As at present planned, there will be no track connection between the main line from Fifteenth and H Streets to Westover and the Berwyn and Laurel Branch, they being operated separately. The officers in charge of the affairs of the company in this city are Mr. James Christie, jr., and Mr. A. L. Hughes.

Contracts have already been let for the grading of the main line, which work is under way, and contracts for the delivery of the best oak ties will be entered into as rapidly as possible providing for their immediate delivery on the ground. Unless there is delay in the delivery of the rails, the road will be in operation within ten months.

GROUND BROKEN FOR CHURCH.

Work Begun on New Place of Worship for Grace Reformed.

Ground was broken yesterday for the foundation of the new Grace German Reformed Church which will take the place of the modest little structure at Fifteenth and O Streets northwest, where President Roosevelt worships. There were no exercises or ceremonies when the first spadeful of dirt was turned under—the workmen simply arrived and went to work.

It is expected that the new edifice will be ready for occupancy before Christmas. It is estimated that it will not cost more than $40,000, and will possess the unique distinction of being a church building without a debt on it.

The formal ceremony attendant upon laying the cornerstone will take place in about two weeks.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The Raleigh—H. C. Rodes, Louisville, Ky.; John Higgins and wife, Louisville, Ky.; M. C. Bullen, Philadelphia; John Roberts, New York; Russell Perural, New York; A. Miller, Chicago; L. W. Andreson, New York city; L. T. Cruin, Chicago.

New Willard—C. A. Crawford, Boston; A. G. Gray, Richmond, Va.; C. E. Williams, Chicago; May Hanley, Boston; A. G. Andrews, New York city; H. E. Weber, Canton, Ohio; Charles H. James, Philadelphia; Alex. Neill, Hagerstown, Md.; J. Gibert, Philadelphia.

Riggs House—Rev. F. D. Power, Massachusetts; F. D. Richardson, New York; I. N. Veghtz, New York; A. E. Sterns, city.

The Arlington—M. Woodward, New York; J. Hunter, Albany, N. Y.; Z. R. Mellon, Philadelphia; Sam Maclay, Philadelphia; H. L. Copper, Ohio; W. H. Jackson, New York.

Fairfax—I. Frost, New York.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED REV. LISTON D. BASS

Court of Appeals Reverses Lower Court.

WAS AT LARGE ON A BOND

Had Been Sentenced to Year and Six Months in Moundsville Penitentiary for Alleged Fraudulent Use of United States Mails.

In the case of Rev. Liston D. Bass, who, about a year ago, was convicted of unlawful use of the mails, the Court of Appeals yesterday reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District and granted the defendant a new trial. The opinion of the court was announced by Justice Harry M. Clabaugh, of the Supreme Court of the District, who sat in the upper court during the illness of Chief Justice Alvey, while the matter was on hearing. After his conviction the Rev. Mr. Bass was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Moundsville.

From the judgment of the court below the defendant, through his counsel, Attorneys Douglass and Douglass, took an appeal, during the pending of which Mr. Bass was at large on bond.

Rev. Mr. Bass was indicted under section 5480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which inhibits the devising of any scheme or artifice to defraud by means of the Postoffice establishment.

Two True Bills Found.

Two indictments were found against him, and indictment numbered 22,871 charged him with devising a scheme or artifice to defraud in the organization and manipulation of what was called a "Bureau of Civil Service Instruction," while indictment numbered 22,872 charged him with a like device or artifice through the organization and exploitation of a "Union Teachers' Agency of America." The first indictment contained three counts and charged that the defendant used the mails by writing and mailing letters to persons named therein, in furtherance and in execution of his scheme to defraud.

The second indictment embraces but one count, and the charge is in respect to a letter written to Miss Jennie Betts, at Holton, Me.

The case was heard before Justice Barnard, in Criminal Court No. 1, of the District Supreme Court. The Government was represented by Assistant District Attorneys Taylor and Bingham, and Charles A. Douglass and Creed M. Fulton were counsel for the defendant.

Trial Extended Weeks.

The trial extended over several weeks; many witnesses from all sections of the United States were brought here to testify, and the cause attracted considerable interest both in Washington and other parts of the country.

During the course of the trial many exceptions were taken by the defendant to the rulings of the court, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on both indictments. Motions for new trials being denied, the defendant appealed the case to the Court of Appeals. Justice Barnard sentenced Bass to the penitentiary for eighteen months in each case, and in addition thereto imposed a fine of $1,000, the maximum penalty of the law.

The section under which Bass was indicted provides that three offenses may be charged in one indictment, provided they have been committed within the same six calendar months.

Court of Appeals Opinion.

The Court of Appeals, in passing upon appellant's first assignment for error, says: "An inspection of indictment No. 22,871 discloses the fact that the three offenses charged were not committed within the same six calendar months, and, therefore, the demurrer to this indictment ought to have been sustained.

"The appellant complained that the court below erred in consolidating the two indictments and compelling him to answer both indictments in the same trial. The appellate court sustains this contention of the appellant, and holds that the lower court committed error."

The trial court permitted a witness to testify that the defendant mailed a large quantity of mail that was carried to South Carolina, and the Court of Appeals says: "Even if the question was a proper one, the appellant is certainly not to be held responsible for what some one else says out of his presence. We think, however, the question itself was not pertinent to the issue. The fact sought to be shown might have been good ground for another indictment in South Carolina, but the charge of a crime committed in another jurisdiction could hardly be offered as evidence in this cause. We, therefore, think there was error in permitting the question and answer to stand."

Sustained by Court.

The court sustained the appellant's sixth assignment, which stated that the trial judge permitted a witness to answer questions about her father and her financial condition.

One of the main contentions urged by the appellant, covered by the eighth assignment, is also sustained. The court says: "The eighth assignment of errors is based upon the admission by the court of letters from Sunday school superintendents to the Witness Bonner, and to the Witness Lee.

These witnesses had received from the appellant notice of the existence of vacancies in certain schools; the witnesses thereupon wrote to the schools in reference to the alleged vacancies; their replies were thereupon offered and admitted in evidence. There appears to have been no attempt to show the genuineness of the handwriting or signatures to the letters, but the letters are offered simply as proving themselves. We think there was error in their admission for that reason, but even if the authenticity of the letters had been proven, we do not think they were admissible."

The Court of Appeals holds that the trial justice erred in refusing to permit the appellant to show by his secretary the purpose for which notice of vacancies was sent out by the Union Teachers' Agency, as reflecting light upon the intent of the defendant.

In deciding the question raised by the eleventh assignment, the court says:

"The complaint made by the eleventh assignment of error is based upon the court's refusal to permit the appellant to read in evidence certain letters received by him tending to show that he had secured numbers of positions for teachers, as reflecting upon the appellant's bona fides, after the letters had been admitted in evidence. It appears from the record that the 'letters were admitted in evidence for the purpose of throwing light upon the scheme of the defendant, and as to what he did in connection therewith, but as they are not evidence of the fact therein stated, the said letters could not be read to the jury.' We are constrained to think that the record cannot correctly give the exact state of the court's ruling, because it cannot be conceived how a letter can be admitted as evidence and yet not be permitted to be read to the jury."

The court sustained the appellant's last assignment of error, and holds that the various letters, documents, and other papers offered in evidence by the Government should have been placed in the custody of the clerk, so that they could be easily inspected by the defendant.

The case is reversed and remanded for a new trial.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Tribute Paid Memory of Late Dr. T. Ritchie Stone.

A special meeting of the general faculty of the medical department, Columbian University, was held June 2, 1902, on account of the death of Dr. T. Ritchie Stone, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst one of our number, Dr. Thomas Ritchie Stone, who has for many years been an earnest worker as a member of the medical faculty of Columbian University, we, his associates in the said faculty, were greatly shocked by the news of his death, especially so by the suddenness of the event.

"Dr. Stone was a most genial and courteous gentleman, beloved and respected by all who knew him, and will ever be remembered by his friends for his many noble traits of character; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the medical faculty of the Columbian University, do feel most keenly the loss of one who was ever faithful to his trust in this faculty.

"2. That we request the faculty to attend his funeral in a body.

"3. That we offer our sincere sympathy to his bereaved family.

"4 That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family.

"A. R. SHANDS, M. D., Chairman.
"RANDOLPH B. CARMICHAEL, M. D.
"E. L. TOMPKINS, M. D."

HALF A MILLION TO BE PAID TO OHIO

State's War Claim Must Be Settled.

Comptroller of the Treasury So Decides as to Moneys Spent Equipping Troops.

Mr. Robert J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury yesterday rendered a decision according to which the United States will pay to the State of Ohio the sum of $458,559.35.

The State of Ohio applied, April 29, 1902, under the provisions of the urgent deficiency act, approved February 14, 1902, for a reopening of the settlement made by the Second Comptroller, August 2, 1886, disallowing its claim for interest paid on loans effected by the State for the purpose of raising money to equip, arm, pay, supply, transport, etc., troops for the service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and for certain expenses incurred in negotiating said loans, to June 1, 1871.

Comptroller Tracewell went fully into the facts connected with the question, and concluding his decision he said in part:

"Upon the facts as herein set forth the State of Ohio is entitled to the full amount of interest and expenses paid as above indicated, as follows: Interest, $456,707.49; expenses, $1,851.86; total, $458,559.35. Upon a reopening of the above described account, under the provisions of the urgent deficiency appropriation act, approved February 14, 1902, I have examined the same and find and certify that there is due from the United States to the State of Ohio a balance of $458,559.35."

ARMY ORDERS.

The resignation of Capt. Harry E. Smith, Artillery Corps, of his commission as an officer of the army has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 3, 1902.

The resignation by Second Lieut. Homer B. Grant, Artillery Corps, of his commission as an officer of the army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 27, 1902.

The resignation by Second Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Artillery Corps, of his commission as an officer of the army has been accepted by the President, to take effect May 28, 1902.

Leave of absence for four days is granted Capt. Fred W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, recruiting officer.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert L. Hirst, quartermaster, Twelfth Infantry, is extended three months.

Capt. Robert G. Paxton, adjutant, Tenth Cavalry, having reported to the adjutant general of the army in this city, will upon the expiration of his present leave of absence proceed to join his regiment at Fort Robinson, Nev.

Lieut. Col. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, and Major Charles G. Starr, Twenty-fifth Infantry, are detailed as members of the examining board convened at Governors Island, New York, during the examinations of infantry officers only, vice Lieut. Col. Asher C Taylor, Artillery Corps, and Major William P. Duvall, Artillery Corps, who will continue as members of the board for all other purposes.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. T. D. Parker, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., to Chesapeake.

Ensign F. O. Branch, when discharged from further treatment at Naval Hospital, New York, N. Y., to Alabama.

Paymaster H. R. Sullivan, when discharged from further treatment at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to home and sick leave three months.

Surgeon H. T. Percy, detached United States Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa., etc., to Indiana.

Acting Gunner H. J. Palmer, appointed March 11, 1902.

MILITARY SURGEONS WILL MEET TODAY

Convention to Open at New National Theater This Morning.

MR. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK

Prominent Medicos From Abroad to Attend the Meeting, Which Is of Much Interest to Those Associated With the Army and Navy—Two Daily Sessions

The eleventh annual session of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States will be opened this morning at 10 o'clock by President Roosevelt, at the New National Theater. Prominent citizens from all parts of the country will attend the meeting. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Surgeon General of the Army will occupy seats on the platform. Ranged on the other side of the stage will be the Surgeon General of the Navy, the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Corps, the Surgeon General of the District militia, District Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland, Gen. Leonard Wood, General Heywood, Bishop Satterlee, and others, in addition to the officers of the association.

The representatives of foreign nations who are to attend the session will be provided with special reserved seats commensurate with the dignity and rank of their respective countries.

The Foreign Delegates.

They are: Great Britain, by Colonel Exham, of the Royal Medical Corps; France, by Prof. Niemier, of the Military Medical School of Val de Grace; Japan, by Dr. Kamura Toruke, sugeon-in-chief of the first class, Japanese navy; Italy, Dr. Eurooco Cestelli; Mexico, by Lieut. Col. Z. P. Molina.

During two days of the convention the meetings will be held twice daily at the hall of the New Willard Hotel. The morning session will begin at 9 o'clock, and the afternoon session at 2 o'clock. The program is especially interesting, because of its evident importance from a scientific, medical and military standpoint. It will include the reading of a number of papers by members of the association, which have been divided for the sake of convenience into these classes—national State medical service; hygiene and sanitation; military hospitals and military nursing; tropical service and tropical diseases; military surgery, and other unclassified papers.

First Aid Exercises.

A feature of the session will be what is known as first aid exercises, to be given by the hospital corps company of instruction at the Soldiers' Home tomorrow afternoon, beginning at 5 o'clock. The exercises will last about one hour. The hospital corps will also entertain members of the association and friends this afternoon from 4:30 to 6 o'clock by a field drill, which will take place at the United States Army General Hospital, in the Arsenal grounds. The drill will include the pitching and striking of the regimental field hospital, showing the arrangements for tents and the organization of the different departments of the army field hospital service.

Both social and business headquarters of the association will be established at the New Willard Hotel this evening. There was an informal reception given at the New Willard last night to such members of the association as had arrived in the city. While the affair was thoroughly a success, the greater numbers that will attend the various functions beginning today will give an impetus to the gathering of the surgeons. During yesterday and last night members of the association arrived in considerable numbers from various points.

Program of Entertainment.

The program for the entertainment of the surgeons and their friends includes an excursion down the Potomac on the Dolphin this afternoon. Tomorrow evening there will be a reception by Major and Mrs. La Garde at the Soldiers' Home. On Saturday the surgeons will be received by the President at the White House. On Saturday night, beginning at 8 o'clock, the entire association will hold its annual dinner at the New Willard.

The Association of Military Surgeons numbers at this time about 1,000 members. These officers of the medical service are drawn from the army and navy and the National Guard organizations of forty States.

The officers of the association are: President, Lieut. Col. John Van R. Hoff, deputy surgeon general, United States army; first vice president, Brig. Gen. Robert A. Blood, surgeon general, Massachusetts volunteer militia; second vice president, Surgeon General Walter Wyman, United States Marine Hospital Service; treasurer, Lieut. Herbert A. Arnold, assistant surgeon Pennsylvania National Guard; secretary and editor, Major James Evelyn Pilcher, brigade surgeon, United States volunteers, captain, retired, United States army; assistant secretary, Lieut. T. W. Richards, past assistant surgeon, United States army.

Association Founded in 1891.

The Association of Military Surgeons was founded at Chicago in September, 1891, at the suggestion of Surgeon General Nicholas Senn, of Illinois, and seven annual meetings have been held, respectively in Chicago, St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, New York, Columbus and Minneapolis. The last convention was opened by President Cleveland, and attracted the attention of all classes of scientists and public men at the Capital. The founder of the association and its president up to that time, Surgeon General Senn, presided, and the proceedings were participated in with the most lively interest and the deepest earnestness by a large number of distinguished military surgeons from all parts of the country.

Objects of Association.

The objects of the association are: "To acquire for this specialty a recognized position as a distinct branch of medicine, which can be done only by the organization of those interested in it; to quicken the development of military medicine and surgery by the constant agitation of topics of interest; to stimulate legislation beneficial to the medical departments of both national and State military and naval establishments, and to forward the organization of the medical staff in the various States upon a healthy basis, independent of the caprice of commanding officers; to encourage the mutual acquaintance of military surgeons and to add to the professional relations that social quality which is so often a stimulus to scientific advancement; to establish between medical officers of the national service and those of the State troops a reciprocal interchange of views and ideas, which cannot fail to be of advantage to both; to provide an appreciative audience for the presentations of advances and improvements in military medicine, surgery, sanitation and equipment, and thus to incite progress along these lines; to create a living and growing body of military medical literature in its publications and, by the papers and discussions published, to stimulate thought and production in medico-military channels and to maintain an esprit de corps among medical officers which shall contribute to scientific enthusiasm and unity of action where matters affecting the medical department are in question."

GENERAL SMITH'S FATE IN PRESIDENT'S HANDS

Court-Martial Proceedings Received From Manila.

Official Records to Be Reviewed by Mr. Roosevelt at an Early Date—Strict Secrecy Maintained.

President Roosevelt has received from Manila the court-martial proceedings of the recent trial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith, whose "kill-and-burn" order to the troops under his command in Samar created wide discussion in this country, and he is now engaged in reviewing the findings.

The Smith order to make Samar "a howling wilderness," and on which the court-martial was based, was seized by some of the Democrats in Congress as the theme upon which to base many sharp speeches against the Administration and its whole Philippine policy. This, however, was very largely counteracted by the President's prompt and aggressive action toward ascertaining officially the truth of the charges.

Popular Judgment Suspended.

His announced determination that no one, however high in position, should go unpunished if charges of unusual cruelty or other violations of the rules of war should be proved against such officer caused a very general suspension of popular judgment until the true facts should be separated from the great mass of vague reports growing out of the affair.

As the awaited official records have now been received, much interest is felt in their contents. No prediction can be made as to the probable time when any public announcement will be issued, though because of the general interest in the matter it is confidently believed that the President will remove the injunction of secrecy as soon as possible. Only the pressure of other important official matters, it is believed, will be allowed to delay his consideration of the findings.

Second Tribunal Appointed.

The Smith court-martial, which has just sent on the present report, was the second tribunal named to consider the Samar charges. The first court, convened by the War Department in the usual manner of army procedure, was dissolved shortly after appointment, and a new court was designated under the President's general authority over matters relating to the Philippines.

This change was due to a desire to have the findings reviewed directly by the President himself, instead of the Secretary of War, on the ground that the alleged cruelties, affecting the whole population of Samar, related more particularly to the general scheme of government in the Philippines than to any one department, such as the army.

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Is doubtless the highest human good. It is especially so to women, to whom it means the preservation of beauty, happiness in the home, and the enjoyment of social duties. There can be no good health for any woman who suffers from womanly diseases. Her complexion fails. Her flesh loses its firmness. Her eyes are dull. She has no home happiness, no social enjoyment.

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