

# VETERANS OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN

## Ninth National Encampment at Atlantic City in September.

### NOTABLES WILL BE PRESENT.

Governor Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt and Probably President Taft—State of New Jersey Has Appropriated \$15,000 For Entertainment.

Among the attractions of the ninth national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans to be held at Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 7 to 14 may be three candidates for president of the United States. The presence of Governor Woodrow Wilson is assured, for he has accepted an invitation to address the veterans and their families and friends on the steel pier the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 10. President Taft has tentatively accepted the opportunity to speak to veterans representing every state in the Union, the Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba, the canal zone, Alaska and British Columbia. Theodore Roosevelt also has promised to attend.

New Jersey through its legislature appropriated \$15,000 for suitable entertainment and display at Atlantic City during the encampment week, and Governor Wilson appointed Walter Whiting Vlek of Rutherford, G. Ford Ego of Jersey City and Judge Daniel A. Dugan of Orange, all Spanish War Veterans, as the United Spanish War Veterans' encampment commission to expend the money. The commission has established headquarters in the Bell-Kiddle building, Atlantic City, in charge of Robert E. Wood.

#### War Notables Invited.

There also will be twenty-one congressmen who are Spanish War Veterans in attendance, including Holman, and other notables, such as Alvin Dwyer and General Miles, have been invited.

From reveille on Saturday, Sept. 7, until taps on Thursday, Sept. 13, there will not be an idle moment for the 3,000 veterans who will be present. Entertainment of all kinds will divide the week with the business sessions of the encampment on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 8, 9 and 11. Special honors will be paid to the Maine survivors and medal of honor men of the war.

The standard of the commander in chief, Maximo Simons of New York city, will be hoisted at the Hotel Hamilton, and the New Jersey state commission will establish its headquarters at the Hotel Hamilton, Saturday night at the Challenge the Ladies auxiliary will hold its annual reception. Mrs. E. M. Record of Dover, president general of that organization, and her staff will receive. The official encampment band will give a concert.

Sunday, in the Critchfield theater, on the board walk, Rev. Robert Arthur Wood, captain in chief, and Rev. J. Madison Hove of Jersey City, department chaplain, will conduct services. Monday there will be two business sessions of the encampment, and Mayor Riddle will present a gold key to the commander in chief, symbolizing the freedom of the city. All sessions will be in the auditorium on the steel pier, where on Monday night in the ballroom a military reception will be held. The same night Colonel John Jacob Astor camp No. 28, will hold a monster campfire in a local hall.

#### Tuesday the Big Day.

Tuesday will be the big day of the week, with notable visitors, including the state senate and house of assembly of New Jersey. A business session in the morning will be followed by a military parade in the afternoon on the board walk. Walter E. Miles, senator from Atlantic county and a veteran, will be grand marshal.

United States Senators Frank O. Briggs and James H. Martin and Congressman William H. Hargis of New Jersey will receive from the veterans of war and have regular sessions and breakfasts, and Admiral William F. Sailer of New Jersey will have one part of the national parade. Local and foreign organizations will greet the veterans, who will parade in three main formations. Meeting places will be made of the parade, and wherever Wilson will appear.

Finally speaking on the steel pier Colonel Roosevelt, Governor Wilson and probably President Taft will address the encampment in an open session. Wednesday will witness two business sessions with election of officers. A spirited contest is on for commander in chief. General Taylor of Pittsburgh, John Lewis Smith of Washington and G. Albert Gouge of Newark, N. J., are candidates.

Wednesday night will witness a spectacular parade, the annual crowd of the Marine Corps of the Spanish War Veterans will participate with marching bands, floats, five hundred veterans who have returned from the war, which was founded by seven men of the Philippine Islands and based on the agreement reached by veterans of the war and the Philippine Islands. Thousands of members of the order will be invited to a large ball and the fireworks and music will be an accompaniment of the parade.

### BANDANNA USED IN FOUR PREVIOUS CAMPAIGNS.

Thurman's Political Enemies Before Progressives Accepted It.

The adoption of the bandanna as an emblem of the Progressive party is not the first time that the party leader, chief has appeared in American politics. As a matter of fact, it was used in four previous political campaigns—those of 1875, 1880, 1888 and 1895.

## Dreadnought New York and Cruiser That Bore the Name

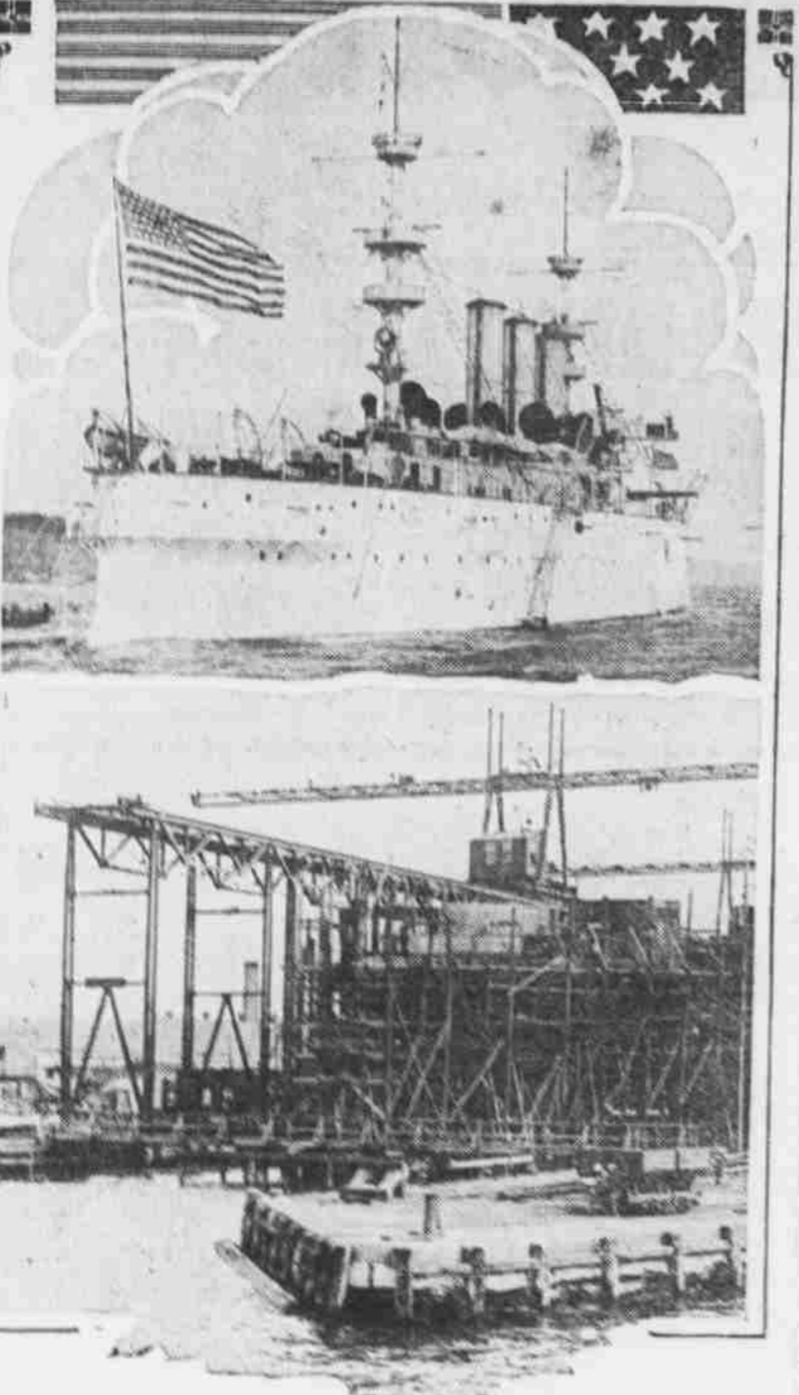


Photo of new vessel copyright, 1912, by American Press Association.

In the matter of the naming of battleships the largest and most populous states are not recognized in proportion to their size and population. The Dreadnoughts Texas and New York—the latter now approaching completion at the New York navy yard—will not be quite so large as the Nevada and Oklahoma, which will have a displacement of 27,500 tons to the 27,000 tons of the battleships named after the Lone Star and Empire States. The New York will be a huge and expensive fighting machine for all that. It will have cost about \$5,000,000 when it is launched in November and, with the Texas, will carry the heaviest guns of the navy, ten fourteen-inch and twenty-one five-inch guns. The name New York was for years borne by the armored cruiser, built in the days of "the cow navy," which is now known as the Saratoga. She was in her time regarded as the best all round war vessel in the world, but that was nearly twenty years ago, and twenty years mean more to a warship than they do to a society belle. The new vessel is shown in process of construction.

After the massacre of March, 1908, in Port au Prince, when officers of good standing, the number being variously reported at from ten to twenty-seven, were dragged from their beds at daybreak, taken to a cemetery and put to death, Legrand was minister of the interior at that time, and it was believed that the order to kill was issued by him, although Nord Alexis was president.

When Nord Alexis was driven from Haiti soon afterward Legrand went into exile to Jamaica. While there he stirred up the new president, Simon, and in January, 1911, started a revolution, but it was short lived, and Legrand took refuge in the German consulate at Cape Haitien, later being sent from the island under German protection.

Legrand returned to Haiti in May last year, overthrew President Simon and became president of the republic.

After G. Thurman of Ohio was recognized by the Democrats to the senate as their leader. He was a broad shouldered, sturdy built man, with a large square head and ready complexion, gray hair and beard combed upward on upper lip and a positive manner that commanded respect. Broad, well spoken and free in his criticism of men and matters, he would, were his hands and feet unhampered like those of a gladiator, give his nose a trumpet blast, take a fresh punch of snuff and dash into the debate, dealing rough blows and scattering the carefully prepared arguments of his adversaries like chaff.

Mr. Thurman's bandanna handkerchief and his snuffbox were made as souvenirs in all the personal accounts of him that appeared that the public press to associate them with his personality. He required the habit of taking snuff not infrequently when he was a youth from his old Scotch bonnet, Professor Congdon, and when he first went to Washington he found it a prevailing practice there. "He did not, however," said a defender, "use snuff in any excess, and his snuffbox, which he carried with the finest quality, usually held but a few grains without refilling. He naturally took to the use of the bandanna handkerchief in regard to his snuffbox, and simply never abandoned an article of dress that has positively been supplanted by more modern forms."

So it came about that the handkerchief was being used by Thurman's supporters, and it was not the fault of his snuffbox that he was four times defeated in his campaigns.

### LATE PRESIDENT OF HAITI.

General Legrand Was a Military Politician in Disguise.

General Legrand was a military politician in disguise. He was a man of great energy and a military politician by occupation. He was elected president of Haiti by the congress and again after he had whipped President Aristide Simon and driven him from the country. Legrand was not recognized by the American government until he had been in office a month and had established himself in power.

## HATS INSTEAD OF CAPS FOR SAILORS

### Navy's Traditional Flapping Collar Also Likely to Go.

### BLUNDERBUSS TROUSERS O. K.

#### Government is Meditating Dress Reform That May Not Please the Wearers—Change Affects Uniforms of Officers in Minor Details.

Dispatches from Washington say that the flat topped round cap and wide collar which have been features of the garb of a sailor since the early days of the United States navy are likely to be discarded. Such action would abolish two of the most familiar features of the uniform.

The proposed change has been preceded by a long period of experiment and discussion. While naval officers have an idea that the sailors would resent any radical change in their costume for shore purposes, so strong are traditions in the navy, the sailors themselves have complained more than once of their present costume when aloft.

The flat topped cap has a habit of getting blown off at unexpected times. Officers have long noticed that when a line of jacks is drawn up at attention on deck on a formal occasion a gust of wind frequently takes a few caps with it. Not that the sailor himself is entirely free from blame for this, for it is a tradition that he will pick out a cap a few sizes too small so that it can be perched on his head at what he considers a proper angle, although his opinion on this point varies from the manner in which the cap was intended to be worn.

#### Collars Bother Them.

Sailors, too, have spoken among themselves about the collar, with its three stripes of white braid and its two white stars. They like the idea of the collar, but they say it bothers them on a windy day at sea. They think it might be cut smaller. Those who handle the designing of such things do not think this particular sort of collar could be cut down without hurting its appearance.

About two years ago the bureau of navigation, which has control over the sailor's dress, had samples of a new cap in heavy blue cloth made, much like the white duck hats the bluejackets wear at work in temperate climates.

One of the traditional features of a sailor's cap is the gold lettered name of the ship. When one of these bands was put around the new hat with the beam turned up the name was hidden by the beam.

Nothing more was heard of the matter until recently, when the subject again came up, and the same sort of hat is again being considered.

The matter of shirts has come up recently. The bureau of navigation ordered Paymaster Huntington, in charge of the clothes factory at the Brooklyn navy yard, which is the headquarters of the supply for the whole service, to make up samples along new lines. No decision has yet been sent out by the Washington authorities.

#### Considering a New Shirt.

The shirt which is being considered is designed after the Portuguese shirt now in use by the crews of the navy, but is made of the blue cloth used in the sailor's uniform instead of the white cotton. This shirt has a soft collar which might be described as a shirt collar, only three or four inches wide at the widest part. The open front of the present sailor blouse is retained, but the bottom, instead of having "tails" to tuck within the trousers, as the present blouse has, ends in an elastic band about the waist. There is no room on the collar for a display of head or stars, and the garment smacks more of working dress than of tradition.

There is no probability that the present wide blunderbuss trousers will be abandoned since they are more easily rolled up about the knees than other kinds, and there is still much dock scrubbing to be done.

The bluejackets, like the marines, are to have puttees. These are being made of a strong white material and are without buttons. The shirt is open far enough down from the neck to go on over the head easily, and the opening is closed with a dip and hold together by the tying of a tape.

The spirit of change has affected the uniforms of the army, too, in minor details such as shoulder marks, which are to be white instead of black for use with white uniforms.

A suggestion has been made that the present bluejacket's uniform be continued for shore use and the proposed new uniform be adopted for wear aboard ship. An objection to this course from the point of view of the colored man is that they would have to keep themselves supplied with an extra uniform at their own expense since they receive no outfit of clothing at the time of enlistment and after that have to pay for their clothes.

#### Watch the Peace Society.

Arthur T. Call of Hartford, Conn., a school principal, has resigned to become the executive head of the American Peace Society, with headquarters in Washington. Mr. Call is president of the Connecticut Peace society. He is a graduate of Brown university.

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## STUART FULLER IS ON JOURNEY TO PUTUMAYO.

### State Department's Investigator Begins Long Trip Up the Amazon.

Stuart Fuller, the state department's agent sent to investigate the atrocities in the Putumayo rubber country of Peru, recently started with the British consul at Iquitos for the headwaters of the Amazon, where he will establish a base for his operations.

Mr. Fuller will proceed by a light draft stern wheel steamer as far up the Amazon perhaps as the mouth of its tributary, the Putumayo, and at that point the party will be obliged to take small power launches. Even these must be abandoned in the upper reaches of the Putumayo, and the party must traverse long distances afoot in the jungle. Altogether, the voyage up the river will extend about 2,000 miles.

Mr. Fuller will not be long out of touch with the outside world. The Peruvian government has erected some powerful wireless telegraph stations in the rubber country, which are capable of establishing communication over the Andes to Lima.

It has been suggested that a question as to the ownership of the territory in which the rubber fields are located may offer some difficulties to the negotiations for the suppression of the atrocities. Brazil, Chile and Peru once disputed part of the tract, but that has been adjusted. Colombia, however, is said to feel that she has an ancient title to the property, basing it on the contention that under the name of New Granada her title ran to all the present territory of Ecuador, Venezuela and Peru.

The state department, however, is concerned only with the allegations of torture of the natives.

## NEW SENATE CHAIRMEN.

### La Follette Heads Committee of Interstate Commerce.

Three Pacific coast senators drew important committee chairmanships in a rearrangement of assignments caused by recent vacancies, and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin was made a member of the important committee on interstate commerce.

Senator Jones of Washington was appointed chairman of the committee on irrigation. Senator Works of California was selected to be the head of the committee on fisheries, and Senator Polindexter was named chairman of the committee of the Pacific islands.

Senator Oliver of Pennsylvania was made junior member of the appropriations committee.

Senator La Follette's appointment to the interstate commerce committee was regarded as a mark of recognition of his knowledge of railway problems and transportation questions.

Senator Clapp of Minnesota, another progressive, is chairman of the committee, and Senator Cummins of Iowa is a member.

## GHENT TREATY JUBILEE.

### Plan to Celebrate One Hundred Years of Peace is Opposed in Senate.

Senator Burton's bill for the appointment of a commission of seven members to consider plans for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the treaty with Great Britain made at Ghent in 1814 was favorably reported to the senate by Senator Root from the committee on foreign relations.

Accompanying it was a minority report presented by Senator Hitchcock on behalf of himself, Senators Bacon and Shively, declaring that it is of so more importance to have an official celebration of a hundred years of peace with Great Britain than it is to celebrate a hundred years of peace with Germany, Russia or France.

The minority decided it to be an inadvisable distinction more calculated to arouse feelings of resentment, animosity and antagonism than anything else.

The sentiment in favor of peace between the two nations existing among the people, the minority report asserted, "is a guarantee of peace in our opinion, and there is no reason to believe that this sentiment would be strengthened or promoted by the proposed commission."

## MONEY LAUNDRY A SUCCESS.

### \$500,000 Washed and Traced to the Citizens of New York.

More than half a million dollars of oil paper money, washed and traced to the citizens of New York in the federal government's currency laundry, has been placed in circulation. This act represents Uncle Sam's first job as a laundryman.

For weeks the treasury department has been cleaning three old mills with the washing machines performed in the process of engineering and printing. Secretary MacVane scanned the venture a success, and the laundry will be run by the state of New York.

The treasury department has ordered three more washing machines. Within a few months it is expected that every millinery will be equipped with a laundry, and the government expects to save hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

## Biggest Bull Moose Head.

The biggest bull moose head in the world, not counting the collection recently captured in Chicago, is in the possession of John F. Bole of Hopkinton, Et. The moose weighed 2,100 pounds and stood seven feet and a half high. Official sporting records show this to be the largest head in present season.

"We had any of it in Illinois for an hour," "Can't see much in an hour," "I wish you to get a new bull moose on my track,"—Lombard Courier Journal.

## Collection of Custer's Relics Given to the National Museum

### Coat Worn as Scout by General in Fights Against the Indians. White Towel That Was Utilized as Flag of Truce at Appomattox.

AN interesting collection recently has been installed in the Hall of History in the National Museum, in Washington, consisting of articles donated and lent by Mrs. George A. Custer, widow of Brevet Major General George A. Custer, U. S. A.

General Custer is probably best remembered for his achievements in the many Indian fights in which he participated and by his record as an Indian scout. The collection includes a memento of this phase of his career in the form of the white buckskin coat in which he has been most often pictured as a plainsman and scout. This coat is in excellent condition and looks as if the general had just removed it and hung it up. It has deep collar and cuffs and is heavily fringed with slash-back trimmings. The pockets are made much as in modern sporting coats, while the buttons are of the regular army pattern of the period. This coat calls to mind the services General Custer rendered the government in the campaigns against the Sioux in 1875 and 1876, in the last of which, the battle of the Little Big Horn, he met his death.

Accompanying the coat are a yellow plumed cavalry helmet and a buckskin gauntlet, both worn during his active service against the Indians from 1866 to 1870, while lieutenant colonel Seventh cavalry, U. S. A.

### Coat He Was Married In.

There is also a blue regulation army officer's coat, with two starred straps, plush collar and cuffs, the coat which he wore on the occasion of his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bacon, Feb. 9, 1864.

A straight cavalry saber of tremendous size is also included in the collection. It was a spoil of war captured by Major Drew, who presented it to General Custer, since he knew of no other man able to wield such a large weapon. It has a Toledo blade, on which is engraved in Spanish, "Do not draw me without cause and do not breathe me without honor."

A Virginia state flag, a prize of the general's personal prowess, captured by him in 1861, when a lieutenant, is also on exhibition. It is supposed to be the first standard captured by the Army of the Potomac.

One object of great historical significance, though of rather an unromantic nature, is that of a white towel that General Custer captured in the battle just preceding the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. It seems that while General Lee had gone to the rear of the Confederate lines to secure an interview with General Grant, leaving

General Longstreet in command, General Gordon's division became hard pressed by the enemy and called on Longstreet for assistance. Not being able to furnish it at the time, Longstreet sent his inspector general, Major R. M. Simms, to suggest to Gordon the sending of a flag of truce to the Federals requesting a suspension of hostilities pending the interview between Lee and Grant.

### Used Towel as Flag.

Following this suggestion, Gordon at once dispatched Sheridan, with this request. As Major Simms galloped toward the lines of the Federals he searched his haversack for something white to cover his advance, but found only a towel. This he drew out and waved above his head as he approached the enemy. The Union soldiers caught sight of the white towel, held their fire, and under this improvised flag Simms was allowed to enter the lines, where he was met by Colonel Whitaker and taken to General Custer, who was in command of that part of the field. Neither of these officers, however, cared to declare a temporary cessation of hostilities just then, feeling that they had the advantage of the fight and held the southern army at their mercy.

So Simms was obliged to return to his own lines without accomplishing his purpose. He left the truce towel in the hands of Colonel Whitaker, who took half of it and gave the other portion to General Custer. It was only shortly after the incident just mentioned that Sheridan and Gordon met and established a temporary truce which held until the conference between Grant and Lee terminated the war.

## LINCOLN-LEE-GRANT STATUE.

### Representative Poul's Bill Provides For an Imposing Structure.

The construction of a Lincoln-Lee-Grant memorial in Washington at an expense of \$1,250,000 is proposed in a bill introduced in the house by Representative Poul of North Carolina. It provides for an appropriation of \$250,000 for the erection of a statue of General Robert E. Lee directly opposite the statue now being erected to the memory of ex-President Grant. It also provides for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the erection of an arch over Pennsylvania avenue, connecting the base of the Lee statue with the base of the Grant statue. The arch would be known as the Lincoln-Lee-Grant memorial arch, and every state in the Union would be invited to furnish material to be used in its construction.

The construction of the memorial would be under the supervision of a commission to consist of the secretary of war, General R. H. Young, commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and General Harvey M. Trimble, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. The Grant statue is directly west of the capitol in the botanical gardens.

## COMPLETES BOOK AT 95.

### Oldest American Author Was a Preacher Seventy Years.

Colonel David Jordan Higgins of Los Angeles, nearly 70 years old, who has just completed a book on "American Life in the Nineteenth Century," is probably the oldest living American author. Colonel Higgins is still active and is eagerly awaiting the Grand Army of the Republic encampment next month. Through a close student of his life, Colonel Higgins still reads without glasses.

His book, which represents the work of several years, is semi-historical and describes his personal experiences and observations. Colonel Higgins was a Methodist preacher for seventy years.

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