

Roosevelt Talks To War Veterans

Addresses Those of the Conflict With Spain at Their Annual Reunion in Detroit—As He Arose from His Chair Every Man Was on His Feet, Cheering and Waving His Hat—Afterwards He Interviews Miss Clara Barton.

Detroit, Sept. 22.—The blue and gray uniform of the Spanish war veterans, whose third annual reunion is being made memorable and interesting to the

Detroit, Sept. 22.—The blue and gray uniform of the Spanish war veterans, whose third annual reunion is being made memorable and historical by the presence of Prest. Roosevelt, is seen at every turn in Detroit today. Additional delegates and veterans are arriving or, every train, and many thousands of people have come from nearby cities and towns. The day dawned warm and pleasant.

Prest. Roosevelt rose at a quarter of 8 o'clock this morning after a refreshing nap. The speech which was expected only once, before 9 o'clock this morning, enthusiastic delegates arrived from Saginaw and Bay City. Headed by a band, they marched to the Hotel Cass, where they were warmly welcomed. They did not arise, however. The president was joined by a small party of friends for breakfast which was eaten in the "Green Room."

The delegates began gathering in at eight Guard armory, the convention hall, soon after 9 o'clock. When the commander-in-Chief Urell called the delegates to order the floor of the armory was crowded with uniformed, soldierly-looking men. The galleries were packed with men and women who had come to hear the president deliver his speech to the veterans. The armory was beautifully decorated. A back ground of maple trees formed a canopy over the platform from which the speaker addressed the assemblage. Hung from the center of the green canopy was a large flag-draped picture of Prest. Roosevelt. The front of the platform was entirely adorned by green masses of golden red. Festoons of greenery hung from the trusses of the big hall and suspended from the center of the ceiling were large eagle wings made from greenery. Large white curtain hung from the galleries' edge to the main floor and these were drawn back to reveal the speaker, giving a very pretty effect from the convention floor.

among Americans. It is a very good thing for an American to learn by practical experience in a way that will bring it home to him the underlying truth of the fact that knowledge of which depends mainly on the knowledge of the real use of real use in the body politic. The fundamental truth of testing yourself and all your neighbors by the essential instead of the non-essential qualities in each.

He spoke of the spirit in which the people of Michigan went into the war, and of the spirit in which they had, by the older among his audience when the great war was fought.

It was the spirit in which the people of this state and throughout the union have shown their loyalty to the cause. It is the spirit that will make America even greater in the future than America is now. (Applause.)

NEEDS OF STATE MILITIA.

The president told of the needs of the state militia for better weapons and said he hoped in the future to see them armed with modern guns. In conclusion the president said:

"And so it is now. Our people went forth in the Spanish war, went forth to free Cuba, to give Porto Rico happiness and to give the Philippines the light of civilization into darkness in the Philippines. We are proud of the men who did that work.

"And so it is now. A good people does beneficially for the world to propose. Through the advice of and the help of civilized and religious teachers of civilization among our people and in the world, we are going to get the best results for the people of the islands, and of what has been done.

"We are going to make them more prosperous than they have ever been before, and during their recorded history and now we guarantee to each man his life and his liberty and his pursuit of happiness as he never could have had before. It has been under the domination of a cruel and tyrannical through the society of Kotoquian."

OVATION TO PRESIDENT.

O VATION TO PRESIDENT. President Roosevelt was given a tremendous ovation when he stepped out of the cailline and into his car. He was greeted by a throng of Washington and Michigan avenues were jammed with people who made the cheering and shouting heard for miles. He drove bravely away from the hotel. A squad of mounted police rode before his carriage and a squad of officers on foot followed him. He was greeted by a continuous cheer that greeted the president.

Brussels, Sept. 22.—The scandal arising from the revival of the family the church she was sympathetically greeted by the assembled crowd.

quarrel between King Leopold and his daughter, the Princess Stephanie, (countess of Lonyauy), beside the bier of the late Queen Marie Henriette at Spa yesterday, is agitating all classes. Popular sympathy on all sides is expressed for the princess, who, although deeply affected by the incidents, makes no complaint. The princess herself has given out a simple statement of the facts as follows:

"The precise facts are these: I was praying at the bier of the queen when some one came about 4 o'clock to tell me the king would not receive me. I immediately left the death chamber. I had no interview with his majesty. I was informed, however, that he was alarmed of the death of the queen. Like a loving daughter and a patriot, I hurried to Spa, to render the last honors to my mother. The king has caused an intimation to be conveyed to me that he does not desire my presence. I am going to Calais where my husband will meet me, as he has been ordered to leave England. There was no scene between the king and myself at Spa."

It was hoped by the public, who applauded Princess Stephanie's match with King Leopold, that the death of the queen would lead to healing the rupture, but the incident at Spa is taken to demonstrate that the king is as much as ever determined to openly has designated as a messianic even after the approval of the Austrian emperor Francis Joseph.

A dispatch to the Patriot from Brussels says that when King Leopold arrived there he refused to speak to the Princess Stephanie and compelled her to leave the royal palace. The princess, however, did not go home. She merely rode to the station to bid her carriage amid demonstrations of sympathy from the people, and took a train for Brussels.

Princess Stephanie is the second daughter of the late Queen Marie Henriette and King Leopold. She married the only son of the emperor of Austria in 1881 and was left a widow in 1893. Her father-in-law, Emperor Francis, died in 1909 to Elmer, Count of Lonyauy. This marriage was against the wishes of King Leopold, who refused to permit his daughter to marry a subject. He was bitter against his daughter and courted friendly to that of Belgium have decided to receive the princess.

There are various versions of the quarrel between King Leopold and Princess Stephanie, his daughter, the most reliable of which is to the effect that the princess was in the death chamber of the queen when she arrived at the palace. He refused to enter, so she had left the room. Princess Clementine, the king's third daughter, came and took Princess Stephanie away.

King Leopold then went to the death chamber and prayed before the coffin for 25 minutes. The news of the quarrel between the king and the princess was widely known.

Queen Marie Henriette's own desire, her remains will not be embalmed, and an amulet, a gift of her dead son, which she always wore, will not be removed.

Princess Stephanie started for Calais this afternoon. She was accorded a

Then apparently overcome by the popular demonstration, the princess turned away with a sob, leaving her mother's side.

NO APOLOGIES TO TAKE

those in the armor that the president had arrived. All stood up and as the presidential party entered and walked down the steps of the State War Department platform a great shout went up that made the army ring. Again and again the veterans cheered the president and he bowed his thanks repeatedly. When the president was behind in their applause, it was many minutes before quiet was restored. Gen. Urell, acting commander-in-chief, immediately invited Maybury, who eloquently welcomed the Spanish war veterans to the city. When he mentioned President Roosevelt's name it brought every soldier to his feet and a tremendous cheer rang out. Then he concluded Gen. Urell stepped forward and said, as he turned to President Roosevelt: "I have nothing to say, Mr. President."

CHEERS RENT THE AIR.

Every man on the floor was on his feet cheering and waving his hat as the president arose from his chair. When the cheer rent the air, President Roosevelt smilingly bowed his thanks to his former comrades. The president expressed his pleasure at the change of being greeted by his former comrades, and then he turned. The men who served in the Spanish-American war, he said, if they did their duty well, were comrades and brothers from now until the end of our days. He explained that he did not intend any urging to accept the invitation to attend the meeting of the Spanish war veterans. The president spoke on the late war and said that the only comfort he had in the hour of the war was the thought enough war to go around. The president said the spirit that drove the men on in this war was the same spirit that made the men of the American Revolution and the American Revolution possible. One of the first lessons all had to learn was that there was an enormous amount of hard work that preceded any chance for heroism. Work was not to do with his attaining heroism. If a man has not the stuff to endure hardship on the march, the president said, he has not the stuff in him to attain heroism.

The president said the spirit he wanted to see in a man was that spirit which makes him do his duty, great or small, and which makes him do it in the way in which our young men went into the ranks to do their duty as they saw it. He thought it a good thing that men of different callings should be associated together to learn the lesson of equality and brotherhood.

While the president was speaking Miss Clara Barton entered the hall and took a seat on the platform. When Gen. Urell, after calling for three more cheers for President Roosevelt, told the soldiers that their good acquaintance was present, and then said: "The president of the United States has come to see you, and he has come to see you on his left hand."

PRESIDENT ESCORTS MISS BARTON.

Amid thunderous cheers, the president stepped across the stage and gallantly escorted Miss Barton to a chair at the head of the hall.

Adjt.-Gen. Dyer of Washington, D. C., responded to Mayor Maybury's address of welcome on behalf of the veterans. This was to have ended the first session of the convention, but Gen. Bliss asked a few moments' indulgence. Explaining that he was to present service medals to Michigan veterans of the Spanish war when the convention adjourned, he asked that the president of the first present Comrade Teddy Roosevelt with one. He accordingly requested Mrs. Lewis, of the ladies' auxiliary to present the medal to the president of the convention. The president, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, the convention then adjourned.

The president and party immediately drove to the steamer Tashmo, which was boarded for a tour on the river. In addition to the presidential party several hundred delegates to the convention were aboard the steamer. The Tashmo was returned by the party at 1 o'clock, just in time for the president to see the big parade of veterans and military.

The suspected prisoner hourly be-

Washington, Sept. 22.—The navy department is in receipt of the following cablegram from Commander McLean, of the cruiser Cincinnati:

"Colon, Sept. 20.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington. The United States line of transit. Today I permitted the exchange of Colombian troops from Panama to Colon, about 1,800 each way, the troops without arms, in train guarded by American soldiers in the same manner as other passengers. Arms and ammunition in separate train guarded also by naval forces in the same manner."

Plus Fund Clearing. The Hague, Sept. 22.—On the reassembling today of the international arbitration commission for the clearing of the claims of the United States against Mexico growing out of the Plus fund of California, Garrett McNecney, the legal adviser of American interests, and the French plenipotentiary, who had been adjourned from Sept. 17. He contended that the statute of limitation deprived the results of the arbitration of any effect in Spain, Mexico and the bishops of California had succeeded as administrators. The archbishop of Mexico in 1849, was legally entitled to both the capital and interest. The decision of the arbitration commission in favor of the Americans in Mexico to pay, ought, Mr. McNecney asserted, to be considered as beyond appeal.

France to Revoke Sugar Taxation. Paris, Sept. 22.—It is announced that the government will propose in the forthcoming budget a reduction in the sugar taxation to the amount of 35,000,000 francs as compensation for the projected abolition of the sugar bounties.