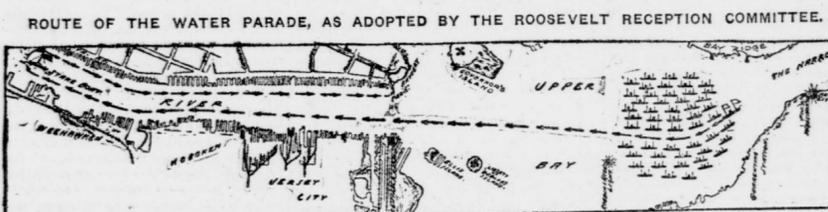


NOW TO WELCOME ROOSEVELT HOME IN EARNEST!



Leading Americans from Far and Near Will Gather to See and Hear Him Again.

THE Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, bringing Colonel Theodore Roosevelt back from Africa and Europe, will be driven at top speed in her passage from Southampton, so that, if possible, she may pass Fire Island not long after sunset on Friday, June 11. Then, with home almost in sight, the ship will alter away the right along the Long Island coast so as to be punctual at the minute at the appointment she will have to keep. At precisely 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, June 12, she is to drop the fleet of welcoming harbor craft at the Quarantine Station on Staten Island.

The Kaiserin will tower above all her neighbors in the bay, for she is one of the largest of the ocean-going. She is a ship of 2,000 tons and is 700 feet in length, which is about the height of the Metropolitan tower. The harbor boats, two or three hundred strong, will be lying in a double row to left and right of the channel for half a mile ahead of her, hung with bunting and loaded deep with hands and cheering delegations, some of which have come across the continent to be at the rendezvous.

All the excursion boats will be there, 250 dozens of steamers from the Sound and smaller craft in shoals. Two new motor launches, owned by the two principal boating companies of the port, will be let out and added to the fleet. The first man up the great ship's side will probably be Emil Boas, the American representative of the Kaiserin's owners, the Hamburg-American Line, who will give the former President his first handshake on this side of the ocean and inquire how the distinguished passenger enjoyed his journey.

BOARDING THE ANDROSCOGGIN.
Cases behind him will come a turgid of reporters and photographers, and then the massive cutter Androscoggin will draw alongside, with the committee of three hundred citizens which the Mayor of New York has appointed to escort Colonel Roosevelt to land. Cornelius Vanderbilt, chairman of the committee, will probably board the ship alone, greet the ex-President and accompany him down the gangway to the Androscoggin's deck.

HOW TO GET UNDER WAY.
A blast of one minute from the Dalzell whistle will give the signal for the water parade to get under way. A pilot steamer, including the Dock Department's tug, the police boat, Patrol and the War Department boats Colonel Roosevelt and Lieutenant Ward Cheney, will lead the line. Next will come the Androscoggin with Mr. Roosevelt, and probably other members of the committee with the members of the family. The Dalzell will lead the line between the two lines of steamers the Androscoggin will steam up the harbor in the wake of the pilot steamer, the other boats falling into the procession as it passes. The first two divisions will be made up of large steamers, the third of medium-sized boats, and the fourth of small motor boats. The fleet will steam straight up the

slowly up Broadway. Offices and buildings along the route will be decorated. From windows, from the sidewalks and from the open parks, all lower New York will have a chance to see and cheer the returned ex-President.

Some of the delegations are planning to construct grandstands at points of vantage, where they will take their places to view the parade.

SIXTY "GIRL ROUGH RIDERS."

The "Girl Rough Riders," the mounted, khaki-clad nurses of the National Volunteer Emergency Service, will patrol the line of march and extend aid to any members of the crowds who may be injured in the crush. Sixty of these young women have been drilled for weeks in the practice of nursing and horsemanship, and will give the day one of its most picturesque features.

The parade will turn west from Broadway at 4th street, cross Washington Square and continue up Fifth avenue as far as the Plaza, at 59th street. Here will be the most striking part of the land demonstration. From the Washington Arch north, as far as they will reach, the clubs, secret orders, political bodies and private delegations from all over the country who have come to welcome Mr. Roosevelt will be drawn up on both sides of the street. Early in the arrangements it was learned that twelve thousand men had already applied for places in the ranks, and the numbers will probably be between 20,000 and 30,000. With such a representation the lines would reach the entire distance from 8th street to 59th street, and would have to be doubled for a considerable part of the distance.

The Spanish War Veterans, six thousand strong, will probably be drawn up along the blocks immediately north of the arch. They will fall in at the rear of the procession as an escort to the committee, continuing their march westward along 69th street to the 12th Regiment Armory, at Columbus avenue and 62d street. The managers of the demonstration, however, are considering the possibility of allowing the veterans to march the whole distance from the Battery up.

Many of the clubs and orders will be in uniform. Most of them will wear distinguishing caps or insignia, and every man in the two lines will wear the official badge of the celebration, which entitles him to a place in the ranks.

Many of the delegations, especially those from the West, will enliven their front with more or less startling displays. Two hundred "cowgirls" are said to march on their way from Texas to sit on horseback in a uniform of divided skirts, felt hats and patent leather riding boots. Another party has boasted that it will bring a sawmill whistle that comes nearer to being audible a hundred miles away than any other whistle in the world.

The Hamilton Club, of Chicago, will be on hand, with a Republican elephant that they would reach to the Philadelphia convention when McKinley was nominated for President there and has been at every Republican convention in Chicago for years past.

At 69th street the parade will break up. What Colonel Roosevelt is to do then will be left to his own choice.

The Fly Is Guilty

Menace to Health Must Go, Say Health Guardians.

The common house fly has long been an intruder that destroys domestic peace and happiness. He is a most unwelcome and ill-mannered visitor, who walks in when least desired, and prolongs his stay indefinitely in spite of the most strenuous efforts to get rid of him. He refuses to leave his quarters until he has had his fill of life, a torment bestowed upon mankind for its good.

Of late years science has been looking a little more closely into the performances of Mr. Fly, and has found out that he is not merely a mischief maker, but also a

GYMNASIUM ON THE KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, WHERE MR. ROOSEVELT MAY KEEP UP THE STRENUOUS LIFE.



GLIMPSE OF THE SUITE DE LUXE WHICH WILL BE OCCUPIED BY THE ROOSEVELT PARTY ON THE KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA.

real menace to human life. He is now recognized as an evil doer that must be severely dealt with. In the matter of the whole people against him he has been brought to the bar of justice by health authorities, found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and condemned to die.

As early as 1877 he was arraigned before the Supreme Court of Philadelphia (Eastern division), the case was decided against him, and the city of Philadelphia, responsible for him, had to pay a large sum for damages to the plaintiff, G. Upton. The case was decided in the latter's favor upon the testimony of an expert entomologist, who convinced the jury that the plaintiff had contracted typhoid fever through the medium of flies, which had carried the infection from a stream near by to the house.

Evidence of cases of personal injury or death from contact with flies is hereby presented to the public in the hope of enlisting their co-operation in a wholesale war upon these pests, which will eventually lead to their extermination.

Such cases as that of the recent death of Edward H. Pratt, of Jersey City, from blood poisoning, caused, according to Health Commissioner Lederle, by a common house fly's infection of a cat's scratch on his hand, should arouse the people to the danger of disease dissemination from the deadly fly, as the physicians now realize it.

The belief is now general among medical practitioners that many an unaccountable death, especially among infants and children, is due to the fatal activities of the fly. Typhoid and blood poisoning are the diseases most directly traceable to the busy, buzzing nuisance.

Miss Carey, a buyer for Lord & Taylor, relates a personal experience with the small but wily enemy of humanity. She said that two years ago she lay dozing, when a fly bit her on a little scratch on her arm. That night her arm swelled terribly and caused her much suffering. The infection soon developed a bad case of blood poisoning.

MOUNTED NURSES WHO HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO CARE FOR ANY WHO MAY BE HURT IN THE CRUSH.

According to the records of the New York Merchants' Association, which seeks to rid the city of the troublesome fly, complaints have been made of serious consequences resulting from the presence of flies in the autopsy room of Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Miller, of San Antonio, Tex., who was taking a course in general surgery there, while performing an autopsy contracted colic, a dread disease of face and hands, from a fly lighting on a wound in his hand. The association has on record many cases of blood poisoning attributed to the fly.

Another case on record is that of Robert McMurray, of Cambridge, Ohio, who, while working in his harvest field in 1908, received a slight wound from a wrench which slipped as he was tightening a bolt on the binder. It struck him on the back of the hand and the pain was severe for a while, then ceased, and he thought no more of it. As he was sitting on the veranda after supper, a fly crawled down his arm and stopped on the open wound. An hour or so later the abrasion commenced to itch, then to pain, and he was soon suffering from a most severe case of blood poisoning.

The records also show that in the same year a Mrs. E. Proctor, was in a most critical condition in a hospital, following an operation at her home made necessary by streptococcus poison, which resulted from a fly bite on her arm a few days before. Little attention was paid to it at first, and the poison gained so great headway that an operation had to be performed. Physicians in charge of various public institutions at different times have reported epidemics of typhoid fever in them, which they say could not have been caused in any other way except by flies carrying the germs upon their feet and depositing them upon the food eaten by the inmates.

And so the guardians of the public health have decreed that the fly must go,

Youthful T. R.'s

Brigade of Namesakes Might Meet Ex-President.

"Gee! but ain't it nice to be named for a President!" said nine-year-old Theodore Roosevelt Bernstein, of East 16th street, when his father assured him for at least the hundredth time that he should be permitted to stand on the sidewalk on June 18 and add his shouts of welcome to the acclaim that is waiting for the famous American upon his arrival.

"Oh, yer papa 'll take yer up to see Mr. Roosevelt," said Mamma Bernstein, "and maybe he'll shake hands with yer."

Papa Bernstein is a warm admirer of Colonel Roosevelt, and has endeavored to follow some of the advice that the former President has been pleased to give. As a result the Bernstein cradle is never empty, and there are always as many as two little Bernsteins of a size to fit into the Bernstein perambulator. Mamma Bernstein holds differing views from the ex-President on some matters, but she is not the less proud of her son Theodore.

"Oh, yes," she said, "Theodore and his papa they go to meet Mr. Roosevelt. They have to go because my Theodore he is named for him. But me! I stay in houses and mind dese other kinder."

"Mein son," said Papa Bernstein, "the

Roosevelt name to children in 1904, when he was running for President, and the vital statistics of every city have chronicled occasional 'Teddy R.'s' ever since.

"This Junior Roosevelt brigade runs in age all the way from twelve years to a few months. They would make a fine showing if they could be brought together."

A recording clerk who is connected with the department of vital statistics of this city, thinks that the foregoing estimate of the number of children named for Mr. Roosevelt is too large.

"There probably are about fifty Theodore Roosevelts in New York to-day," he says. "We record the births of about 5,000 children a month in this city, and in this number there is probably not more than one with the given name Theodore Roosevelt. There were more in 1899 and 1900 than now."

This statement, however, seems to imply more than fifty 'Teddies' in New York. An average of one child a month named Theodore Roosevelt for the twelve years since parents began giving this name would give a total of 144.

Assuming the population of the United States to be about twenty times that of New York, and that Mr. Roosevelt's popularity has been as great in the country at large as in New York, this would mean a grand total of close to 3,000 Theodore Roosevelts in the United States. Allowing for deaths, it would seem that an estimate of 2,000 for the entire country, and of over a hundred for New York City, would not be an exaggeration.

If the fathers and mothers of these youthful Roosevelts would emulate Mr. Bernstein and make a concerted effort to bring their progeny together next Saturday, who can doubt that this would form a banner attraction of the Roosevelt 'Welcome Home'?

A. P. M.

Return of Grant

Homecoming Receptions of Two Ex-Presidents.

Thirty years, three months and five days ago San Francisco, decorated with flags, Grant's arrival in the city with excitement and impatience the arrival of an ex-President of the United States returning from the grand tour. To-day, on the opposite side of the continent, New York stands ready to give a similar greeting to our only other touring ex-President. San Franciscans knew an anxiety, however, which we of to-day need not feel. They had no idea on which one of four or five days to expect the vessel which bore the great man home. Therefore they got everything ready for the first possible day, and then repaired to the bluffs to sit down and watch the horizon. We of the wireless age know to an hour, without watching, when the mastheads of the big Kaiserin will break the sky-and-water line off Fire Island.

General Grant was away from his home shores for two years and four months. Colonel Roosevelt has given himself only fifteen months' rest." Grant visited nearly thirty different nations; Roosevelt only a dozen. The same motto answers for both of them—"Let Us Have Peace"—although Grant's abroad. It was his brilliant military renown. Yet it has been exactly in his capacity as a former civil ruler that Theodore Roosevelt has been received—which perhaps shows the advance of the United States in world esteem.

Both of these distinguished Americans received the freedom of the City of London in a golden casket. One was so overcome that he could not speak, and the other was so overcome that he could not restrain himself from speaking.

Other points of similarity and dissimilarity between the experiences of our only touring ex-Presidents come to mind. General Grant was utterly surprised at being publicly received upon his return. No news of the preparations had reached him. Colonel Roosevelt has been consulted about every detail of the plans, and has requested that the reception be national in scope. But the transatlantic cable was said in Grant's time, and, anyway, surprises were not so difficult to arrange as they are in these days.



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