GEN. AINSWORTH TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED

Secretary Stimson Relieves Him of the Duties of Adjutant-General.

PRESIDENT DIRECTED IT

He Is Accused of Insubordination, Based on Derogatory Remarks to the Secretary and Gen. Wood.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The long expected culmination of the Wood-Ainsworth feud in the War Department came this afternoon in the form of an order from Secretary Stimson relieving Major-Gen. Frederick C. Ainsworth of his duties as Adjutant-General of the army and directing him to remain in the city awaiting disciplinary measures.

Orders for the court-martial of Gen. Ainsworth, who as Adjutant-General is the second ranking officer in the army, are expected to be issued within a few days. The charge will be insubordination, based on derogatory references to the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff and officers of the General Staff which Gen. Ainsworth incorporated into many of his official reports.

The announcement made a sensation in all official Washington. It is considered certain that the Ainsworth case will develop into the biggest military controversy since the Sampson-Schley affair in the navy.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the dismissal of Gen. Ainsworth, who has been a power in the army for thirty years, Representative Hobson of Alabama denounced that officer in a speech delivered on the floor of the House during the consideration of the army bill. Representative Hobson said that Gen. Ainsworth was guilty of conspiracy in taking part in the framing of the Hay bills for the reorganization of the military establishment and inserting in one of them a provision whereby he was to be enabled to retire with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Just previously the House, by a party vote, had passed the second of the Hay bills providing for a change in the enlistment term in the army from three to five years. The discussion over this proposal, while it was before the Military Affairs Committee, was marked by the opposition of President Taft, Secretary Stimson and Gen. Wood. Gen. Ainsworth stood practically alone in advocating the plan. It has been repeatedly charged that Gen. Ainsworth is the moving spirit behind the entire Hay military programme, which has been stubbornly opposed by the Administration.

The situation in the War Department was apparently brought to a head by a memorandum written by Gen. Ainsworth on February 3, though called for last December on the proposal of the General Staff to make changes in the form of the muster roll. In this memorandum, called for by the Chief of Staff at the direction of the Secretary of War, Gen. Ainsworth makes statements that are construed by Secretary Stimson as an attack on himself and the Chief of Staff and the officers of the General Staff.

Whereupon Secretary Stimson went to the White House with the matter and made it an issue with President Taft. The President was told that either Gen. Ainsworth must go or a new Secretary of War must be found. The President immediately directed that Gen. Ainsworth be relieved and held on waiting orders until disciplinary measures could be decided upon. It was also decided that the Adjutant-General's office be turned over to Col. H. P. McCain.

In a letter addressed to Gen. Ainsworth Mr. Stimson cites the passages of the Adjutant-General's memorandum deemed insulting to the Secretary, Gen. Wood and other officers, and says:

You impugn the fairness and intelligence of the Secretary of War under whose authority the proposition in question was submitted to you. You also criticise and impugn the military capacity and experience, the intelligence and fairmindedness, and finally question the honor and good faith of the officers of the General Staff and the War College, whose plan you were directed to discuss.

Secretary Stimson says further:

This is not an isolated instance of insubordination and impropriety on your part, nor is it made in the absence of warning as to the necessary consequence of such an outburst. On September 5 last you submitted to me a memorandum in which you by insinuation charged the Chief of Staff with improper motives in his proposed action of relieving certain officers of the recruiting service. I then, on September 19, wrote you from Huntington, L. I., a personal letter of warning in respect to your conduct in submitting that memorandum.

Secretary Stimson then quotes from his former letter, in which he urged upon Gen. Ainsworth the necessity of the officers of the War Department respecting the good faith and the motives of other officers, even though differing with them as to judgment. The Secretary then continues:

In considering whether these offences against propriety on your part are merely exceptional cases of rudeness and ill temper I find they have become habitual on your part and have occurred under other administrations of the War Department and concerning other officers than those of the General Staff.

Instances of Gen. Ainsworth's attacks upon other officers in his official reports are cited here. Mr. Stimson adds:

As I am myself apparently included in your latest attack I have preferred to deem myself disqualified from judicial action thereon and have laid the matter before the President as Commander in Chief. He directs that pending the disciplinary measures to be taken you be forthwith relieved from duty in your office. You will therefore upon receipt of this order stand relieved of your duties in the office of the Adjutant-General and will await further orders in this city.

When this order had been made public Gen. Ainsworth, who was in his office, declined to make any statement whatsoever. He denied himself to all callers, his messengers were instructed to say that he was out, and early in the afternoon he left the building. It was the first time in more than a decade, it was said at the Department, that Gen. Ainsworth left his office early. He has been noted for his long hours, seven days a week, and hard work. Secretary of War Stimson and Major-Gen. Wood declined to speak of the case in any way.

If Gen. Ainsworth has any friends in the War Department building they were not in evidence this afternoon. So far as could be observed the news was greeted with general satisfaction. For years Gen. Ainsworth's office has been shunned by most people in the War Department and he has had the reputation of being, to say the least, "a difficult man."

Entering the army as a doctor on November 10, 1874, Gen. Ainsworth has risen to the second highest office in the War Department and the army. He has been in Washington twenty-seven years and has held what was practically his present place for twenty years. In those two decades he rose in rank until in 1904 the title of Major-General and military secretary was given him. Gen. Ainsworth built up the present record system of the War Department and established a record for personal efficiency and untiring labors. In his department he has been undisputed for twenty years and has thwarted all attempts made by previous Secretaries of War and heads of the General Staff to interfere in any way with his administration.

When Gen. Wood was appointed Chief of Staff it soon became evident that there never would be harmony between the two office holders. They represent opposite schools of military thought, with Wood as the progressive and Ainsworth the conservative. This difference became accentuated when Gen. Wood as Chief of Staff attempted to introduce reforms in the administration of the army. His plans met with no sympathy in the Adjutant-General's office. Officers of the General Staff frequently complained that the Adjutant-General's department placed every possible delay and obstruction in their path in attempts to work out reforms.

When the Hay bills for the reorganization of the army and the consolidation of the Adjutant-General's department with the General Staff was introduced Gen. Ainsworth warmly advocated them. It was charged repeatedly that Gen. Ainsworth drew the complicated provisions of the bill relating to personnel and promotions by which it was claimed he would retire very soon with the rank of Lieutenant-General. It is accepted here to-night by the well informed that Gen. Ainsworth's career in the army is ended.

One of the paragraphs in Gen. Ainsworth's memorandum which is construed by Secretary Stimson as referring to him and which brought on the crisis in the Ainsworth case is:

It is recognized that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to formulate any statement that will carry conviction to any one who is so unmindful of consequences or so uninformed as to the needs of the Government and the public with regard to the matter in question as to seriously propose to abolish one of the most important if not the most important of all the records of the War Department. However, the statement is submitted in the confident expectation that when other if not wiser counsels shall prevail, and after experience with the proposed plan or any similar plan shall have shown the inevitable evil effects thereof, this statement will receive the consideration that may not be given to it now.

But the adoption of this proposal would hardly fail to be regarded generally as a mere subterfuge of a kind that would be scorned by honorable men in any of the relations of private life and that would be most discreditable to a great department of the Government in its management of the affairs of the nation.

In the same memorandum he says of the General Staff plan:

It is most inadvisable ever to entrust to incompetent amateurs the management of business that is of nation wide importance and that can only be managed prudently, safely and efficiently by those whom long service has made experts with regard to it.

Representative Hobson in attacking Gen. Ainsworth on the floor of the House declared that the General had furnished the Committee on Military Affairs with misleading information that has resulted in the incorporation in the army bill of a plan for reorganization of the military service.

"This officer," said Mr. Hobson, "has sat at a desk in Washington for many years, rising from grade to grade without performing military service. He had the office of Adjutant-General abolished and then had the office reestablished when the time was opportune for him to get it."

Mr. Hobson said that Gen. Ainsworth drew up the Hay plan of army reorganization and that this was another instance where the General had sought to work a scheme through men in Congress with whom he was on friendly terms.

Chairman Hay of the Military Affairs Committee denied Hobson's charges. He acknowledged that he had had the benefit of Gen. Ainsworth's advice, but denied that the General was the author of the proposed army plan of reorganization. Representative Hay allowed that if Hobson devoted more time to Congress and less to the Chautauqua circle he would be better informed.

This debate indicates the bitterness that the Ainsworth incident will undoubtedly arouse in Congress.

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STATE CONVENTION CALL.

Democrats to Issue It To-day—Chairman Mack to Hold on a While.

The Democratic State committee will meet at the Knickerbocker Hotel at noon to-day to name a time and place for the State convention which is to select four delegates at large to the national convention. Chairman Norman E. Mack arrived in town last night and it was said that he had been prevailed upon to hold on as chairman until his successor is named at the convention.

Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo are equally favored rivals for the convention city, and it is believed that the date will be somewhere about April 11, or two days later than the Republicans hold their convention at Rochester. Meantime all State committeemen and county chairmen will receive ample information as to the workings of the new primary law under which delegates to the State convention and the national convention are to be elected.

HOKE SMITH FOR WILSON.

Georgia Senator Favors Candidacy of New Jersey Governor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—United States Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia climbed aboard the Woodrow Wilson band wagon to-day. The Wilson boomers are inclined to make a good deal over this new recruit because he served with Judson Harmon in the Cleveland Cabinet.

"I favor Gov. Wilson for no personal reason," said Senator Smith, "but because I believe his nomination and election will best serve the people of the entire country.

"As the nominee of the party he can be relied on both by speech and pen to teach Democratic truths with a clearness which will carry conviction. He is a master of the tariff problems. He has captured an immense following throughout the entire country."

Wilson Headquarters in Jersey City.

The northern New Jersey Wilson campaign headquarters was opened yesterday in the Lincoln Building, 76 Montgomery street, Jersey City. It will be in charge of Job H. Lippincott, president of the State Democrati auxiliary committee. Thomas Usher of Union Hill was put on the job as organizer. Others who will have desks at the headquarters are former Judge Robert S. Hudspeth, national committeeman from New Jersey, and Ray E. Mayham, secretary of the State Democratic auxiliary committee.

PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS OPEN IN WASHINGTON

Roosevelt and Wilson Headquarters Latest to Be Started.

TO DRAFT SENATOR DIXON

Progressives Again Turn to Montana Senator to Head Colonel's Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Publicity men, inventors of political mousetraps, photographers and mimeograph artists are reaping a rich harvest in Washington now. Incidentally, the real estate men are doing a little business in the renting line. Many college students and some girls who lost their jobs in the reduction of the census force are getting temporary employment.

This gratifying situation is due to the large number of Presidential boom headquarters opening in Washington in the last few days; so rapidly do they appear that one hardly can turn a corner without being confronted by a banner and other evidence of the boom spirit.

The Taft boom opened last night in the Raleigh Hotel. The Roosevelt boom opened to-day in the Munsey office building. The La Follette boom is still at it in the Evans Building. The Harmon boom has headquarters in the Ebbitt House. The Wilson boom opened to-day in the Willard Hotel. The Clark boom has headquarters in another choice locality and other booms are making preparations to open.

A newspaper man who walked three blocks in Washington declared he was offered a job as publicity agent from four different booms in his brief journey.

Medill McCormick, who opened the Roosevelt headquarters, has left for New York and will go to Chicago to-morrow. He expects to return to Washington by the middle of the week.

The Roosevelt progressives are awaiting the return from New York of Senator Clapp, who is supposed to have had an interview with Col. Roosevelt. Since William Loeb has decided not to direct the national organization for Roosevelt the progressives are again turning to Senator Dixon of Montana. It is believed he will undertake this work if he can be assured that Col. Roosevelt is willing to enter the fight with earnestness.

One of the interesting phases of the progressive situation discussed here is a row between Gov. Johnson and Senator La Follette. The Governor of California came to Washington to persuade Senator La Follette that Roosevelt should be nominated and to point out that the Senator should not obstruct the movement. Gov. Johnson asked Senator La Follette to release him, so the story goes, from a pledge of support which the Governor had given to the Senator several weeks ago.

Senator La Follette declined to release the California Executive, whereupon the Governor informed the Senator from Wisconsin that he would be put to the painful necessity of releasing himself. This Gov. Johnson will do, it is said, in a public declaration of his intention to support Col. Roosevelt.

Roosevelt boomers were considerably disturbed over the character of the statement that Medill McCormick gave out opening the campaign of the Roosevelt national committee.

The Taft people were pleased with the personal attack made on the President and declared that if the Roosevelt boomers would only keep that up they would eliminate themselves.

HENRY OF TEXAS OUTVOTED.

House Rules Committee Orders Report on Pujo's Money Trust Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—After two lively sessions in which the Bryan men, headed by Representative Henry of Texas, were routed, the House Committee on Rules to-day ordered a favorable report on the Pujo resolution, which authorized the Committee on Banking and Currency to make an inquiry into the affairs of the so-called "money trust."

The resolution provides for a conservative inquiry with a view to the enactment of remedial legislation, instead of a prolonged spectacular inquiry, as was demanded by Insurgents Henry and Lindbergh. It directs the Banking and Currency Committee to make an inquiry "into the banking and currency conditions of the country" and gives the committee power to compel the production of books and papers and the attendance of witnesses.

Work will be begun at once by the committee. A sub-committee will be named to map out a plan of procedure.

AMERICAN CONSUL DROWNED.

George F. Davis Loses Life in Sea at Ceiba, Honduras.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The State Department was notified to-day of the death of George F. Davis of Richmond, Mo., Consul at Ceiba, Honduras. Mr. Davis was drowned while bathing in the sea. It was at this same city that Allen F. Gard, Mr. Davis's predecessor, killed himself last August.

Mr. Davis was 31 years old. He was educated at Vanderbilt University, was a newspaper reporter from 1904 to 1906, served as the representative of ore shippers in Mexico 1906-11 and entered the consular service August, 1911.

FIGHT ON FOR ALABAMA.

Ninth District Convention Splits Between Roosevelt and Taft.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 15.—The fight for delegates to the national convention at Chicago in June was started here to-day in the Ninth Alabama district executive committee and both wings claim a victory.

Alexander Birch, referee in bankruptcy, presided over the wing that indorsed President Taft and fixed March 16 as the date for a convention at which two delegates and two alternates to the national convention will be chosen. J. T. Blakemore, former assistant postmaster in Birmingham, presided over the meeting that indorsed Theodore Roosevelt and fixed May 11 as the convention date.

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WHOOPING COUGH UNHEEDED.

But, as Dr. Haynes Points Out, It Is Remarkably Fatal to Babies.

Dr. Royal S. Haynes told an audience of women who went to the Academy of Medicine yesterday afternoon to learn something about child hygiene that persons who were worrying so much about typhoid and smallpox would better devote a bit of anxiety to such diseases as whooping cough and measles.

"It is a popular idea," he said, "every one has to have these some time or other and it is better to have them early in life and get them over. As a matter of fact, whooping cough kills more babies under 1 year of age than does any other infectious disease. In 1910 there were 461 deaths in Greater New York from this cause and 785 from measles, while there were only five deaths from smallpox and 558 from typhoid."

After describing the quarantine laws which applied to contagious diseases and giving detailed directions for extra precautions which mothers might take along the lines of prevention, Dr. Haynes said that it was a great pity that whooping cough was exempt from quarantine. Some one had suggested that a child with whooping cough should be made to wear a bright colored ribbon on one arm and he didn't think it at all a bad idea.

Dr. Haynes urged those present to use whatever influence they had to persuade the Board of Aldermen to establish a bureau of vaccination, as the Health Commissioner had said that his department could not handle the work properly with its present equipment.

Dr. Isabelle Thompson Smart, who discussed the care of defective children, said that the laws regarding the immigration of defectives should be more stringently enforced and she advocated also a rigid segregation of children who are mentally deficient.

Dr. Walter Lester Carr spoke on the necessity of plenty of fresh air and outdoor exercise for the child.

AMENDS LEVY ELECTION LAW.

Bill Introduced by Senator Loomis Proposes Many Changes.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—A bill amending the Levy election law was introduced to-day by Senator Loomis, chairman of the Democratic caucus committee.

In cities and villages having less than 5,000 inhabitants it has been provided that when a person does not register personally and did not vote the year before an application to register must be accompanied by an affidavit of two qualified electors.

The number of days of registration is reduced from four days to two.

That part of the law which prohibited a candidate's name appearing on the ballot more than once is repealed.

The forging of a name to a nominating petition is declared to be a felony, punishable by imprisonment in a State prison.

The number of required signatures to an independent nominating petition is materially reduced, and an organization of citizens for the election of city officers such as the Citizens Union is declared not to be a political party so as to bar the members of such an organization from enrolling with and acting as members of a party.

ADJOURN ON APRIL 3.

Republican Leaders to Ask Senate for Two Weeks More.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—Although the Republican Senators and leaders of the Assembly decided at a conference following a dinner at the Fort Orange Club on Tuesday night that the Republican Assembly should send to the Democratic Senate a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on March 20 they plan now to serve notice upon the Senate that they will not be ready to adjourn until April 3.

The Republican Assemblymen will transact no more legislative business after that week, which is the week previous to the spring Republican State convention in Rochester.

TO DEFEND TAFT'S POLICIES.

Wickersham Starts on a Speaking Tour in the Middle West.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Attorney-General Wickersham left Washington to-day for a week's trip to the middle West, during which he will make three speeches explaining the attitude of the Administration toward the business interests of the country. The first two addresses will be delivered in St. Louis and the third will be in Milwaukee on Monday night. Mr. Wickersham's trip is in line with the policy of the President's campaign managers of clearing up the misunderstanding prevailing in the middle West as to the policies and performances of the present Administration.

Proposed Alaska Railroad Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A bill proposing to create an Alaska Railroad Commission of three members at $12,000 a year each, to go to the Territory and select the most available route from the great coal fields to the coast, was introduced in the House to-day by Representative Flood of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Territories. One of the members of the commission, the bill specifies, must be an officer of the Engineer Corps, one must be a mining engineer and the third a practical railroad builder. The commission is instructed to report to Congress.

MUST WAIT UNTIL THE COLONEL TELLS

The Middle of Next Week the Date When We'll Know Where He's At.

SPEECH BUTTONED UP NOW

Two of the Deserters From La Follette Come Around and Talk Politics.

Col. Roosevelt took things easy in a political sense yesterday following his labors of Wednesday in revising the platform of the progressives which it is understood he will present in his speech at Columbus, Ohio, next Wednesday. He wouldn't talk about the conference of the previous day at which his advisers helped edit the speech. "Wait for the speech," was his only answer to questions about it. He was equally reticent when asked about the opening of Roosevelt headquarters in Washington and the proclamation by Medill McCormick.

The only callers of political consequence who visited the Colonel at the *Outlook* office were Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota and George L. Record, the leader of the New Jersey Roosevelt progressives. Both were formerly La Follette men, but Record shifted recently when the La Follette boom began to totter. At that time it was announced that Senator Clapp would get the support of Minnesota progressives in the convention, where his name, as a "favorite son," would be presented.

On Wednesday night Senator Clapp, speaking in New Jersey from the same platform from which Mr. Record boosted the Roosevelt boom, assailed President Taft's characterization of a certain kind of progressives as "neurotics" and held up Washington and Lincoln as the types of progressives that he followed.

Senator Clapp left for Washington shortly after his talk with Col. Roosevelt.

Mr. Record after leaving the Colonel went to call on Amos Pinchot. He wouldn't talk about his interview with Col. Roosevelt, but it was learned that he had told Mr. Roosevelt how nicely the Roosevelt boom is progressing in New Jersey and that he had an estimate ready of the number of Roosevelt delegates that will go from New Jersey to the Chicago convention. As to Senator Clapp's call, Mr. Record said that it was "more or less of a social nature."

The Colonel himself wouldn't discuss his talk with the Minnesota Senator. He left the office early in the afternoon to attend a benefit performance for the Legal Aid Society at the Metropolitan Opera House. He said he would see no more political visitors until to-day, when he will be at his desk for a few hours before starting for Oyster Bay for the week end. He will return on Tuesday and will leave that afternoon for Columbus. There have been many attempts to get him to extend his trip and to speak at other places, but while the itinerary has not been decided upon definitely it is said that Col. Roosevelt will come directly back to New York after making his Columbus speech.

SURE ROOSEVELT WILL ACCEPT.

Ex-Senator Flinn Says Activity of His Friends Has Colonel's Sanction.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 15.—Former Senator William Flinn returned to-day from a conference with Col. Theodore Roosevelt in New York. He declared that the opening of Roosevelt headquarters in Pittsburg had the former President's full knowledge and approval. He said also that his three hour talk with Roosevelt made it plain that he will accept the nomination if it is offered to him.

"It is important for those who have allied themselves with the Roosevelt movement here to know that Roosevelt will accept the nomination if it is tendered to him at Chicago," said Mr. Flinn. "After a three hours talk that I had with him in his office yesterday I am perfectly satified that he will not disappoint the people who are giving their time and energies toward making him the nominee.

"I am also satisfied that 'the interests' are so badly frightened over the tremendous Roosevelt sentiment throughout the country that every possible effort is being made by them to defeat the will of the people. Important despatches relating to the Roosevelt movement, I believe, are being minimized by national agencies and the hand of the money power is at the throat of many avenues of publicity.

"As a result of my conference with Col. Roosevelt I am going to urge all the friends of the former President in Allegheny county to extend their energies in his behalf.

"We are engaged in a perfectly sane and wise movement and I can see nothing but success ahead of us. We have opened a headquarters here in Roosevelt's behalf with his full knowledge and approval and my talk with him yesterday affords no reason to feel that we have not made a mistake.

"Col. Roosevelt's friends may feel sure that he will accept the nomination, and that means he will be elected in November."

"Johnny," an American

A New Story by ETHEL TRAIN, which will appear in THE SUNDAY SUN for FEB. 25th.

"Johnny" is an East Side baby, from amidst the darkness and poverty of tenement life. His elder brother, Ikey, to whom the baby is a revelation, finds that his mother is so ill she must go to the hospital. But not "Johnny"—"a little baby in a strange hospital, full of red tape, and all alone! Ikey gulped and clenched his fists. They shouldn't get their claws on 'Johnny,' not while he was alive."

So Ikey hides the baby till his mother has been taken away, then Ikey takes the child out into the street. But the cold and darkness and the burden of "Johnny" are too much, and he faints.

The story ends happily, and Ikey, who returns to consciousness in the place which he has feared, finds that "hospitals is all to th' good" after all.

In The Sunday Sun, Feb. 25th

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Meadowbrook Hunt Club Under Dog Quarantine.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Feb. 15.—By authority of the Town Board notices were posted to-day that the town of Hempstead is under the dog quarantine. The placing recently of North Hempstead under the quarantine closed that town to the dog hunts of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club. The quarantine on Hempstead takes in the property of the club.

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