GEN. WOOD IS SCORED

Methods Brought Into Question at Koehler Trial.

WHOLE ARMY IS INTERESTED

Clique Alleged to Win Promotions. Quarrel Began in Order to Captain to Report to Second Lieutenant. Instructions Sent Out from Washington for Full Court of Thirteen.

There is great interest throughout the army in the court-martial by which Capt. Louis M. Koehler, of the Fourth Cavalry, is being tried at Zamboanga, in Zamboanga province, in the Island of Mindanao, Philippine Islands. No similar trial in years has attracted so much attention in army circles, nor has any excited so much earnest comment.

Capt. Koehler is a West Pointer with twenty-two years of good service behind him. Two of his brothers were army officers, who distinguished themselves and lost their lives in battle in the Philippines. Among his brother officers he is regarded as an efficient officer, but possibly somewhat severe in his insistence on strict performance of duty, and inclined to be in a degree contentious. This is the second trial of Koehler within a year. It grew out of his comment on Gen. Wood for the part he took in the first trial.

Primarily, the whole trouble is due to a quarrel between Capt. Koehler and Maj. H. L. Scott, of the Fourteenth Cavalry. The army story is that Scott, in common with several other officers, is a protege of Gen. Wood.

Cause of the Quarrel.

The cause of the original trouble occured when Maj. Scott was governor of the district of Sulu. He was commanding officer at Jolo, and, in acordance with army regulations, was the officer to whom the officer of the day reported, and from whom instructions were received.

In the performance of his duties Maj. Scott had to be absent from his office a great deal. When thus away he delegated his duty to his adjutant, who happened to be a second lieutenant. Naturally, when Capt. Koehler came to report to this lieutenant it galled him, and he protested. He said it was a humiliation because the lieutenant was seventeen years his junior in the army.

Maj. Scott in reply said he had no intention to humiliate Capt. Koehler, and that he had delegated to the lieutenant the business of receiving reports and giving instructions for the convenience of officers themselves. It rendered it unnecessary for them to wait until he should show up. He told Koehler to report to the commanding officer in person if he did not want to report to the lieutenant.

Koehler appealed to the department commander, through military channels. Maj. Scott indorsed the letter with the statement that "Capt. Koehler could be admonished from this office, but knowing his character and reputation I do not think he will be satisfied until he finds that he will receive no countenance from higher authority."

This Koehler regarded as a reflection on his character and reputation, and he asked a court of inquiry. This was denied. He then forwarded charges against Maj. Scott, accusing him of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and making false statements. The inspector general of the Department of Mindanao, who was sent to investigate, reported against Koehler. Then Maj. Scott preferred charges, and the judge advocate general recommended the trial of Koehler. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be replimanded, and the sentence was carried out by Gen. Wood.

Criticism of Gen. Wood.

The order of reprimand was a severe one in terms. Smarting under it, Koehler forwarded, through military channels, an application for the reopening of the case on the ground that he was refused counsel, that he was not allowed time to prepare his case, and not permitted to get needed witnesses. In this paper he criticised Gen. Wood. He said: "Throughout the trial I was harassed by the feeling that I was at the mercy of a superior who would stop at nothing to protect his friend Maj. Scott." This sentence forms the basis of the charges under which the recent trial was had. The testimony, findings, and sentence are on the way to Washington, and as the verdict is believed to have gone against Capt. Koehler it is predicted among army officers that things will go hard with him when the President has examined the papers and made his indorsement on them. Gen. Wood, after the trial began, got an order from Washington that the court should contain thirteen officers, and Gen. Wood steamed from Manila to Zamboanga on the coast guard cutter Mindanao, taking his wife and a party of friends with him, in order that he might appear as a witness in the case. The distance is 800 miles, making the whole journey 1,600 miles. With Gen. Wood also were several officers who were to sit on the court. Counsel for Koehler succeeded in getting decisions keeping Capt. E. F. McGlachlin, who had been a witness against the accused in the former trial, from acting as assistant to the judge advocate. The defense also succeeded in having Col. Joseph W. Duncan, of the Sixth Infantry, who had been a witness in the first trial, and Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, of the Fifteenth Infantry, who had been a member of the previous court, withdrawn from the court.

The court as finally constituted consisted of nine members, Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Edgerly, Col. Alfred C. Markley, Twelfth Infantry; Col. Walter S. Scott, Fifteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Richard H. Wilson, Sixteenth Infantry; Maj. James B. Goe, Nineteenth Infantry; Maj. James Lockett, Fourth Cavalry; Maj. Omar Bundy, Sixth Infantry; Maj. Andrew S. Rowan, Fifteenth Infantry; Maj. George W. Van Dausen, Artillery Corps.

The counsel for the defense was Capt. Flynn, of the Eighth Cavalry, and William Tutherly. Capt. F. E. Buchan, acting judge advocate, was prosecutor.

Witness and Prosecutor.

In the contention over the order from Washington that the court should consist of thirteen officers, the defense declared that Gen. Wood was not only a witness but prosecutor in the case. To require a full court, it was urged, gave him all the advantage in securing a conviction. The court adjourned for several days in order to get word from Washington as to this point. When Gen. Wood arrived, the point was made that the letter sent by Capt. Koehler to Washington was not admissible. Mr. Tutherly contended that the revised statutes expressly prohibited the introduction of such evidence in any Federal court, and emphasized the right of any citizen of the United States to appeal to higher authority for the revision of an unjust sentence. He asked if Koehler was to be a second time put in jeopardy for presuming to exercise that right. Capt. Buchan argued that a court-martial was not a Federal court, and declared that the Constitution of the United States under certain conditions does not apply to army officers. The court overruled the defense and admitted the letter. There was also admitted a letter which was sent by D. R. Anthony, a brother-in-law of Capt. Koehler to President Roosevelt demanding for Kehler a "square deal," and denouncing the high-handed conduct of Wood. This letter, it is supposed, the President sent back through military channels to Wood, who hurled it into the case to crush Koehler once for all for daring to pass him with an appeal.

Gen. Wood's Testimony.

Gen. Wood in this testimony said that Maj. Hugh Scott was his chief of staff in Cuba from 1900 to 1903, and accompanied him to the Philippines. He said he had made an arrangement with the civil authorities for a system of civil government in Mindanao and procured the appointment of Scott as governor of the province, and had kept him in the position after his regiment returned to the States.

Gen. Wood admitted he recommended Maj. Scott six times for appointment to brigadier general within the last four years. He also admitted that he had repeatedly spoken to President Roosevelt, urging the making of Maj. Scott a brigadier general. He said he concurred with Col. Duncan's commendation of the splendid service and gallantry of Capt. Koehler in the fight at Mount Dajo.

Capt. Robert Brown, Fourth Cavalry, said in his testimony: "I suggested and wrote the appeal from the decision of the court at the request of Capt. Koehler, and after I had carefully investigated all the papers in the case with Capt. Koehler's consent, and before I had filed the letter of appeal, I showed it to Col. Varnum and later to Capt. Rivers."

Capt. Brown said he considered Gen. Wood's action in the first court-martial unfair and unjust.

Col. Varnum testified that he considered the language used by Capt. Koehler in his letter of appeal as respectful, and also that the officers participating in the previous court so considered it.

A letter was presented from Maj. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, tending to contradict the statement of Gen. Wood that he was not interested in Maj. Scott or prejudiced against Capt. Koehler. Gen. Lee expressed deep admiration for Capt. Koehler.

Capt. Koehler reviewed the manner of the first trial and told why he appealed to the War Department, and said he assumed the entire responsibility for the language used in the appeal. The arguments of Koehler's lawyers were bitterly critical of Gen. Wood, whom they accused of tyranny, prejudice, malice, and favoritism.

The President yesterday received a visit from D. R. Anthony, jr., brother-in-law of Capt. Koehler. Senator Long accompanied Mr. Anthony. He told the President he did not regard his letter as in any sense a private one, and that he believed it should have been admitted as evidence.

After his interview with the President Mr. Anthony said he had explained the attitude of his paper, the Leavenworth Times, and the nature of his letter written about the case to the President. Mr. Anthony said he had taken the stand that his brother-in-law did not have quite a square deal at the court-martial, and he had insisted that somewhere in the case Koehler should be given opportunity to present all the facts in his behalf.

Plea for a Square Deal.

Mr. Anthony said regarding his letter that it was a plea for such a square deal. He said in the letter he had made reference to the fact that he was a Republican and that his paper had always strongly supported the President in his governmental policy. Mr. Anthony said that when the letter was presented as evidence there was a discussion over it, and objection was made to its admission to the record, because, it was claimed by counsel, that it was of a political nature. Mr. Anthony does not know certainly whether the letter was accepted or not, but maintains that it should have been, because it was not of a personal nature and was not political in character.

Mr. Anthony said the papers in the case of Koehler were on the way to Washington, and were expected here within a day or two, when they would be reviewed. He said he was in Washington seeking to obtain simple justice for his brother-in-law, which was all the family could ask or expect. With that he thought the more serious aspects of the case would disappear.

In connection with this trial, it is suggestive that army officers in Washington have of late received many letters from their fellow-officers in the Philippines criticising conditions in the army out there.

One such letter recently received stated that Gen. Wood was running things more absolutely than ever, and his favorites were more than ever tyrannical.

Several officers were mentioned by name as having brought on engagements in Mindanao in order to make themselves look like heroes at home in the United States, and gain quick promotion. The writer, who is a prominent officer, applied the word "murderers," saying that for four or five years before these bloody fights there had not been a gun fired among those natives, who were wholly peaceful.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Weather Bureau,
Washington, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1906—8 p. m.

The atmospheric movement of the last twenty-four hours have been unusually erratic. The strong area of high pressure that paralleled the Atlantic Coast has given way, and a depression now extends from the Middle Atlantic Coast westward to the Mississippi Valley. This depression was formed by the sudden development Wednesday afternoon of a shallow disturbance over the Carolinas, which, moving north, merged with the Western depression, and caused rain or snow over practically the whole country East of the Mississippi.

Little change in temperature is anticipated during Saturday east of the Mississippi.

The winds along the New England coast will be brisk northeast to north; on the Middle Atlantic coast fresh and variable, mostly westerly; on the South Atlantic coast fresh northwesterly; on the Gulf coast light and variable, mostly westerly, and on the Lower Lakes fresh northerly, shifting to westerly.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh and variable winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Note—The display of storm warnings on Lakes Erie and Ontario was discontinued for the season at the termination of December 20, 1906. The display of warnings on Lake Pepin was discontinued at the termination of December 10, and on Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and St. Clair at the termination of December 18, 1906.

Local Temperatures.

Midnight, 34; 2 a. m., 35; 4 a. m., 36; 6 a. m., 37; 8 a. m., 34; 10 a. m., 34; 12 noon, 34; 2 p. m., 37; 4 p. m., 37; 6 p. m., 35; 8 p. m., 36; 10 p. m., 36. Maximum, 39; minimum, 29.

Relative humidity—8 a. m., 88; 2 p. m., 91; 8 p. m., 91; rainfall, 0.58; hours of sunshine, 0; per cent of possible sunshine, 0.

Temperature same date last year—Maximum, 42; minimum, 29.

Temperatures in Other Cities.

Temperatures in other cities, together with the amount of rainfall for the twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. yesterday, are as follows:

	Max.	Min.	8 p. m.	Rainfall.
Asheville, N. C.	38	28	38	....
Atlanta, Ga.	40	32	40	T.
Atlantic City, N. J.	50	26	42	0.22
Bismarck, N. Dak.	24	16	22	....
Boston, Mass.	40	24	40	0.22
Buffalo, N. Y.	34	24	32	0.04
Chicago, Ill.	32	28	30	....
Cincinnati, Ohio	36	28	36	0.10
Cheyenne, Wyo.	46	22	40	....
Davenport, Iowa	32	24	32	T.
Denver, Colo.	52	28	50	....
Des Moines, Iowa	36	30	34	0.04
Galveston, Tex.	58	38	58	....
Helena, Mont.	36	26	36	0.10
Indianapolis, Ind.	34	28	32	0.14
Jacksonville, Fla.	58	42	50	0.14
Kansas City, Mo.	40	34	34	....
Little Rock, Ark.	56	34	50	....
Marquette, Mich.	28	24	28	0.08
Memphis, Tenn.	44	32	44	T.
New Orleans, La.	58	44	54	....
New York, N. Y.	46	30	42	0.02
North Platte, Nebr.	46	22	34	....
Omaha, Nebr.	34	26	28	....
Pittsburg, Pa.	40	28	38	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	50	36	44	....
St. Louis, Mo.	36	28	34	0.04
St. Paul, Minn.	34	26	28	T.
Springfield, Ill.	32	22	32	0.02
Vicksburg, Miss.	58	32	52	....

BRYCE AN EXCEPTION

Probable British Ambassador a Student of America.

ENTERTAINS DECIDED VIEWS

Diplomat Has Written Comprehensively About the Negro Question, United States Navy, Monroe Doctrine, Future of South, Territorial Expansion, and Other Subjects.

James Bryce, chief secretary for Ireland, at London, who is slated to come to this country as British Ambassador, to succeed Sir Mortimer Durand, is a great exception to the general rule of representatives of foreign governments accredited to the United States, inasmuch as he has made a thorough and most particular investigation of all questions pertaining to the American body politic, as well as American characteristics. And, unless Mr. Bryce has changed his opinion on these subjects since he first penned them in 1888, he entertains most decided views on questions which are this day before the American people.

Discusses Negro Question.

In discussing the negro question in the South, Mr. Bryce has written:

"But for one difficulty, the South might well be thought to be the most promising part of the Union; that part whose advance is likely to be swiftest, and whose prosperity will be not the least secure. The difficulty is a serious one. It lies in the presence of seven millions of negroes."

After summing up the existing conditions, Mr. Bryce says:

"First. The negro will stay in North America.

"Second. He will stay locally intermixed with the white population.

"Third. He will stay socially distinct, as an alien element unabsorbed and unabsorbable.

"His position, may, however, change from what it is now. Two changes in particular seem probable. He will more and more draw Southward into the lower and hotter regions along the coasts of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Whether in the more Northerly States, such as Maryland and Missouri, he will decrease, may be doubtful. But it is certainly in those Southerly regions that his chief future increase may be expected.

Collision Between Races.

"This change will have both its good and its evil side. It may involve less frequent occasions for collision between the two races, and may dispose the negroes, where they are comparatively few, to acquiesce less reluctantly in white predominance. But it will afford scantier opportunities for the gradual elevation of the race in the districts where they are most numerous. Contact with the whites is the chief condition for the progress of the negro. Where he is isolated, or where he greatly outnumbers the whites, his advance will be retarded, although nothing has yet occurred to justify the fear that he will, even along the Gulf Coast, or in the sea islands of the Carolina, sink to the level of the Haytian.

"And as the present differences between the African and the European are the product of thousands of years, during which one race was advancing in the temperate, and the other remaining stationary in the torrid zone, so centuries may pass before their relations as neighbors and fellow-citizens have been duly adjusted."

Touches on American Navy.

As to the question of an American navy, Mr. Bryce's views are of the deepest interest at this time. He said:

"The cry which is sometimes raised for a large increase in the United States fleet seems to a European observer unwise; for the power of the United States to protect her citizens abroad is not to be measured by the number of vessels or guns she possesses, but by the fact that there is no power in the world which will not lose far more than it can possibly gain by quarreling with a nation which could, in case of war, so vast are its resources, not only create an armored fleet, but speedily equip swift vessels which would destroy the commerce of its antagonist. The possession of powerful armaments is apt to inspire a wish to use them."

None of Mr. Bryce's views will have greater interest than those which deal with the question of territorial extension and foreign policy. As to America's general attitude toward international questions, the following remarks are worth quoting:

Has No Military Class.

"As there is no military class, so also there is no class which feels itself called on to feel concerned with foreign affairs, and least of all is such a class to be found among the politicians. Even leading (American) statesmen are often strangely ignorant of European diplomacy, much more than the average Senator or Congressman. And into the mind of the whole people there has sunk deep the idea that all such matters belong to the bad order of the old world; and that the true way for the model republic to influence that world is to avoid its errors, and set an example of pacific industrialism. * * *

"Such abstinence from old-world affairs is the complement to that claim of a right to prevent any European power from attempting to obtain a controlling influence in new-world affairs which goes by the name of the Monroe doctrine. * * * None the less does the idea that the United States is entitled to forbid any new establishment by any European power on its own continent still survive, and, indeed, constitute the one fixed principle of foreign policy which every party and, indeed, every statesman professes. It is less needed now than it was in Monroe's day, because the United States has grown so immense in strength that no European power can constitute a danger to them. Nevertheless it was asserted in 1865 and led to Louis Napoleon's abandonment of his Mexican schemes. It would have been asserted had the Panama Canal been completed (by the French).

"It is at the basis of the claim occasionally put forward to control the projected Nicaragua interoceanic canal, and it is supported by the argument that a waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific is of far more consequence, not only in a commercial but a military sense, to the United States than to any other power."

Regarding Canada's Future.

Upon the question of Canada's future, Mr. Bryce says plainly that England will consider Canada perfectly free to choose her own destiny, and he holds that the United States will never, under any circumstances, be disposed to bring pressure to bear for Canadian annexation.

Mr. Bryce exonerates the United States absolutely from any disposition to make territorial conquests in the European imperial spirit, although he evidently considers that manifest destiny will bring about a crumbling of Mexico, with corresponding gradual accessions to the United States on the South, comparable with our acquisition of Texas. He looks forward to the extension of the United States as far South as the Isthmus of Panama.

As regards the relations of this country with South Africa, Mr. Bryce holds that it is certain that the future relations of the United States with the western coast of South America will be far more intimate than those of any European states, and that the sphere of political and commercial influence that opens up before the United States in South America is a vast one.

Honesty of American Elections.

Mr. Bryce discusses the honesty of American elections with much frankness. Regarding corruption and bribery, instead of condemning us sweepingly, as so many foreigners have done, Mr. Bryce expresses the following view:

"Bribery is a sporadic disease, but often intense when it occurs. Most parts of the Union are pure—as pure as Scotland—where from 1868 till 1892 there was noly one election petition for alleged bribery. Other parts are no better than the small boroughs of Southern England were before the corrupt practices act of 1883. No place, however, not even the poorest ward in New York City, sinks below the level of such constituencies as Yarmouth, or Sandwich, used to be in England."

Upon the question of the lavish use of money in election expenditures, Mr. Bryce is not disposed to regard the United States worse than England was up to about 1884. Since then, he thinks, the evil in the United States has grown rapidly. Mr. Bryce remarks:

Bribery in United States.

"A few States have now passed such statutes. Those of Missouri and California are described as likely to prove efficient; those of Massachusetts and Kansas as less drastic, but fairly useful; those of New York, Michigan, and Colorado as amounting to little more than provisions for the compulsory publication of certain items of expenditure.

"In Pennsylvania it would appear that the acts are seldom put in force. The practice, so general in America, of conducting elections by a party committee, which makes its payments on behalf of all the candidates running in the same interests, renders it more difficult than it is in Britain to fix a definite limit to the expenditure, either by a candidate himself or upon the conduct of the election."

Hopeful of the South.

As to the South, Mr. Bryce speaks in hopeful vein. He says:

"Everywhere there is progress; in some regions such progress that one may fairly call the South a new country. The population is, indeed, unchanged, for few settlers come from the North, and no part of the United States has within the present century received so small a share of European immigration. Slavery was a fatal deterrent while it lasted, and of late years the climate, the presence of the negro, and the notion that work was more abundant elsewhere, have continued to deflect in a more Northerly direction the stream that flows from Europe. But the old race, which is, except in Texas, where there is a small Mexican and a larger German element, and in Louisiana, a pure English and Scotch-Irish race, full of natural strength, has been stimulated and invigorated by the changed condition of its life.

"It sees in the mineral and agricultural resources of its territory a prospect of wealth and population rivaling those of the Middle and Western States. It has recovered its fair share of influence in the national government. It has no regrets over slavery, for it recognizes the barbarizing influence that slavery exerted. Neither does it cherish any dreams of separation. It has now a pride in the Union, as well as in its State, and as in some ways more fresh and sanguine than the North, because less cloyed by luxury than the rich are there, and less discouraged by the spread of social unrest than the thoughtful have been there."

SHAW SPRINGS A SURPRISE

Calls a Meeting for 7:30 o'Clock in the Morning.

Secretary of the Treasury Insists, Despite Protests Over Early Hour.

For the first time in the history of the government the Treasury Department this morning will begin business at 7:30 o'clock. Secretary Shaw and his office clerks and twoscore persons from Pittsburg are expected to be on hand at that unusual hour to continue a hearing on the location of the Pittsburg Federal building.

Several months ago Secretary Shaw selected a site for the building, which provoked a good deal of opposition. The amount allowed for its purchase was $1,000,000. It was said that the ground he chose would cost more than that, and the location anyhow was too far from the center of the city. Although the Secretary had asked the Department of Justice to proceed with condemnation proceedings, he canceled this action, and opened the whole case by allowing hearings. The entire day yesterday was spent in hearing arguments against the proposed site.

At the close Secretary Shaw said: "This hearing stands adjourned until half past 7 o'clock to-morrow morning." A more surprised set of men was never seen. They protested that it was too beastly early, but the Secretary insisted; and so the Treasury Department will open for business an hour and a half earlier than ever before.

DEMORALIZING AND FOOLISH.

Liquor Dealers Opposed to Giving Christmas Presents.

Liquor dealers of the District of Columbia, or at least those who belong to the Liquor Dealers' Association, are opposed to the giving of liquors as Christmas presents. At a special meeting Wednesday afternoon, with a record-breaking attendance, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the members of the Federation of Liquor Dealers of the District of Columbia, in meeting assembled, do reiterate and again place ourselves on record as being opposed to the giving of Christmas presents, especially liquors. We believe this custom is not only demoralizing, but very foolish, from a business standpoint."

Singing Canary in a gilded cage makes a good Christmas present for young or old. Schmid's Bird Store, 712 12th st.

As a Gift To Your Boy

—start an account for him in BANKING DEPT. of this company.

Such an account may be the means of encouraging thriftful habits and insuring his future success.

☞ Interest paid on all accounts. Deposits subject to check at will.

Union Trust Co.
1414 F Street N. W.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN.....President
GEORGE E. FLEMING.....Secretary
EDSON B. OLDS.....Treasurer

GET LEON'S RECORD

Washington Police Investigating Bywaters Case.

DOCTOR DENIES THE CHARGE

Dr. L. D. Walter, However, Admits Attending the Girl During Her Illness Here—District Attorney's Office Taking No Action—Court Records Reveal Past Cases Against Dr. Leon

Investigation has been started quietly by the Washington police of the charges of Mrs. Viola Bywaters, whose husband was killed an hour after the marriage at Culpeper, Va., last Saturday by her two brothers, that she had been the subject of malpractice in this city. In her testimony at the inquest Mrs. Bywaters named Dr. Leon and Dr. L. D. Walter, 1334 G street northeast.

While Dr. Walter admits that he had been called in on the case, Dr. Leon still maintains that he had nothing to do with the affair. He was seen yesterday by a reporter, and reiterated his statement made in The Washington Herald yesterday that he was at a loss to understand how his name became mixed up in the case.

Notwithstanding Dr. Leon's denial, the police are inclined to believe that he had something to do with the case. Dr. Leon, whose name is said to be Edward Leon Thompson, is well known to the authorities. He lives at 457 Missouri avenue northwest. He took the name of Leon from an uncle, who died and whose practice he continued.

Capt. Boardman, chief of the detective force, said yesterday that Dr. Leon was at liberty under a $2,000 bond in connection with a similar case involving a servant girl. He has been arrested several times. Once he was convicted of murder because of malpractice. No request for Leon's arrest has been made by the Virginia authorities.

Admitted by Dr. Walter.

Dr. Walter said yesterday that he had been called in to attend Mrs. Bywaters, at that time Miss Strother, but the woman was sick when he took up the case. He declined to say who had requested his services further than that the call came over the telephone. The couple was registered at a hotel at the time. In her testimony at the inquest Mrs. Bywaters said she had stayed at the Montrose Hotel.

According to Dr. Walter, Bywaters and the girl left here December 13 against his protest. He did not believe the girl was in condition to leave her room. Dr. Walter says she was very ill when he was called and that he treated her professionally.

Neither Bywaters nor Miss Strother made any effort to conceal their identity from Dr. Walter. They told him the whole story. He suggested that they marry, and they declared that this was their intention. The two were most devoted, Dr. Walter says.

Attached to His Mother.

Bywaters was apparently much attached to his mother and made several trips to Culpeper to see her while Miss Strother was confined to her bed at the hotel. Miss Strother informed the physician that Bywaters was the only man she ever loved. He in turn told the doctor of his affection for the girl.

In Dr. Walter's opinion, Bywaters was anxious to postpone the marriage because he was short of funds. The physician says he did not receive any money in return for his services. Bywaters told Dr. Walter that he had been defeated for the office of treasurer of Culpeper County, but that he expected to be elected the next time and would soon be on his feet financially. Miss Strother told him, he said, that she expected to get money from her father's estate.

Dr. Walter said yesterday that he knew Dr. Leon. Whether Dr. Leon had been connected with the case, Dr. Walter would not say.

"I was simply called in the case professionally," Dr. Walter said.

Detectives at Work.

Maj. Sylvester, superintendent of police, said yesterday that he had instructed his detectives to make a thorough investigation. No complaint has been made by Mrs. Bywaters or any of the family, but on account of the past record of Dr. Leon, Maj. Sylvester thought it advisable to make an investigation on his own initiative.

No independent action, however, is contemplated by the district attorney's office.

"We cannot take any steps in this matter," said Assistant United States District Attorney Harvey Given, "unless the case is brought to the attention of this office by the police, some reputable citizen, or the Culpeper authorities. The district attorney's office is powerless to act and institute proceedings against Dr. Leon."

Dr. Leon's Record.

Dr. Edward Leon can look back upon a career of more than ordinary interest. He recently filed a suit under the name of Dr. Leon Thompson for divorce against his wife, charging her with treating him cruelly and removing his household goods from his residence. Mrs. Thompson, the day following, also brought suit against her husband for divorce, alleging cruelty and infidelity on his part, and stating that he had an annual income from his medical practice approximating $4,000. Both suits are pending, and will not be reached for some time.

It is not only on the records of the civil courts that the name of Leon and Thompson appears. It is also entered upon the pages of the criminal docket, in the office of the United States district attorney. The name as it is recorded in Mr. Baker's office, however, is not Thompson, but Edward Leon.

Under case No. 24935 the entry shows the "United States against Edward Leon," the charge being a violation of section 809 of the District Code. It is alleged, in connection with this entry, that on October 11, 1905, one Edward Leon performed a criminal operation on one Sadie Volk; that he was held by the coroner November 1 following, and that when arraigned on April 6, 1906, he pleaded not guilty. In case of conviction, the penalty for the offense is not less than three years nor more than twenty years' imprisonment.

To Be Tried in January.

Harvey Given, assistant United States district attorney, said yesterday that the government would insist on a trial in January; that the government was ready to go ahead with the case, and that so far as he knew there was nothing to prevent the matter from being tried, so far as the prosecution was concerned.

Another entry on the criminal docket in the United States district attorney's office shows that one Edward Leon was held by the United States for murder on November 1, 1893; that he entered a plea of not guilty on December 9 the same year; that the case was tried before a jury, the same returning a verdict of guilty on January 30, 1894.

It appears that an appeal was taken, and that on March 24 a new trial was granted, and that on June 23 the jury found a verdict against Leon of "guilty of manslaughter." An appeal was also taken from this verdict, and a motion for a new trial was filed on June 28, 1894. It seems that the court in passing on the points at issue held that the evidence against Leon in the case, being that of an accomplice, uncorroborated by other witnesses, was not sufficiently strong. The prosecution, it is understood, dropped the matter then.

MRS. BYWATERS MUCH BETTER.

Recovery from Illness Is Now Practically Assured.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Culpeper, Va., Dec. 20.—The condition of Mrs. William F. Bywaters, widow of the man who was slain by his two brothers-in-law an hour after his marriage to their sister, is said to be improved, and her recovery from her illness is practically assured.

There have been no new developments here in the case during the day. The Strother brothers, Philip and James, who did the shooting, will be arraigned before the grand jury on the third Monday in January. There have been no demonstrations here by the people. The shooting of nearly a week ago is still the topic of conversation.

SOLDIERS WANT CANTEEN.

Lack of It, They Claim, Caused Brownsville Trouble.

"The Brownsville, Tex., affair, resulting in the discharge from the army of three companies of colored troops, is one of the strongest arguments yet presented favoring the restoration of the army canteen," writes Harry C. Foxall, of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Camp of Spanish War Veterans, to Capt. J. Walter Mitchell, chairman of the national legislative committee. He states, further, "that had there been an army canteen at the military post at Brownsville, there would have been no disorder, shooting up of the town, and murder, with the resultant expulsion of an entire battalion of colored troops."

Capt. Mitchell has received hundreds of memorials, asking Congress to restore the canteen, and Mr. Foxall's was one of the several received yesterday. Another one from John A. Logan, jr., Camp No. 17, Department of Illinois, at Danville, the home town of Speaker Cannon, urging the restoration of the canteen, set forth the Brownsville affair as a reason.

In addition to the memorials received from Spanish war veterans, many have been received from civil war veterans and wives, daughters, and sisters of soldiers.

START RIOT IN RESTAURANT.

Six Men Break Up Furnishings of the Olympia Cafe.

When asked to pay for an order of oysters which they had received, two young men at the Olympia Cafe, 450 Pennsylvania avenue, started to fight with the waiter. They knocked the man down and then rushed out of the establishment, to return in a moment re-enforced by four friends. The six began to throw salt cellars, glasses, and everything they could get their hands on, and broke several of the showcases and windows.

The proprietor, Peter Chaconas, who was a few doors away, rushed into his establishment and endeavored, with the aid of his employes, to overcome the raiders. Things were in confusion, when Officers McKeever, Armstrong, and Morris entered the place and arrested three of the men.

In the scuffle, the other three succeeded in making their way to the door and escaping. The men arrested—Edward Bellof, 18 E street southwest; Henry Hunt, and William Lusby, of 311 New Jersey avenue—were taken to the Sixth precinct station, where a charge of assault was placed against them.

MARINE BREAKS FROM GUARD.

Prisoner at Barracks Escapes, but Is Found by Police.

While being escorted to his breakfast yesterday morning, Charles J. Lauer, a prisoner at the Marine Barracks, made a dash for liberty and succeeded in getting away from the guards, who gave chase.

Lauer, who was in the guardhouse on the charge of forging enlistment papers and with having passed some worthless checks while connected with the quartermaster's department in New York, was guarded by a corporal when he made his dash. The soldier and a sergeant, who was stationed near the gate, both fired at the fleeing man, but missed him.

After chasing him as far as the railroad tracks at Sixth street and Maryland avenue, they lost track of him, and immediately reported the case to the detective headquarters.

Detectives Trumbo and Grant were assigned to the case, and after a long search discovered the man in an attic at 602 Pennsylvania avenue. Lauer had disposed of his uniform and was dressed in citizen's clothes when he was found.

CONFER ON LAND ORDER.

President, Hitchcock, Pinchot, and Leupp Go Over Situation.

The hornets' nest that was stirred up in the Senate Committee on Investigation of Indian Territory Affairs Wednesday by the withdrawal by Secretary Hitchcock of certain lands from allotment to the Indians, as ordered by Congress, was the subject of a long conference at the White House yesterday. Secretary Hitchcock, Chief Forester Pinchot, and Indian Commissioner Leupp had a talk with the President about the matter, and although no direct statement was given out afterward, it was intimated that the withdrawal order for which Mr. Hitchcock was so severely scored by members of the Senate committee yesterday had been directed by the President himself.

Secretary Hitchcock would make no statement after the White House conference, but it is presumed that the objectionable order will be withdrawn.

Belle Frost began suit in the District Supreme Court yesterday against Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, asking the court to direct him to deliver to her a patent to forty acres of land in the Choctaw Nation, to which she says she is entitled.

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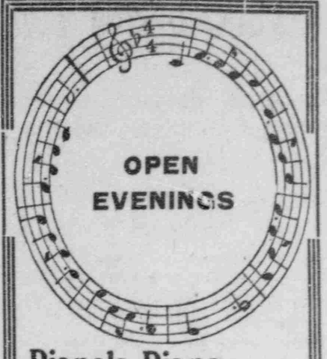

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DIED.

BROWN—On Wednesday, December 19, 1906, Miss AMANDA C. BROWN.
Funeral Friday, December 21, at 2 o'clock p. m., from the residence of her niece, Mrs. M. R. Sprague, 1307 U street northwest. Friends of the family are invited to attend. Interment private. (Rochester, N. Y., papers please copy.)

DANA—On the afternoon of Wednesday, December 19, 1906, Mrs. REBECCA P. DANA, mother of Mrs. B. H. Brockway and Miss Bertha L. Dana, departed this life at her residence at "The Darlington."
Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. B. H. Brockway, 510 M street northwest, Friday, December 21, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

GATES—On Tuesday, December 18, 1906, at 12 p. m., at his residence, 516 Fifth street southeast, WILLIAM GATES.
Funeral from his late residence Friday, at 2:30 o'clock. Friends and relatives invited. Interment at Congressional Cemetery.

HAYWOOD—At Fort Bayard, New Mexico, on Wednesday, December 19, 1906, WILLIAM HAYWOOD, beloved husband of Anna Wilson Haywood.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MANNING—Suddenly, on Tuesday, December 18, 1906, at Bladensburg, CHARLES A. MANNING, beloved husband of Mary A. Manning (nee Lynch), aged forty-three years.
Services at his late residence Friday, December 21, at 2 p. m.

MARCERON—Suddenly, on Thursday, December 20, 1906, EDWARD K. MARCERON, beloved husband of Mattie L. MacIntosh, in the fortieth year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

McGRATH—On Wednesday, December 19, 1906, THOMAS McGRATH.
Funeral from his late residence, 1807 Kramer street northeast, Friday, December 21, at 2 o'clock.

TUCKER—On Wednesday evening, December 19, 1906, at 6:52 o'clock, WILLIAM W., son of the late Joseph S. and Mary A. Tucker, aged thirty-five years and four months.
Funeral from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Annie L. Steele, 1320 K street southeast, on Saturday afternoon, December 22, at 3 o'clock. Relatives and fri