

SENATE BILL WILL STAND

WAR REVENUE MEASURE BEGINS TO ASSUME SHAPE

Test Vote Taken Saturday an Indication of What Provision for Raising War Funds the Bill Will Make—Hawaiian Annexation Measure May Be Reached Within a Week.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Having decided at last moment, Saturday, to observe Memorial day, the senate will not be in session again until Tuesday. The finance committee will, however, meet on Monday in an endeavor to meet the revenue bill in minor details.

There is still no certainty as to when the vote may be taken on the revenue bill. It looks as if the entire week would be spent upon it, and none of the members of the committee undertake to predict the exact date of the senate's conclusion of its work. There are still a number of speeches to be made on the bill and upon amendments. It is probable that the debate will be less than the debate on the Hawaiian annexation bill, and that the Hawaiian annexation bill will be reached by the senate before the revenue bill is passed.

Whenever the final vote is reached on the revenue bill, there is no longer much doubt as to the shape in which it will be passed by the senate. The decisive vote of Saturday on the corporation tax amendment renders it certain that the house will eliminate the amendments to the bill, and that the Republican suggestion for the issuance of \$300,000,000 bonds and \$100,000,000 in time certificates will be substituted for the house bond and certificate provision.

The general impression about the senate is that the house will accept the majority of the senate amendments, and that consequently the bill will not be long in conference. With the revenue bill disposed of there may be an effort to secure an independent expression on Hawaiian annexation, but this will depend upon future developments. The conference reports on appropriation bills will also be in order. There will be several of these, the sundry civil being the most important.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

House Not Likely to Take It Up This Week.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The house will not be in session tomorrow, having adjourned to Tuesday because of Memorial day.

The consideration of the Hawaiian annexation resolutions by the house this week is possible, but not assured. Speaker Reed stands ready to give the resolutions full right of way in the house if they pass the senate, but is expected at most any day to withhold the house and forcing them upon the senate because, he contends, it would precipitate a fight there that would prolong indefinitely the session and end, most likely, in the whole matter finally going over to next winter. Especially is he opposed to forcing the Hawaiian issue to the front until the revenue bill is through the senate.

It is stated upon high authority that the other Republican members of the committee on rules are in accord with the speaker's position. The conference favors, as he does not, annexation of Hawaii. Accordingly a consideration of the resolutions early in the week is not to be expected. There is still talk of a Republican caucus to consider the question, and one may be held.

The general deficiency bill may be reported during the week, but, owing to the development of new demands upon the war and navy departments, notably the former, incident to the war, the bill may be withheld until nearer the close of the session. The bill, so far as it relates to ordinary deficiencies, has been read six weeks.

Conference reports upon the sundry civil bill, postoffice, Indian and District of Columbia appropriations bills may be expected at most any day, though the sundry civil bill is likely to be delayed until after the revenue bill passes the senate, owing to the demands thereupon by Senator Allison, of the finance committee.

An effort to pass the anti-scalping bill will be made during the week. Bills of minor importance will be pushed meantime by members generally.

ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

Next Monthly Publication of Bureau of Statistics.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—"Adjacent to the Philippine Islands," is the subject of a series of tables which will appear in the next monthly publication of the bureau of statistics.

The statement consists of tables showing the population and commerce of the countries adjacent to the Philippines, and the share that the United States and other nations have had in that commerce for a series of years, and is accompanied by a map showing the steamship routes and distances from our various ports to the Philippines, and the distance from that point to the ports of the adjacent countries.

The fact that the countries in easy reach of the Philippines contain a population of \$50,000,000, that their purchases from other parts of the world amount to over a billion dollars every year, and that a large portion of these purchases comprise the classes of goods produced in the United States, adds greatly to the interest in this subject. The tables will show the population and area of these countries, their trade with each of the leading nations of the world, and the percentage which each nation obtains of their imports and exports, the articles which have been ex-

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WASHINGTON, May 29.—In a recent dispatch reference was made to the antiquated militia law under which the United States government is still operating. The history of this law and the various attempts to amend it acquire a fresh interest in view of the difficulties attending its administration in a crisis like the present.

The continental congress, on July 18, 1775, adopted resolutions recommending "that all able-bodied, effective men, between sixteen and fifty years of age, in each colony, immediately form themselves into regular companies of militia," and "that one-fourth part of the militia in every colony be selected for militia men, of such persons as are willing to enter into the necessary service, and as these militia men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of militia are sufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their instruction in military discipline."

One of the first acts of the First congress was the appointment of a committee of the house of representatives to prepare a bill for the organization of the militia. The committee did not report at the close of the session; but at the opening of the second session, in 1790, the secretary of war, Gen. Knox, submitted a plan of his own, which has often been revived by writers on military topics as if it were original with themselves.

GEN. KNOX'S PLAN.

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At twenty-one, each cadet was to be enrolled in the adult militia corps and obliged to drill four days in each year for the next twenty-four years; and from the age of forty-five to the age of sixty he was to be enrolled in the reserve corps, subject to assembly and inspection twice in each year. The federal government was to supply the arms, accoutrements, uniforms, arms, equipments and the establishment and management of camps of instruction.

Congress adopted the plan, and it moulded into a law, and discussed the bill for two sessions, with the usual result of changing it in pretty nearly every particular before enacting it into law. On May 8, 1792, was passed the act which we now have as our only general militia law. It provided for a militia provision which bears a close resemblance to the Knox plan, namely, one requiring the enrollment of every citizen between the ages of twenty-one and thirty for militia duty; but it took away all the incentive to the continuation of federal control by providing that the militia were to be armed and equipped by themselves at their own expense.

The law contains so many absurdities that it had not been fairly written in the statute books. It was a voice of criticism, which has been repeated at irregular intervals ever since, with varying particulars, though without producing any effect, until a complete revision. The first critic of the law, of any eminence, was President Washington himself.

LAW CONFLICTING.

The requirement that each citizen should arm himself was the first point for concentrated attack. In 1794 a committee of the house reported a bill for the organization of a "select corps of militia to be armed and equipped by the federal government, and paid while serving in the camps of instruction each year."

In one form or another these proposed amendments continued to come up for session after session until 1798, when all consideration of the militia question was merged in the larger question of peace and war. The militia law was written by Mr. Henry M. Blossom Jr., and set to music by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach.

Welcome, thrice welcome to the people of our land, Welcome to the people, the people of the North and South and East and West, united hand in hand, Have raised a city and their flag unfurled, Welcome, welcome, welcome to the people of the world.

Here science weaves her wonders, her wonders for the mind; Here stand arrayed the golden pride, the And commerce hath searched the world to find, The treasures rare of many, of many a far off mart, Welcome, welcome, welcome to the people of the world.

Welcome, thrice welcome to the people of our land, And to the people of the world all hail, And to the people of this grander in their memory stand, Unmuted, although its builded fabric fall, Welcome, welcome, welcome to the people of the world, Welcome, and to the people of the world all hail.

The plan of having an original ode written for the opening day of the Trans-Mississippi exposition, and set to music by one of America's famous composers, was the result of Mrs. A. McIver-Brisbane's interest. At her request, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, of Boston, set the original song of welcome, by Mr. Henry Blossom Jr., of St. Louis, to music.

ON A BROAD BASIS.

The music of the exposition has been planned on a broad basis, with Mr. Willard Kimball as director. The Thomas orchestra, marine band, Apollo club, of Chicago, and later in the season, some of the famous artists of recital work, will leave little to be desired. A novel idea is the giving of three afternoons to producing original manuscripts by American composers. American music is to have marked attention throughout the exposition.

The congress of music separately, under the guidance of Mr. Homer Moore, will be a great educational factor. Prominent people throughout the land will read essays on music and discuss various musical topics, with players and singers of note to illustrate all programs. The greatest ensemble effects will be produced by the choral work, which will be rehearsed in constant rehearsal for months, under Mr. Thomas J. Kelly's artistic direction. The opening day's music will go down in history as one of the bright days in American music.

Mrs. Brisbane, music editor of the Musical Times, has given her continued interest to Mr. Kimball's musical plans and, having a very broad acquaintance in both the musical and literary world, has been of invaluable assistance, and will continue her interest officially during the exposition months.

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For the First Time Since the Custom Was Inaugurated It Will Be Celebrated Today in War Time, and in the Future Will Be for All Who Fall on Battle Fields.

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WASHINGTON, May 29.—The 30th of May is always a much observed holiday in Washington. This is right in the heart of the battlefield region, with Antietam and Gettysburg to the north, and the celebrated Peninsula of Virginia to the south. It is a day of glory in every direction, and the fields and scenes made historic by the late war.

This year, in common with the rest of the country, Washington will celebrate the first Decoration day since that first war was instituted, when the nation at large set apart the day for the holiday, since holidays, like men and nations, have their rise and fall, their origin and decline. It has seemed to many persons that Decoration day must occupy only a temporary place in the list of American holidays. Strictly speaking, the day is new and recent, and it is the memory of the soldiers who died in the war who lost their lives in the Civil war. That was what Gen. Logan intended in his first order for its observance.

It was not meant to honor the memory of the revolutionary soldiers who died at Valley Forge, and other hardships, and other struggles, home or foreign, except that of the years from 1781 to 1865. Delightful as was this idea, and appropriate as it was to the service, the question arises whether the time has not come for a broadening of the meaning and scope of the holiday. And this broadening is the question of how to provide for its indefinite perpetuation.

Why not set apart the 30th day of May in memory of all soldiers of all wars? It would thus become a memorial of all who had died in defense of the nation. It might grow out of our present Decoration day, just as in church history, "All Souls' Day" grew out of "All Saints' Day," except that it would include the broader observance of the memory of all who died in the service, and appropriate as it is to the service, the question arises whether the time has not come for a broadening of the meaning and scope of the holiday. And this broadening is the question of how to provide for its indefinite perpetuation.

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SICK AND SUFFERING by their combined electro-medical treatment, of which they are the sole originators, that many thousands of men and women have been completely restored to health and happiness after having abandoned all hope. Through this their wonderful discovery, of so uniting the combined forces of these two greatest agents known to the medical world, thus procuring a curative power before which dire disease cannot fail to succumb, the experts of this institute have achieved results never before known, and impossible to secure by either electricity or medicine used alone in the old way. If you are suffering from any disease whatever, do not hazard health, time and money in vain attempts to obtain a cure, but go at once to the State Electro-Medical Institute, the only place where you can obtain the benefits of this treatment under the most skillful and learned specialists.