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SPLendid SHOW OF NAVAL POWER

Battleship Fleet Sails for Pacific

AFTER REVIEW BY PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Cheers With Delight at Pageant.

LEADS LINE TO THE CAPES

Perfect Winter Day Favors Event. Every Ship of Most Modern Type—Veterans of the Sea Filled With Admiration.

FLEET NEAR CAPE HATTERAS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16.—The wireless station at the Navy-yard picked up the battleship fleet tonight. The Connecticut operator was sending to New York, and the message as far as caught, read as follows:

"On board Connecticut, 8 evening, 40 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras, sailing south-southeast. Speed ten knots. In four columns abreast. The message was longer, but the operator could not get anything further. The fleet is expected to pass this port Tuesday."

GOVERNMENT WIRELESS STATION, NAVY-YARD, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16.—The following messages from the Associated Press representative with the fleet were received tonight by wireless telegraph:

"10:45 P. M. On board the U. S. S. Connecticut—fleet now 40 miles southeast of Hatteras. Smooth sea. (Signed) 'CHANDLER.'"

"12:30 A. M.—Fleet off Hatteras southeast of Diamond Shoals, cruising at ten knots, in four columns abreast, four ships to column, Connecticut leading. Light northeast wind, smooth sea. (Signed) 'CHANDLER.'"

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Dec. 16.

Sixteen hard-hitting, steel-belted American battleships, guns bristling and baring their muzzles, started away today under the dazzling sun of a cloudless winter sky, on their famous twin-sea expedition of 14,000 miles along foreign shores and in changing climates, to the west coast of the United States. President Roosevelt, on the bridge of his cruiser-yacht, the Mayflower, personally led the magnificent four-mile line of fighting vessels during first stage of the voyage. From the anchorage grounds in Hampton Roads to the Horsehoe Bend of Chesapeake Bay, his eagle-crested flag of blue pointed the way to the fleet's new home at the Golden Gate. Then, when the wide reaches of the sea were visible through the wide-swinging capes of Virginia, he turned aside and, coming to anchor again, reviewed the passing pageant.

Best Fleet That Ever Sailed.

The blue of the sky, the stretch of green sea miles, the glistening of spotless hulls, the curl of foam-crested bow waves, the cheering of sailors aloft and friends ashore, the breeze-blown strains of "Auld Lang Syne," floating across the waters, the blare of trumpets, the rattle of drums, the flash of signals and the boom of saluting cannons marked the departure of the fleet, presenting to the people who watched it a spectacle they will never forget and to the world at large the reality of the trimmest, most homogeneous, most thoroughly-equipped, most mobile and self-reliant assemblage of first-class battleships ever gathered in one command.

There was not a ship in the line old enough to have sailed powder or to have taken the shot of a battle or Santiago—stories written scarcely 10 years ago in the history of nations. All were modern of design, examples of the aggressive sea-going navy which the President has declared to be so essential to the peace of the country.

Old Warriors All Admirers.

Attaches of foreign legations and embassies at Washington and many correspondents who have seen war service on foreign journals freely declared that today's naval display was the most impressive they had ever seen. The facility with which the big vessels were handled, the manner in which they were maneuvered into single-column formation, and the perfect alignment which was maintained to the southward turn from the cape called out the warmest admiration. The thrill of the beautiful marine picture was felt until the last wind-blown spirals of smoke were lost on the horizon.

President in High Spirits.

The sailing of the fleet was preceded by a reception on the deck of the Mayflower, which shortly after 8 o'clock this morning steamed into the center of the anchored fleet. The President warmly greeted the four Rear-Admirals and the 16 commanding officers of the fleet as they climbed from dancing launches up the starboard gangway of the yacht. He had a word of confidence and well wishing for all, but made no formal address. The President felt that the occasion did not call for any such remarks, as the cruise

is regarded but as a detail of naval training.

The inspiring sight of the vessels daily dressed, at anchor and waiting the word to go put the President in rare good spirits. While the Mayflower was coming into position and waiting for the reception to begin, the President paced rapidly up and down the deck, anxious to obtain a view of the great double squadron from every possible vantage point. To Secretary of the Navy Metcalf and to others of his guests on board he was constantly exclaiming upon the beauty and grandeur of the surrounding scenes.

"Did you ever see such a fleet? And such a day? Isn't it magnificent? Ought not we all to feel proud?" and then the President had something to say to the enlisted men. In the midst of the reception to the higher officers, he sent for the coxswain of the Louisiana's launch and through him dispatched a special message of greeting to that ship's crew. It was on the Louisiana that the President made his recent trip to the isthmus of Panama and ever since that time he



David F. Walker, President of California Safe Deposit & Trust Company Out on Bail Under Charge of Embezzlement.

has felt a personal interest in all the ship has done. When the surprised and embarrassed coxswain, Seaman William Chandler, had been presented to Mr. Roosevelt as well as to the President and had again clambered into his launch, the President said to those about him: "I tell you our enlisted men are everything. They are perfectly brave and they are up to everything required of him. This is indeed a great fleet and a great day."

Reception to Chief Officers.

Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the departing fleet, was the first of the flag officers to be welcomed to the Mayflower. He hurried to where the President stood waiting, and, bringing his right hand to saluting position, paid his formal respects and gave his personal assurance that the ships of his command were ready for their trip to the other side of the hemisphere. The President acknowledged the salute with lifted hat and accepted the formal words of greeting as stiffly as they were uttered. Then, with the brief ceremony ended, he grasped Admiral Evans' hand and gave it the heartiest of shakes. The two conversed together informally for a moment or two until other arriving flag and commanding officers set the reception into full swing.

When Admiral Evans was about to take his leave and get the fleet under way, the President followed him to the gangway and then called him aside for nearly five minutes of earnest conversation. The President spoke with his usual emphasis, and the Admiral listened intently with a constant affirmative nod of his head. During the reception the President was photographed with the officers grouped about him. A marine guard and band was stationed on the Mayflower's deck and the ceremonies of receiving and sending away the visiting officers gave a martial touch of color to the occasion.

Looks Like Pirate Ship.

Rear-Admiral Berry, commanding the Norfolk Navy-Yard, journeyed to Hampton Roads on the torpedo-boat Stringham to pay his respects to the President, and his dark-hulled, rakish-looking craft, passing in among the white-clad battleships, added something of the sinister side of the purpose of a navy's building. Black of hull and funnel and with no touch of color anywhere in the relief, the Stringham glided about like some creepy reptile. There was another torpedo-boat in the picture—the Tingey—which acted as convoy to the Mayflower. But the Tingey was far more pleasing in her sea-green coloring and bright yellow band about the forward stack. She remained by the side of the Mayflower throughout the ceremonies.

In parting with the officers of the fleet, the President was wholly informal, and to each gave a cordial handclasp, a grasp of the uniformed shoulder and a hearty "Good-bye, old fellow, and good luck."

At Work Before Daylight.

The waiting fleet prepared early to welcome the President and later bid him adieu. Long before the first gray shadows of the breaking day slanted through the open gateway of the capes, the red and white ardois lanterns on mastsheads were flashing signals from divisional flagships. Sailors men by hundreds were busy in polishing decks and bright works for the coming sun to bring out in sparkling relief against the buff color of the superstructure. The ever-busy little steam-running boats were making their last trips from the shore, with impatient whistles screaming a warning to tardy mail orderlies, laden with last messages of good-bye to the departing fleet, when the sun broke above the eastern horizon.

It was not long after the anchor lights had disappeared that the slim white hull of the Mayflower could be made out in the distance. Then the final preparations were rushed with a will. Orders had been given to dress ship at 8 o'clock, and the last bell of the morning watch had not been struck

(Continued on Page 2.)

TILLMAN ON A RAMPAGE AGAIN

Main Incident in Senate Session.

PATRIOT, BUT SHOWS IT BADLY

Utters Characteristic Attack on the President.

ASSAILS THE ASSET MONEY

Holds Up Clearing-House Certificates to Ridicule—Wants Investigation of Panic and Bond Issue—The Session Is Short.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—A speech by Senator Tillman, filled with denunciation of the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Department of Justice, of financiers and "captains of industry," was the chief subject of interest in the Senate today. His remarks were based on his resolutions directing an investigation by the Committee on Finance of the recent bond issues by the Treasury Department and of the issuance of clearing-house certificates throughout the country.

"If we are not in the midst of a panic, we are in the midst of a chill produced by danger of a panic," declared Tillman.

Another Attack on the President.

Speaking of a published interview with the President by Mayor Dahlman, of Omaha, in which the President is alleged to have said that, if he was responsible for the panic, he was glad of it, as it had brought to view the rotten condition of the country's finances, he said:

"I fear that Mr. Dahlman is in imminent danger of joining the Apanias Club. Perhaps somebody here will use the telephone and find out about that. He spoke of the manner in which the financial stringency has operated, and," he added, "the President says he is proud of it. At least Dahlman says the President says he is proud of it. I cannot believe he said it. He has said many things lacking discretion, but I don't believe he is so callous as to feel any pleasure in the condition of paralysis which confronts us. I believe he is a patriot, though he has perhaps shown it badly at times."

Clearing-House Certificates.

The Senator held aloft a clearing-house certificate and loudly called upon the Senate to look at it. "Here is a specimen," he declared. "Looks like what you call Confederate money, shin-plaster, and yet they are issued by National banks. Look at it. I am going to have it engraved, if it can be done without destroying it, and put it in the Congressional Record. But I don't propose to have it destroyed."

stroyed and lose a dollar just to enlighten you on currency."

He wanted only good greenbacks and in rasping tones, speaking of the necessity of money, said:

"You will have to go to the boneyard if you can't get it."

Controllers Become Bank Presidents

The controllers of the currency, he said, are so complaisant and polite while they are in office that "almost every one of them has graduated into the presidency of a bank." He named Mr. Dawes as one of them, and tried to think of others. "Who was that Democrat?" he asked, and when some one mentioned Mr. Eccles, said that he, too, had attained this great distinction. The officials about the President, he said, go out to join the kings of finance.

"The President turns on the light. Why don't he turn on the handcuffs when he finds somebody stealing? He goes to the country and makes speeches and destroys the confidence of the people, but we won't find him putting anybody in prison."

More Questions Coming Later.

He referred to a resolution he had introduced in the Senate a year ago for an inquiry into the failure of the banks of which John R. Walsh, of Chicago, was then president, but a year and a half had gone before the trial had begun. As Walsh is under trial, he said, he would not comment further on the subject. Mr. Tillman said he only intended to bring these matters before the committee on finance as questions for them to answer. When they should answer them, he said, he would ask more questions.

Wants Congressional Investigation.

Senator Culberson introduced a resolution directing a Congressional investigation of the cause of the present financial stringency and calling on the committee on finance to recommend measures for the immediate relief of the country. He desired to have this resolution considered at once, but in the absence of Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee on finance, it was allowed to go over. A number of other bills were introduced. The Senate adjourned at 3:15 P. M.

House Session Short.

The House session was limited to 25 minutes and little business beyond the introduction of bills was transacted. The Speaker announced the appointment of the committee on appropriations. Both houses agreed to adjourn on Saturday for the Christmas holidays, the recess to continue until January 6. The House then adjourned until Thursday.

Oklahoma Senators Sworn In.

The two Senators from Oklahoma were sworn into office today. Senator Money presented the credentials of Robert L. Owen and Senator Culberson those of Thomas P. Gore, the blind Senator.

INTRODUCES OLD BLAINE BILL

John Sharp Williams Would Apply Principle of Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, today introduced the old Blaine bill to admit into all ports of the United States free of duty all products of the American Hemisphere upon which no export duties are imposed whenever and so long as such nation shall admit to its ports free of all taxes certain United States products.

Mr. Williams said the Blaine bill was the only thing the Republican party had attempted to do to help the farmers, and that Blaine and McKinley had voted in committee, but the other Republican members had opposed it.

WOULD DISSOLVE THE FEDERATION

Mineowners Call It Treasonable Trust.

ASK ROOSEVELT TO PROSECUTE

Lay Case Before Federal Officers at Goldfield.

NONUNION MEN ARRIVE

First Installment to Work Mines. Reduction Plant Begins Operation—One Hundred Men Desert the Miners' Federation.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 16.—The Goldfield Mineowners' Association this morning submitted a statement to the commission which President Roosevelt has sent to Goldfield, which declares that the Western Federation of Miners is not a labor organization but a combination in restraint of trade; that it is in fact a treasonable organization and in the statement are quotations from the preamble of the constitution and bylaws of the Western Federation of Miners in support of the contention. This statement has been officially received by the commission, and the consideration of it will be begun at 9 o'clock tomorrow. Today was spent by the commission in going over the information obtained by General Funston and Governor Sparks. All of this was laid before the members of the commission, who were in executive session this morning, and the entire day was consumed in considering it.

All Peaceable, Says McKinnon.

General Funston and Mr. Sparks will leave Goldfield on Wednesday morning. General Funston to return to San Francisco and Mr. Sparks to go to his ranch to recuperate.

President McKinnon of the Goldfield miners' union, was called before the commission tonight and asked to give his version of the trouble. No intimation of what passed during the session is given out, but after the meeting it was learned that Mr. McKinnon stated to the members of the commission that the members of the Western Federation of Miners have been peaceably inclined at all times and was emphatic in his declaration that no necessity has existed for the presence of Federal troops. He has promised to prepare a comparative statement of the Western Federation side of the controversy to be proved later.

Arrival of Strikebreakers.

Strikebreakers to the number of 30 were brought into Goldfield today, and tomorrow will go to work in the mines. No demonstration was made when the new men alighted from the train, and it is known that the plan of the association is to bring the men in small numbers each day. In the meantime opportunity is being given to any member of the

Western Federation to renounce all allegiance to that organization and return to work. Not many of the members are taking advantage of the offer, however. The total number to date is placed by the mine operators at 100. The union officials deny that this number have gone back to work.

Charles P. Neill, Labor Commissioner; Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, and Lawrence O. Murray, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor, declined to make any statement tonight regarding the results of their investigations today, but from the Mineowners' Association a statement as to the contentions embodied in their statement to the Commission was obtained.

Want Federation Dissolved.

The mineowners suggested the bringing of a suit against the Western Federation of Miners by the Government for the dissolution of that organization as a trust combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade among the states; also the bringing of criminal proceedings on the same grounds, the allegation being

STOP FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS

Liquor Interests Would Retaliate.

INCOME LARGELY FROM LIQUOR

Two-Thirds of National Revenue From This Tax.

STRONG LOBBY PRESENT

Vested Interests Are Alarmed at the Spread of Prohibition Through the Country and Are Asking When It Is Going to Stop.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—(Special.)—

vested rights, as represented by the breweries, distilleries and liquor dealers, have begun to petition Congress in anticipation of a strong move in favor of prohibitory legislation at the hands of the National lawmakers. Primarily the petitions are aimed against a "dry" capitol city, which is the object fixed upon by temperance associations, which have been encouraged by the prohibition wave that lately has swept various sections of the country.

For some time a well organized lobby has been doing quiet preliminary work in the interest of the anti-prohibition interests. The prohibition elements are bent on driving liquor out of the country's capital for the moral effect such an accomplishment would have in further nationalizing the general prohibition movement. The question right now before students of the situation who are able to look at both sides without having their view warped by prejudice is this:

Is the Limit Reached?

Has the prohibition tide reached its flood and will a reaction presently set in; or will the wave sweep on without a serious interruption until it has converted the entire country into a land of no-license?

With this question in mind the workers on one side will put forth efforts to make the capital of the United States a Temperance capital, while those on the other hope that by downing the movement here the way will be paved for reaction from the results recently wrought about in several of the states, especially those of the South.

drastic legislation on the subject by Congress this winter. Possibly more attention might be given to the subject if the Republicans and Democrats didn't have so much to think about in the nature of politics pertaining to Presidential candidates next year.

Get Even With "Dry" States.

There is another side to the anti-prohibition propaganda now in progress here, which deals with the subject wholly apart from the local issue involved. The attempt is being made to impress upon Congress the magnitude of the whole prohibition question with the argument that if prohibition existed the Government system of taxation would have to be revised, inasmuch as two-thirds of the Government's income is now derived from internal revenue taxes.

In connection with this argument the liquor interests are suggesting reprisals of a novel kind upon the "dry" states, which locally would cease to pay internal revenue taxes to the Federal Government.

The anti-prohibitionists are declaring to Congress when a state, after successive legislative acts, shuts down the manufacturing establishments which pay the internal revenue, should not such states be cut off from the appropriations for river and harbor improvements, rural free delivery, public buildings and other improvements for which the "wet" states, which pay the internal revenue taxes, must supply the money?

Such argument may seem very far-fetched to many, but it simply goes to show how serious the real fight is over the agitation that is in progress.

HOUSES ARE BADLY SHAKEN

GLYCERINE FACTORY BLOWS UP WITH TERRIFIC FORCE.

Thought That There Is Loss of Life and Much Property Damage in Ohio Town.

FINDLAY, O., Dec. 15.—Residents in this city were badly shaken at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon by the explosion of a glycerine factory near Bowling Green, about ten miles north of here.

Details at this hour are not obtainable but it is reported there was a loss of life and much property damage was sustained through broken windows.

Stop Salmon Fishing in Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—At the request of the Alaskan fishermen's union supplemented by other requests, Secretary Straus granted a hearing today to all parties interested with a view to having "Wood and Nushagak Rivers, Alaska, closed to salmon fishing during the ensuing calendar year. The secretary will allow parties concerned to be fully heard."

A LITTLE PANIC OF THEIR OWN

