



RETURNS TO HOME WATERS

Battleship Fleet at San Diego

MERRYMAKING FOR ALL

Governor Gillett of California Will Voice the Welcome of the Pacific Coast.

ALL LAVISHING HOSPITALITY

It Will be a Grand Review of the Combined Atlantic and Pacific Naval Forces in San Francisco Harbor, May 8th.

SAN DIEGO, April 14.—In four regularly intervalled columns with flagships leading, the American fleet this afternoon swept into the sheltered cove of the sea behind the towering headlands of Point Loma and halted for the days of merrymaking. Governor Gillette officially welcomed Rear Admiral Thomas and through him the battleship fleet to California and the Pacific Coast and later in the day the admiral re-paid the visit.

Tonight Admirals Thomas, Sperry and Emory and the commanding officers and the members of the various staffs were entertained at an elaborate though informal dinner at Hotel Del Coronado. The beauty of today's spectacle, when with flashing signals and the wonderfully executed maneuvers, the ships were brought to anchor in the lazy rolling Pacific, was rivalled tonight when for three hours every vessel was outlined in fire. Thousands of incandescent lights were strung over the vessels from mast-head to the water's edge and from stem to stern, while in letters six feet high there blazed the name of each vessel on the forward bridge. On shore the red signal fires were maintained throughout the evening as a welcome sign. The fleet let go its anchor in simultaneous precision at 12:37 just 13 minutes before the announced hour of its arrival. For over two hours the ships had been in sight and their coming was watched by the waiting thousands. So engrossed were the throngs at the beauty of the scene that they forgot to cheer. As soon as the Connecticut let go her anchors, Colonel Wilhelm of the Governor's staff put out from shore and was received on board the flagship. He presented the compliments of the Governor and extended a formal welcome to California waters. Rear Admiral Thomas thanked the Governor's representative and stated he would be glad to see Governor Gillette on board the flagship at 2 o'clock. At this hour the Governor made his official visit. After paying his respects, the Governor returned to shore, being saluted, as he was piped over the sides of the war vessel, with a Governor's salute of 17 guns.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 14.—Its long and notable cruise through the Southern Seas and the changing climates of the Western Hemisphere ended, the American battleship fleet, under the immediate command of Rear-Admiral Charles M. Thomas, returns to home waters today. It will anchor off Coronado Beach this afternoon and after four days of the scheduled stay of the sixteen ships it will be marked by a ceaseless round of gayeties, dinners, banquets and picnics for the officers, free theaters, wild West shows, fruit and good things to eat for the enlisted men

are included in the long variegated programme. The California cities have impatiently awaited the coming of the ships and their joy now knows no bounds. Scarcely had the big white vessels left Hampton Roads before the officials committee of welcome had been named along ahead steadily since that time and now the last of the details have been completed.

The fleet has practically an entire month of merry-making before it, for after San Diego extends the welcomes of Los Angeles, five days at Santa Barbara, five days divided between Monterey and Santa Cruz, and ten jolly days or more in San Francisco.

Governor J. N. Gillett of California is here as the representative of the state to voice the welcome of the entire Pacific Coast. Thousands of sightseers have gathered in San Diego, to catch their first glimpse of the ships that have held so much public attention since they set out upon their globe-girdling expedition. Nowhere in the United States do the fires of patriotism burn more brightly than here upon the edge of the blue waters of the Pacific.

Everyone vies with everyone else in lavishing hospitality upon officers and men of the Navy. They have never before seen battleships of the Connecticut type, and the coming of the great fleet is an event fraught to them with much meaning. After the long stretches of sea runs, after the hospitable entertainment of the people of South America, after four months of foreign scenes and tonnage, after traveling 13,000 miles from Magdalena Bay, after more than 13,000 miles of voyage the men of the fleet, after traveling 3,000 miles from their starting-place last December, the people of their own blood and ideas welcome them, people whose patriotic pride in the Navy is only equaled by their pride of state and Nation, and who are anxious that the stay of the sailor-men in California shall live long in the memory of the blue-jacketed visitors.

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is ill at Paso Robles Hot Springs, will not be able to be present during any of the celebration in this city, and it is considered extremely doubtful if the Admiral will be able to participate in any of the fetes south of San Francisco. The great official and spectacular event of the fleet's stay upon the Pacific Coast will be a grand review of the combined Atlantic and Pacific naval forces in San Francisco Harbor on May 8.

Secretary of the Navy Metcalf will review the ships on the Yorktown, and there will be 73 vessels anchored in the lines. There will be 18 battleships, eight immense armored cruisers, a number of cruisers, two torpedo-boat destroyer flotillas and several auxiliaries, the whole aggregating a tonnage greater than any war vessels ever assembled in American waters.

SCHOONER ASHORE

Power Schooner President Goes Ashore Three Times.

IN SAME PLACE EACH TIME

Gasoline Power Schooner From Eureka to Klamath River With 300 Tons of Freight Goes Ashore at Mouth of the River.

EUREKA, April 14.—The gasoline power schooner President from Eureka to the Klamath River, with 300 tons of freight, went ashore Saturday at the mouth of the Klamath and afterwards got loose and was again washed ashore. The freight was removed from the vessel Sunday and the vessel against floated. Again an attempt was made to get into the river and she stranded again and now lies fast on the beach. It is thought she can be saved.

SAFEGUARD OF PEACE

President's Appeal for 4 Battleships

NO ARMY TO SPEAK OF

To Provide But Two Vessels a Year Would Be Step Backward in Naval Rank

CITES CHINA AS AN EXAMPLE

It is Not Only Impossible to Limit Naval Armament Now But There Was no Prospect That There Would be Any in the Near Future.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Roosevelt today sent to the Houses of Congress a strong appeal for the construction of four battleships a year of the best and most advanced type at this session. The President says prior to the recent Hague conference he hoped that an agreement could be reached for a reduction for the armament and the size of vessels. Under these circumstances he felt that the construction of one battleship a year would have been sufficient to maintain the navy in its relative strength. It was found that not only was it impossible to limit naval armament now, but there was no prospect that there would be any in the near future. At the same time there has occurred radical change in the building of battleships by which the power of each vessel could be doubled and perhaps trebled. Under these conditions the President says to provide but one or two vessels per year would be a step backward in the naval rank and power among the great nations. Such a course, the President declares, would be unwise for us if our country fronted on only one ocean and it is doubly unwise for us who front on two oceans.

The President states emphatically that this is a measure of peace and not of war. He says he feels that a navy commensurate with the power of this country would be the surest safeguard of peace. He says we have no army to speak of, and yet we are a rich nation and undefended wealth invites aggression. He goes on at length to speak of the negotiations of arbitration treaties by this government, but he says that it is foolish and altruistic to believe that the world has yet reached such a stage that a proud country jealous of its honor can be content to rely for peace on the forbearance of other powers. The President cites China which has for centuries refused to provide military forces and which teaches that a military career is inferior to that of a merchant or scholar. So far as internal result have been the President says he cannot speak further than that reformers are seeking for a radical reform. In external affairs, the policy has resulted in other nations now holding large portions of Chinese territory, while there is very acute fear in China lest the empire be exposed to absolute dismemberment.

The President notes at length the oppression which follows in the path of the weaker nations and the great loss of life from massacres and butcheries in such countries and then calls attention to Great Britain which has been saved by its big fleet of the necessity of facing one of two alternatives: submission to conquest by a

foreign power or itself becoming a great military power.

"The United States can hope for permanent peace on only one and that is on the condition of building and maintaining a first class navy and the step to be taken at this time to that end is to provide for the building of four additional battleships." The President says he wishes Congress could have seen its way clear to having rendered the army more efficient which he declares is sorely needed, but most the vital and immediate need is that of four battleships. Concluding, he said:

"The United States ought not forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of every nation abounds. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all time ready for war."

FORAKER'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Two features of interest in the Senate today were the speech of Senator Foraker on the Brownsville affair and the President's message advocating the building four more battleships. The delivery of the speech and the reading of the message consumed practically the entire time of the session.

At Los Angeles—Portland 7, Los Angeles 0.

At Oakland—San Francisco 1, Oakland 0.

FORAKER'S SPEECH

In Defence of Negro Soldiers in Brownsville Affair

GALLERY CROWDED BY NEGROES

His Reference to the Part the Colored Race Had Taken in the Military Service of This Country Caused Prolonged Applause.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The applause that smothered the pounding of the Vice-President's gavel attested to the warmth of the reception given by the crowded galleries of the Senate to the speech of Senator Foraker today in defence of the colored soldiers discharged without honor by the President because of their supposed connection with the Brownsville affair. The day was notable among the annals of Senatorial oratory. Never in the history of the Senate have the galleries been so fully surrendered to representatives of the colored race, more than half the crowds that filled every available seat and standing room, being occupied by them. Senator Foraker in the beginning disavowed any intention of denouncing the President and the Secretary of War as stated in a newspaper clipping which he would do. The utmost silence prevailed through the three hours that was required for the delivery of the speech. Then, after the conclusion of his final reference to the part the colored race had taken in the military service of the country there came the resounding hand clapping which defied the gavel of the Vice-President and continued for several minutes. The colleagues of the Senator crowded about him. Senator Warner, whose bill for the reinstatement and re-enlistment of the negro soldiers he had antagonized was the first to grasp his hand. One after another the Senators from both sides of the House congratulated him. Toward the close of Foraker's address, the President's secretary announced a "message in writing" but the attempt to read it after Foraker concluded was made difficult because of the confusion and in rather an unusual manner it was skimmed through so that only the bare announcement of its purport was possible. Hale came to the rescue of the Vice-President who endeavored to restore order, by a motion to adjourn.

HAUSER LAKE DAM BREAKS

Damage Estimated at Quarter Million

NO LIVES WERE LOST

Narrowness of the River and Its Winding Course Impeded Progress of Water.

COST TWO MILLION DOLLARS

After the First Break Was Noticed it Was Nearly Fifteen Minutes Before the Centre of the Structure Gave Away With a Terrific Crash.

HELENA, April 14.—Without warning the great dam at Hauser Lake, on the Missouri River, fifteen miles north of this city, partially gave way shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon, causing a damage estimated at \$250,000. No lives were lost and at 9 o'clock tonight so far as can be learned no serious damage has been caused by the volume of water, estimated at about 25 feet, which was precipitated into the channel below the structure. The narrowness of the river and its winding course has impeded the progress of the water and no great loss of property is anticipated in the towns and villages north of this city. The Hauser dam which was one of the finest structures of its kind in the world was completed last year at a cost of more than \$2,000,000, and developed a horsepower of 25,000 which was utilized in operating the various power plants in the Helena and Butte mines and the Amalgamated Smelters at Anaconda. The break will not interfere with the operation of the mines and other plants as power is being furnished tonight from the Canyon Ferry Dam and the company's sub-stations in Butte. The dam was 490 feet long and 70 feet high and was constructed of masonry and steel. The construction of the dam created a lake of over 20 miles square. The break in the structure occurred shortly before 3 o'clock and was caused, according to General Manager Gerry "By the buckling of steel plates near the lower expansion joint."

About 250 feet of the dam was destroyed leaving about 125 feet at either end of the structure. After the first break was noticed, it was nearly 15 minutes before the center of the structure gave way with a terrific crash. Five dwellings occupied by employes, the office building and the feed stable were washed away and deposited with the steel and immense timbers of the dam, along the sides of the creek. For a few minutes after the first break, the power house and many small dwellings along the river near the dam were flooded but later in the afternoon the water receded and the buildings were found to be intact. Gerry stated to the Associated Press that the dam will be immediately rebuilt and will be a greater and a stronger structure.

QUIET IN SALVADOR.

Moisant Brothers Come on the City of Sydney to See Secretary Root.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Louise and Matilda Moisant, sisters of George, Alfred and John Moisant, whose operations in Salvador stirred up an international quarrel some time ago arrived yesterday in the City of Sydney. The Moisant brothers

ers have extensive sugar plantations in Salvador.

"Everything was quiet in Salvador when we left there," said Miss Louise, "and no opposition was made by the government to our leaving. Some months ago, when things were not so peaceful, we wished to come to California but President Figueroa declined to give us passports. The matter was taken up by United States Minister William Lawrence Perry, as well as the charges against our brothers, and the question of damages caused to our estates by the Salvadorean troops, and everything was finally arranged satisfactorily, except the damages."

Alfred Moisant will go to Washington in a few days where he will make an effort to interest Secretary of State Root in the matter of damages claimed by the brothers against the Republic of Salvador.

SEVEN DAYS PUMPING.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.—Laboring at the pumps for seven days with scarcely any sleep the captain and crew of the schooner Orient brought their water-logged craft into port yesterday morning and dropped anchor at Meggs' wharf. The submerged hull of some ship or the lost deck cargo of a lumber schooner which it struck during a storm on April 5 was the cause of the Orient's plight.

STATE CONVENTION

Democrats of New York For and Against Bryan

UNINSTRUCTED DELEGATION

The Sub-Committee on Resolutions by a Vote of Six to One Decided to Report an Instructed Delegation For Bryan.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A sharp political skirmish during the first session of the Democratic State Convention today which developed a well entrenched opposition to an instructed delegation to the national convention was followed tonight by a general engagement of all the Bryan forces to force the committee on resolution to endorse Bryan's candidacy for a presidential nomination by instructing the delegates to a national convention for him while the first session of the convention at Carnegie Hall was held for the purpose of organizing it was apparently devoid of those incidents which betoken the conflicting policies and exciting conventions, there were moves and counter moves beneath this substratum of seeming quiescence that led to the appointment of a sub-committee of the committee on resolutions to consider the proposition of instructing the delegates for Bryan. It was before this sub-committee that Augustus Thomas and those interested in Bryan made a determined stand tonight, though the latest indications were that William J. Conners, the chairman of the state committee and Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall were adamant in their determination for an uninstructed delegation. Meanwhile a series of contests were being adjudicated tonight by the committee on credentials and there are indications of all night session. The committee on the delegates at large and the electors held a brief session after the adjournment of the convention and adjourned to hold another meeting tomorrow morning.

The sub-committee of the committee on resolutions tonight decided by a vote of six to one to report to the resolutions committee against an instructed delegation for Bryan. This action is taken by the leaders identified with Conners and Murphy as an unmistakable sign of defeat.