

CHILI WELCOMES FLEET

PUNTA ARENAS REACHED.

Admiral Evans's Battleships at Anchor in Harbor.

Punta Arenas, Strait of Magellan, Feb. 1.—The American battleship fleet steamed into Punta Arenas harbor to-day and came to anchor at 12:50 o'clock p. m. Almost the entire population had gathered on the hill behind the town and the jetties fringing the waterfront to witness the coming of the ships, and the Chilean representatives who are here to greet and welcome the visitors in the name of the country were gathered on the quarterdeck of the cruiser Chacabuco.

The American ships were sighted at 11 o'clock a. m., steaming in double column. They came up slowly from Possession Bay, where they had anchored the night before, and at 12:35 o'clock were abreast of the port.

Within some distance away a salute was fired from the Connecticut, Admiral Evans's flagship, and the Chacabuco replied. The British cruiser Sappho also saluted the Connecticut, which responded, and as the Connecticut passed the Chilean cruiser saluted the American flag and the Connecticut saluted the Chilean flag.

Before the arrival of the fleet a wireless message from the Chacabuco was sent to Admiral Evans by Admiral Simpson, extending a hearty welcome from the Chilean navy to the American Navy. Admiral Evans at once responded with many thanks for the message.

ONE DEATH ON VOYAGE FROM RIO.

The run from Rio de Janeiro, which began on January 22, after the Brazilian President had reviewed the fleet and the Brazilian warships had escorted it out of the harbor to the open sea, was made with favorable weather and without accident. The event of the voyage was the meeting of the division of the Argentine navy sent out from Buenos Ayres to greet the battleships.

On leaving Rio de Janeiro the fleet took up its four column formation and proceeded directly for the Strait of Magellan. On the day of sailing from Rio Frank Allen, New, an officer, died on the Maine from peritonitis, and was buried at sea the following day.

On the morning of January 26 the fleet came into wireless communication with the Argentine vessels, and in the evening of the same day the four ships of the division were sighted astern. The Argentine fleet followed throughout the night, and the next morning, the 27th, Admiral Evans signalled single column. In this formation, proceeding at ten knots an hour, the fleet was passed by the Argentine vessels at a fifteen knot speed. Salutes and courteous messages were exchanged between Rear Admiral Oliva, commanding the Argentine ships, and Rear Admiral Evans. The Argentine warships were the San Martin, the Belgrano, the Nueve Julio and the Buenos Ayres. They are fine looking vessels and were well handled. The sight of the two fleets steaming side by side on a smooth sea in perfect weather was a splendid one, and will be long remembered by those who saw it. After the review the Argentine ships turned and disappeared astern.

The fleet proceeded to the strait without incident, anchoring at Possession Bay last night and arriving at Punta Arenas shortly after noon to-day.

The fleet was met at the entrance of Broad Sound by the Chacabuco and the Sappho. On arriving in port the Chilean Vice-Minister of Marine and John Hicks, American Minister at Santiago de Chile, boarded the Connecticut and greeted Admiral Evans, who has practically recovered from his attack of rheumatism and is actively directing the movements of the fleet.

The arrival of the American battleships at Punta Arenas, on the Strait of Magellan, brings them for the first time to a Chilean port. The strait is, by international agreement, neutral water, but the bolder shores of this great waterway are, and the strait is still in use for the southernmost part of South America, including Terra del Fuego and Cape Horn, but Patagonia is not a state, and the entire region is divided between Chile and Argentina. Chile extending around from the west and embracing the entire hook, including both the route first navigated by Magellan and also "the Horn," while Argentina extends down the east side of South America and takes in ten miles of the northern shore of the strait at its eastern entrance. Thus Chile commands the route, although waters are open to a bank about thirty-five feet high, sloping slightly toward the sea, and surrounded by low hills covered with vegetation. The houses, with the exception of the government buildings and a number of fine stone-built structures, are chiefly log huts, with slate or tile roofs. They are arranged in squares, with wide, well paved streets separating them. The average Chilean colony, like its neighbor, De la Independencia, and De la Republica are fine, broad streets. In the center of the town there are two plazas. In the principal streets there are electric arc lights. The Rio de las Minas runs through the northern section of the town, and in seasons of heavy rain descends with great force, laden with sand from the hills. The small Rio de la Mane strikes the southern end of the town.

Punta Arenas, which was founded in 1859 as an agricultural settlement and afterward transferred for a time to a Chilean convict station, has acquired some importance as the headquarters of the Territory of Magellan's administration, and as an indispensable port of call for all shipping passing through Magellan Strait. At present it has a population of over ten thousand persons. The local resources are not inconsiderable, and the settlers believe that prospects are bright, owing to gold bearing reefs and coal fields in the district, which also is well suited for sheep and cattle farming. It is a free port, the only one in Chile, and is the distributing center for the Territory of Magellan. The exports, which consist chiefly of wool, frozen meat, tallow, skins, timber and gold, are valued at about \$2,000,000 yearly. As many as 1,200 vessels, aggregating in tonnage almost 1,500,000, yearly enter the harbor. Seven lines of steamers trading between Chile and Europe and Chile and the United States call regularly at Punta Arenas, and there is regular communication with Buenos Ayres by local steamers.

There are two piers at the town, one for passengers and the other for freight. Landing from the launches of the fleet will be easy, except when the wind is from the east. Then a surf sets in on the beach and landing is frequently difficult. Southeast of the pierheads is a good anchorage reserved for war vessels. It is well sheltered from the prevalent westerly and southwesterly winds. During the summer months a strong westerly breeze springs up about 10 o'clock in the morning and lasts throughout the day. This makes it impossible for lighters to work alongside, and it is probable that Admiral Evans's ships will have to do their coaling at night, as the breeze then usually dies away. Fresh meat, bread and potatoes are plentiful and cheap at Punta Arenas and the fleet will be able to replenish its stock of provisions. Fresh water is taken off to the ships in small lighters. Supplies of fish are taken with seines at the beginning of flood tide on the sand beach near River Point.

In the five days' stay which the officers and men of the fleet will have at Punta Arenas, there will be sufficient time for all to see the entire town and surrounding country. There is enough clear land about Punta Arenas for a walk or a ride, and horses usually are obtainable. For hunting, parrots and a few snipe are to be found in the woods, and bandurria, a species of this, are seen and heard near town, but are difficult to get near. Wild ducks and geese can be shot in the salt ponds a few miles north of the town.

There are two theatres at Punta Arenas—the Menendez and the Comopolita. Three newspapers are published there, "El Magallanes," "El Comercio" and "La Prensa."

Seven miles from the town are coal mines which are connected with the port by a small railway.

Punta Arenas is a clearing house, as it were, for wrecked crews, ships bringing them in from both the Atlantic and the Pacific, and frequently leaving them there until a vessel arrives which is going toward their home ports. There are more than one hundred saloons, many of them run by women, and the place, in everything except climate, more closely resembles Port Said, another great port on long distance journeys, than any other place in the world.

One of the burglars was discovered by McFadden, who saw the flash of a dark lantern and called to White. The burglars fled at the watchmen as they fled, and the guards returned the fire.

Miss Bourge and some guests, who had regarded the visit of the previous night as a joke, were frightened by the continued revolver firing. McFadden says he will use a shotgun and buckshot the next time, since neither his fists nor his revolver bullets appear to frighten the burglars.

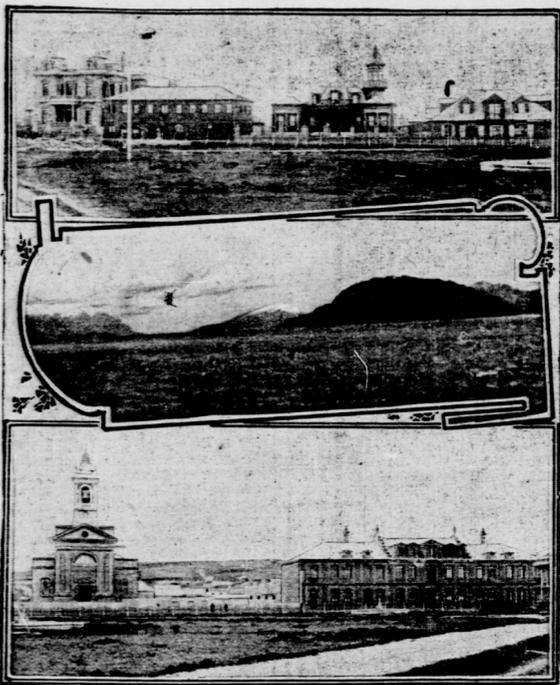
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Albany, Feb. 1.—The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Syracuse, which claims a membership of seven thousand, has sent a petition to the Public Service Commission in the 2d District, requesting that an investigation be made of the Syracuse Lighting Company, which furnishes both gas and electricity in that city. The petition charges violations of the law in the formation of the company, especially in the issue of its securities. It is also asked that the price of gas be reduced to 75 cents a thousand feet and the maximum price of electricity be fixed at five cents a kilowatt.

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ADMIRAL EVANS'S FLEET AT PUNTA ARENAS.

PUNTA ARENAS PLAZA. From left to right—Residence of United States Consul; the consulate (with flag flying) and typical merchants' homes.



CAPE FROWARD—SOUTHERNMOST POINT OF CONTINENT. CHURCH AND PRISON ON THE PLAZA. (Photographs by J. Louis Schaefer.)

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HOCH VETOES BANK BILL.

Legislators May Be Recalled to Pass It Over His Head.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Topeka, Kan., Feb. 1.—Governor Hoch announced this afternoon his veto of the bill passed by the Kansas Legislature authorizing the organization of a company to insure bank deposits.

Governor Hoch called the Legislature to meet in extraordinary session to pass a deposit guaranty law similar to the one recently enacted in Oklahoma, under which banks mutually guarantee the safety of all deposits. The deposit insurance company bill was passed instead, going through both Senate and House by an almost unanimous vote. Friends of the measure are now organizing to attempt to pass the bill over the Governor's veto. The time for final adjournment of the special session is set for Tuesday evening, and most of the members have already gone home, so that it will be necessary to bring them back if the bills are passed over the Governor's veto.

The deposit insurance company bill has the backing of the bankers' association, and arrangements for the organization of the company are already under way.

BURGERS RETURN TO BOURNE HOME.

Watchmen Repulse Persistent Intruders During Fusillade of Bullets.

Undismayed by the drubbing received at the hands of Thomas McFadden, a night watchman, burglars returned early yesterday morning to Indian Harbor, the country place of Frederick G.

One of the burglars was discovered by McFadden, who saw the flash of a dark lantern and called to White. The burglars fled at the watchmen as they fled, and the guards returned the fire.

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USE OF PATRONAGE.

President Likely to State the Facts Soon.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Feb. 1.—The President has not forgotten the charges that he has been using federal patronage to promote the political interests of Secretary Taft, and as time goes on his indignation that such unfounded charges have been made does not diminish. It is probable, therefore, that in the not distant future he will take occasion to make public in some form a statement of the facts to show that, instead of the President having been the offender in this particular, he has been exceptionally lenient in making appointments sought by men who are devoted to the interests of candidates whose nomination he believes would prove inimical to the success of the Republican party and to the welfare of the country.

The President has accumulated a large amount of data, and is convinced that in many instances political wires have been pulled, of which he was entirely unconscious, but that the wires were not pulled in the interest of Secretary Taft. In Indiana, Ohio, and even in New York, this is true, and also in Massachusetts. The appointment of Charles Fairbanks to be pension agent for New Hampshire, which was recently rejected by the Senate at the behest of the Senators from that state, the President will point out, was made "in the regular order." The place had been vacant for nearly a year before the Senators could not agree, each recommending a different man, and finally the President grew weary and appointed Fairbanks, on the recommendation of the chairman of the State Central Committee, which is precisely the course he always follows in states where both Senators are Democrats.

CHEER FOR "BRYAN AND BERRY"

Incipient Boom for Pennsylvania Is Started at Philadelphia Dinner.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—Strenuous efforts seemed to be put forth by the Democratic city and state managers to-night to prevent too much enthusiasm for W. J. Bryan, at the dinner to former State Treasurer William H. Berry at the Hotel Walton. The dinner was a tribute to Berry because of the stand he took as State Treasurer, which led to the revelations of alleged Capitol graft. The large crowd present gave Bryan a howling reception as he appeared, however. There was no mistaking its strength, and the expansive smile of the candidate widened as he gazed upon the exultant host. The dinner had not progressed far when a boom for Berry for second place was started, and there were wild cheers for "Bryan and Berry." It was said that with Berry on the ticket there would be for the first time in many years some chance of doing something in Pennsylvania, because of what he has shown himself to be while in office.

Mr. Bryan paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Berry's work as State Treasurer, and said the Treasurer was inspired to unmask the condition surrounding the construction of the State Capitol because he was honest and a Democrat, and had no master.

Mr. Bryan, in discussing the effects of newspapers on the political conditions, said that the subsidized press blinded the people with paid editorials, and that the owners of the newspapers reached into the pockets of the people. Mr. Bryan said that "it was time for the wise men of the East to follow in the footsteps of the strenuous Democrats of the West."

BRYAN TO ADDRESS CIVIC FORUM.

Nebraska Will Also Speak Before Young Men's Hebrew Association This Week.

William J. Bryan will speak at the Civic Forum meeting in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night of this week on "Thou Shalt Not Steal." The Civic Forum is a non-partisan platform, whose subscribers and holders are of no political creed. The latter third of the evening will be devoted to answering questions.

Mr. Bryan arrives in New York on Tuesday morning and will remain for two days. He will speak before the Economic Club of New York on Wednesday night on "Finance." Andrew Carnegie and others will also speak. At the Tuesday night meeting Edward M. Shepard will preside. Tickets for the Tuesday night meeting are on disposal at No. 23 West 4th street and at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Bryan will also speak to the members and students of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92d street and Lexington avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

DECISION IN IROQUOIS THEATRE CASE.

Fuller Company Held Responsible—Damage Suits for \$400,000 Affected.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Judge Chytrous handed down a decision in an Iroquois Theatre damage suit to-day which holds that the George A. Fuller Construction Company was not absolved from liability for violation of the building ordinances because the plans for the erection of the theatre were approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. This decision is contrary to one given last summer by Judge Winde.

The decision was on a demurrer filed by thirty-five plaintiffs against the Fuller company for damages approximating \$400,000.

BRYAN REITERATES HIS APPROVAL.

Satisfied to "Furnish Principles for the President and American Nation."

Dover, Del., Feb. 1.—William Jennings Bryan addressed a mass meeting in the Dover Opera House this afternoon. He followed the ideas he advanced in his Wilmington speech, and said that if he could live for nothing else than to furnish principles for President Roosevelt and the American nation he would be exceedingly happy. Mr. Bryan said:

I have stood for certain principles of government, and I appreciate these efforts of you who have been lighting for these in and out of season. Roosevelt has rendered a service to his country that no Republican appreciates as I do. His service to his party is of incalculable good, for he has played the part of an honest reformer, and the reformer is the malt that seasons and saves his party.

Mr. Bryan left Dover for Philadelphia, where he was a guest to-night at a testimonial dinner to William H. Berry, the Democratic State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

HEARST LEAGUE DINES FEBRUARY 12.

The second annual dinner of the Independence League will be held at the Hotel Knickerbocker on the evening of February 12, the anniversary of Lincoln's birth. W. R. Hearst will deliver the principal address. The other speakers will be Frank P. Walsh, of Missouri; William S. Jackson, Attorney General; John Temple Graves, Thomas L. Higgin, John T. McDonough, Clarence J. Shearn and Henry A. Powell.

EX-SHERIFF BUTTLING SICK.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, one of the organizers of the Borough Bank, of Brooklyn, is seriously ill at his home, No. 34 Carroll street, Brooklyn, and his physician, Dr. Peter Hughes, has forbidden him to occupy his mind at all with banking affairs. Mr. Buttling's friends are generally inclined to believe that the closing of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank has been a serious blow to him. After serving for four years as Sheriff, Mr. Buttling engaged in various financial enterprises, and with Controller Metz, William S. Hurley and others organized the Borough Bank.

FREE TRADERS IN ROUT.

TARIFF WINS IN BRITAIN.

By-Election at South Hereford a Severe Blow to Cobdenites.

London, Feb. 1.—Tariff reform and the preferential treatment of colonial trade with Great Britain seem, from the results of to-day's election at South Hereford, in which the tariff reformers won another victory, and of other recent by-elections, to be rapidly emerging from the slough in which the Cobdenites of this country assert they were everlastingly buried by the landslide in the general election of 1906. Certainly the results of the untiring activity of the Tariff Reform League in the last year, during which three thousand meetings were held and branches were established everywhere in the country, have been more and more evident at every successive Parliamentary election. Some seats have been won outright, while in all cases a markedly increased Unionist vote has been recorded.

In the only two elections this year the out-and-out Protectionists have captured seats, obtaining the election of Captain Morrison-Bell, the Unionist candidate, in the Asburton Division of Devon on January 18, and that of Captain P. A. Clive at South Hereford to-day, on a clean-cut tariff reform issue against strong Liberal free trade candidates. The free admission of foreign hops, which is threatening the extinction of the local industry, loomed big in the South Hereford election, which was caused by the death of Alan C. Gardner, Liberal, and the result of the protection cry is seen in an increase of nearly eight hundred in the Unionist vote since the general elections and a decrease in the Liberal vote of more than five hundred. The party leaders say that they are winning over the workers in great numbers, and the results of "these two most recent contests in agricultural and working class communities support this claim.

There is no doubt that the backbone of the Unionist party has been notably stiffened since Mr. Balfour a few weeks ago climbed down from the fence and ranged himself unequivocally on the side of "undiluted Chamberlainism." At the Conservative headquarters to-day Sir Alexander Acland Hood and other party officials asserted that tariff reform would sweep the country in the next general election, which the Unionists think may be expected to take place not later than next year.

T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary of the Local Government Board, admitted in a speech at Cambridge to-night that tariff reform had won at Mid-Devon and South Hereford. Tariff reform, he said, had been dressed up in a cunning and attractive guise, and he feared that the protectionists might win over the country from free trade by this means. The English people once more, he said, might have to learn a lesson from adversity.

JOHNSON BOOM ALERT.

Enthusiasts Place Much Dependence on Scandinavian Vote.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Minneapolis, Feb. 1.—It is now practically certain that Minnesota will join the East in a move to make Governor John A. Johnson the Democratic nominee for President.

Johnson's enthusiastic supporters assert that he could carry the states of Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Utah and Washington, giving him, with Minnesota, thirty-five electoral votes. In addition, they point to the fact that Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada went Democratic in 1906. These states have fourteen electoral votes.

The Johnson enthusiasts put Illinois, Kansas, Wisconsin and Wyoming in the list of doubtful states because of their large Scandinavian population. The Swedish and Norwegian vote throughout the Northwest is expected to stay with Johnson regardless of party affiliation. The Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois claims a membership of 100,000 Swedes. Justus L. Johnson, president of the league, is quoted as claiming that Governor Johnson would get most of these votes.

The Governor's supporters believe the Scandinavian vote in Iowa, Oregon, Connecticut, Wisconsin and California, while peculiar local conditions prevail, would give him a strong chance in those states.

Before the national convention meets, it is hoped by the Johnson men to pry several Southern states loose from their allegiance to Bryan.

INDORSE GOV. HUGHES.

Two Upstate Conventions Favor His Candidacy.

Gloversville, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Governor Hughes for the Presidency were unanimously adopted by the Fulton-Hamilton Republican Assembly Central Convention, which convened in this city this afternoon. The convention renominated W. Ellison Mills, of Gloversville, for the Assembly. Resolutions were adopted instructing the state delegates to use their influence to secure the nomination of Assemblyman Mills for Secretary of State and the election of Lucius N. Littauer as delegate to the Republican National Convention. The state delegation consists of Lucius N. Littauer, Cyrus Klein, W. Ellison Mills, John A. Cole, August Kierulff, P. P. Argersinger, Willard J. Leavitt and Robert B. Slack.

In the Fulton County convention P. M. Simmons, of Johnstown, was renominated for County Treasurer. Frank Talbot, of Gloversville, for District Attorney, and Clarence E. Van Buren, of Broadbent, for School Commissioner. Dr. R. J. Palmer, of Gloversville, and Dr. Franklin N. Wright, of Northville, were named for coroners. Resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Governor Hughes for the Presidency were unanimously adopted.

KINGS DISTRICT FOR HUGHES.

Ex-Senator David Floyd Davis, chairman of the campaign committee of the Hughes Republican League of the Republican State Central Convention, today that the sentiment in his district for Governor Hughes as a Presidential candidate is pronounced. The committee sent out a circular letter to all the registered Republican voters in the district, and the returns already in from this show a substantial majority in favor of Hughes.

TAFT INDORSED IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Huron, S. D., Feb. 1.—The Republican State Committee yesterday named Huron as the place and April 7 as the date for holding the convention to select delegates to the national convention. Resolutions indorsing Secretary Taft for President and Colonel L. Crawford for United States Senator were adopted.

TO ACT IN CUYAHOGA CONTEST.

Toledo, Feb. 1.—State Chairman Brown called a meeting of the Republican State Central Convention by telegraph this afternoon, to be held in the Nell House, Columbus, at 1 o'clock on Monday, "to take action on the Cuyahoga contest." The Cuyahoga County Board of Elections decided yesterday to recognize the Foraker-Dick faction's call for a primary election.

JUDGE STOWELL OUT FOR CONGRESS.

Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 1.—County Judge Merrick Stowell, Republican leader of Oswego County, announced today his candidacy for the Republican nomination as member of Congress in the 27th District. This district comprises Oswego, Jefferson and Lewis