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JOHN MITCHELL, JR., - EDITOR

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, '07.

The special souvenir edition of the Detroit Informer was highly creditable to the management of that enterprising journal.

Senator Foraker's canvass in Ohio is causing Secretary Taft's managers no end of trouble. They have but little time to do missionary work in other states.

White men are reported to be dynamiting Negro lodge halls in Alabama. We received a letter stating that many colored men have been killed as a result of it and some of their bodies roasted.

This outrage takes place in a locality where the political rights are denied the Negroes. Disguise it as we may, the ballot is the most potent weapon in the hands of an electorate and a people without it are practically helpless in more ways than one.

Rev. L. G. Jordan, D. D., Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist Convention has permitted himself to be drawn in a discussion with the veteran editor and publisher Rev. W. J. White, D. D. of the Augusta, Ga. Baptist. He publishes his "defense" in a recent issue of the National Baptist Union.

In our opinion, he needed no defense. All he should have said was that neither he nor the board had any money to pay for the publications in question and that would or should have ended the matter. Rev. Dr. Jordan knows of the troubles of the average newspaper man. He can suspect Dr. White's trouble, for Dr. Jordan is a newspaper man himself. When it comes to hustling Rev. Dr. Jordan is a wonder and when it comes to getting something for nothing he is past master at the business. Let us have peace.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BLACK MAN.

Rev. Joseph E. Hayne, M. D., D. D. of Brooklyn, N. Y. created a most favorable impression recently while lecturing in this city. He presented us with a copy of his book entitled "The Aryan or Hamitic Origin of the Ancient Greeks, Celts and all Celtic races."

THE GUILTY AND THE INNOCENT.

The Washington, D. C. Post in its issue of the 25th inst. comments upon the recent speeches of Senator Foraker and Attorney General Bonaparte. It says:

On Saturday Senator Foraker and Attorney General Bonaparte discussed the great political questions now agitating the public mind from widely separated standpoints, and came to widely different conclusions, as was natural and inevitable. The Senator saw only the wreck that had overtaken men engaged in legitimate business, conducted on honest principles. The Attorney General saw only the malefactor engaged in fren-

zied finance, conducted by knavish tricks.

It remarks:

There is the whole difficulty of this octopus chase—the punishment of the innocent with the guilty. There are billions of honest earnings in this country invested in stocks that have shrunk enormously in value since the rate bill became a law. Rarer than the phoenix is the octopus chaser, who would have put a dollar in railroad stocks any month of the year now drawing to a close.

If this country were finished like England is, we might get a deal of amusement out of the octopus chase; but, unfortunately, we are in sore need of 100,000 miles additional railroad track, and that means at least \$3,000,000,000 hard cash. Who is going to put any money in railroads for politicians to trounce?

This is the whole situation in a nutshell. It is the weakness of the Roosevelt administration to punish the innocent with the guilty. It was this very attitude that caused the unfortunate agitation over the Brownsville affair. Mr. Roosevelt gets a notion in his head and proceeds to act in haste without properly investigating surrounding conditions.

He is very much like the "red-headed boy" in school,—always springing surprises. If his horse is suffering from the fleas, he proceeds to apply a remedy that will not only kill the fleas but will blister the horse as well and when he notes the suffering of the animal, simply remarks, "Well, I killed the fleas and the horse will get well of the blisters. He cures by the time the blisters are cured there will be more fleas."

NAMING HIS SUCCESSOR.

When President Roosevelt announced his intention not to be a candidate to succeed himself and emphasized it by declaring that he would not accept a nomination if it were tendered him, he not only awakened the admiration of the people of this country, but he attracted the attention of the civilized world.

The effect of this far-seeing attitude was immediately neutralized by his openly admitted attempt to name his own successor, instead of permitting the people of this country to do it. If his policies have been or are to be endangered by the candidates now aspiring to the office, it would have been far better to have pursued a policy of elimination rather than by adhering to a rule of designation.

The able Secretary of War, Judge William H. Taft is now finding the support of the administration more of a handicap than a benefit. He has the field against him and he is pointed out in tones of derision as the man who wears the Roosevelt collar. He might well ascertain the effect of such a campaign by conferring with Congressman Burton of Ohio, who as yet bears upon his political person, the scars of the recent political conflict.

President Roosevelt is now in the embarrassing predicament of espousing the cause of a candidate from Ohio while antagonizing the candidacy of a man from his own State. Gov. Hughes following seems determined to force matters and every man of prominence, whether he be with the administration or anti-administration will be forced to declare himself upon this all-important question.

It may be well to state that as the last recourse the Taft people in New York can be the Cortelyou people until the Republican National Convention is reached and then they will show their true colors. We have always been of the opinion that President Roosevelt understood Secretary Cortelyou and Secretary Cortelyou understood the President. If we were mistaken a very few months will demonstrate the error in this position.

Secretary Taft is the moon of the Roosevelt sun. His light is borrowed and his success can only be assured by the ability of the distinguished occupant of the White House to check the tide of popular disapproval that has set in against both of them.

Rev. Joseph E. Hayne, M. D., D. D. of Brooklyn, N. Y. created a most favorable impression recently while lecturing in this city. He presented us with a copy of his book entitled "The Aryan or Hamitic Origin of the Ancient Greeks, Celts and all Celtic races."

Rev. Dr. Hayne does not admire or advocate any other name for the citizen of color than that of Hamite. Sailing under this flag and encompassed by this emblem he is able to trace the citizens of color's origin to the Greeks and Celts. He declares:

"Within the proper historical and ethnic information, no individual can afford to write a single line or sentence that will in the least recede discredit on the ancient glory of the 'Black Man,' unless he cares nothing for his reputation as an ethnologist, archaeologist, anthropologist, and a historian."

He divides the white people who

speak ill of the black man into three classes as follows:

"First. Those who are prejudiced against him because of their profound ignorance of the race and its wonderful achievements in ancient times."

Second. Those who are prejudiced against him because they know of his great mental capacity, and for which they envy him because of their own arrant, selfish bigotry."

In emphasizing the necessity of agitation he says:

"We need as a race the freedom of thought and the manly courage of a man to express it. Brasilius, the famous Locomotian general, caught a mouse; it bit him, and by that means made its escape. 'O, Jupiter,' said he, 'what creature so contemptible but may have its liberty if it would contend for it?'"

Rev. Dr. Hayne discusses racial characteristics practically dissecting the human anatomy so to speak, in making clear his position upon this all-important question.

He even risks a comparison with the feet obnoxious of the fact that if the Black Man can pass muster in that neighborhood he will never be weighed in the balances of racial comparison and found wanting. "The black complexion of the Shemites and Japhites is considered very comely" regardless of the causes and features," says he.

He even risks a discussion of the "crisp hair" question, called derisively by some, wool, and he comes out ahead in the analysis of it.

The citations from history, both biblical and profane, together with the facts cited from every day life make this pamphlet valuable to the student and to the orator as a store house of information along this line.

Rev. Dr. Hayne in his researches went after information and he secured it.

The pamphlet retails at \$1.00 and may be obtained by addressing the author at 6 Downing Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ON CONCLUSIONS.

It doesn't pay to jump at conclusions. Once we had a dog that had a bad habit of jumping at conclusions. When he had no other animal's conclusion to jump at he would go round and round in a circle for half an hour at a time, trying to reach his own conclusion.

That puppy would sit until a cow had gone past and then jump wildly at her conclusions. As the custom of people similarly affected, once he reached a conclusion he hung to it like a dog on a bone. As a result he was a very stupid animal.

But one day a very big pup jumped at a big thoughtful bay mole's conclusion and the next day we had to get a brand-new dog. The old one wasn't even worth replacing.

No, it doesn't pay to jump at conclusions.—Judge.

Pastoral. Across the street across the cow both street and make it wonder how a thing so mild and inoffensive as beef should be so blamed expensive.—Washington Star.

FORGIVENESS.



Wife—The new cook spoiled the bacon—she is so young and inexperienced. Won't you be satisfied with a kiss instead?

Husband—All right—call her in.

Predestination. Very few of the millions who cumber this earth are left without guidance, were all the truth known. For "the good Lord takes care of children and fools."

And "the devil takes care of his own."—Life.

First Flatter—What on earth was that awful shaking in this building last night?

Second Flatter—De Jaggies, who lives on the twenty-ninth floor, came home with the hiccoughs.

First Flatter—Well, but there were only two or three shocks.

Second Flatter—Sure. You see, when things began to shake, de Jaggies thought it was an earthquake, and it scared his hiccoughs out of him.—Judge.

Keen Ears. "Hist!" exclaimed the startled Romeo. "I hear your father's boots approaching."

"Oh, it is all imagination," assured Juliet. "Remember 'love is blind.'"

"Yes, blind, but not deaf." And then Romeo slid down the grapevine and vanished in the gloom.—Chicago Daily News.

WAS DORSEY GUILTY?

Gibson at Death's Door Declares Him Innocent.

TWO NEGROES DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

One Prisoner Confessed, but Absolved Comrade From Charge of Murdering Farmer Horner's Wife and Servant Maid.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 18.—One of two men put to death in the electric chair here was innocent, according to his own solemn statement and that of his comrade, who fully confessed his own guilt.

The men electrocuted were Charles Gibson and Stephen Dorsey, negroes, whom a jury convicted of having murdered Farmer Edward Horner's wife and maid-servant on a farm in Camden county.

At the hour of execution Dorsey strongly protested his innocence. He died with a hymn on his lips after prayer with the Rev. Jacob C. Dunn. Gibson admitted guilt, but said with his dying breath that Dorsey was innocent.

After the double execution letters were found in which both men declared that Gibson was guilty and Dorsey innocent. In a note to Mr. Horner Gibson said:

"I am very sorry for what I did—am sorry for yourself and for myself. I killed the two women, and Dorsey did not have anything to do with it except to accompany me. Tell Wash Paine that I set his barn on fire last summer. Tell him I won't see him any more."

"I am guilty, but thought to keep it quiet. I cannot die with this on me. I received my just reward for what I did, and I want to meet you in heaven. I think I will go there."

In Dorsey's cell was found this note, in which he declared his innocence: "My last word to you and before God and man is that I am innocent of these murders. Gibson is the man who killed them."

"Gibson robbed the house and set fire to the barn. I was with Gibson, but left and went back to Camden before the crimes were committed, and I did not see Gibson until the next morning, when I met him in the street in Camden. And we went to Philadelphia and pawned the two watches."

"I got \$2.25, which he gave me. Then we went back to Camden and were arrested. He did not know the women were dead at the time."

"This is my last truthful statement of the case by one who is going to die."

The jail officials say they fully believe Dorsey was innocent.

WHITTIER CELEBRATION.

New England Honors Memory of Poet of Freedom.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet laureate of the North, the most beloved and representative of the New England poets, was celebrated in New England by many hundreds of people, notable gatherings being held at those places the poet had called his home.

As the birthplace of the poet, the city of Haverhill made an especial observance of the day. Hundreds visited the old homestead, where luncheon cooked in the old fireplace of the home, was served. In the public library were on exhibition many manuscripts and first editions of the poet's writings, with pictures and heirlooms.

The schools held exercises, and the pupils, townspeople and many visitors gathered in the First Universalist church for the century exercises under the direction of the city government and Whittier association.

Double Tragedy in Cab. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Actuated by a mysterious motive which the police are endeavoring to solve, Bernard Wallace, twenty-four years old, of 709 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, last evening shot and killed Miss Elsie Kerels, twenty years old, a telephone operator, whose home was in 1477 Bushwick avenue. Then Wallace put the muzzle of the pistol in his own mouth and sent a bullet into his brain. The double crime was committed in a taximeter cab at Fulton street and Eastern parkway, Brooklyn.

Banker Found Dead in Bath. NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., Dec. 18.—Frederick E. Sargeant, cashier and vice president of the Jewelers' National bank of this town and prominently identified with Providence (R. I.) and North Attleboro business firms, was found dead in the bathtub of his home in the bank building last night. The medical examiner has not yet reported the cause of death. The president of the Jewelers' National bank is Albert H. Wiggin of the Chase National bank, New York.

CORTELYOU'S VIEWS.

Secretary of Treasury Not a Presidential Candidate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Cortelyou in a signed statement given out last night pronounces unqualifiedly false the current rumors of undue political activity of his friends in forwarding a movement in his interest.

The secretary declares that neither he nor his friends have used their influence in behalf of any candidate for the presidency and that he has not been a candidate for anything but the confidence of the people. He adds that if he should hereafter decide to be a candidate for any office he will say so frankly.

The statement follows: "I do not know that I am called upon to make a statement at this time, but in view of the various rumors in circulation as to the alleged political activity of friends of mine in my interest I will say that I have not been a candidate for anything but the confidence of the people in the discharge of my duties as secretary of the treasury."

"In common with many other citizens I have decided views as to policies and as to candidates, but I shall refrain from expressing them until I believe it is proper for me to do so."

The Sole Desideratum. "Hub!" emphatically ejaculated the Hon. Thomas Dent. "I don't take no stock in these 'ere colleges! What good is a college education to a statesman, any how? Just so's a member of the legislature knows enough Latin to translate the words 'per diem,' what more does he need or have any shadder of use for?"—Puck.

Would Send Out for It. One evening the head of the household came home earlier than usual, and was very hungry. He said to the maid, "Please tell the cook to accelerate the dinner." The maid brought back word to this effect: "If you please, sir, the cook says she hasn't a tin in the house, but if you can wait a little while she will send for some."

Talking Woman is Rebut. A man who fears' has sent to the national board of statistics some facts of speech. He estimates that a woman talks eight times as much as a man, that the average of a woman's talk is about a day when she has been with him. He asserts that the woman who is a great talker is a very good wife and a great lover.

OUR ARMADA SAILS

Roosevelt Reviews Battleships in Hampton Roads.

EVANS' FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Sixteen Great Fighting Machines to Encircle the Globe.

MAY ALSO VISIT THE PHILIPPINES

Admiral Commanding Most Powerful Squadron That Ever Sailed From an American Port Hints That Our Island Colonies May Be Given a Sight of Uncle Sam's Warships Before Their Return From Peaceful Mission to Other Hemisphere.

Navy Department Has Furnished Vessels With World's Chariot Showing Runs to San Francisco, Manila and Gibraltar.

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., Dec. 18.—Under command of Rear Admiral Evans, with flags flying, with the men at quarters and amid the booming of saluting guns, the Pacific battleship fleet, after being reviewed by President Roosevelt in the roadstead here, steamed away south for Trinidad, British West Indies, on a voyage that in all probability will end in their encircling the globe.

Being in cruising trim, with everything above deck snug and tight, the fleet did not feel the stiff southeaster which swept the coast and turned the usually placid anchorage ground into a choppy sea.

President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Roosevelt and a distinguished company of guests, came from Washington on the Mayflower so that the president in his capacity as commander in chief of the United States navy could review the fleet and give the word of command which has sent out the American armada on its cruise to the Pacific.

As the ships passed out to sea their last farewells were given them by the president. On the deck of the Mayflower he led the ships through the Virginia capes. Then giving way to the flagship Connecticut as the double line of sixteen ironclads set their course to sea, he viewed their departure. Thus began what the president planned as the supreme test of the American navy.

The announced destination of the fleet is San Francisco, but when and where the cruise will ultimately end seems as yet an unmaturing plan for the future.

When the yacht Mayflower steamed into the midst of the anchored fleet early this morning she was saluted from every side and found every ship dressed in its gayest and brightest. As soon as the presidential yacht dropped anchor Admiral Evans repaired on board her, followed immediately by all flag and commanding officers, in full dress uniform, to pay their farewell respects to the president.

At the reception on the quarterdeck of the Mayflower President Roosevelt warmly greeted the four rear admirals and the sixteen 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 the occasion did not call for any such remarks, as the cruise just undertaken is officially regarded as but a detail of naval training.

To the secretary of the navy the president in rare good spirits, exclaiming upon the beauty and grandeur of the surrounding scene, said:

"Did you ever see such a fleet and such a day? Isn't it magnificent? Oughtn't we all to feel proud? And then the president hid things to say of the enlisted men. 'I tell you our enlisted men are everything. They are perfectly bully, and they are up to everything required of them. This is indeed a great fleet and a great day.'"

After the officers left the Mayflower and returned to their ships the fleet immediately got under way in single column, preceded by the Mayflower to the horseshoe of Chesapeake bay, midway between the capes and Fort Monroe, where the review took place.

Rear Admiral Evans, who, next to Admiral Dewey, is the senior officer of the navy, is commander in chief of the fleet and also is nominally in command of the first squadron and first division of the fleet.

The four ships of this division are the Connecticut (flagship), the Kansas, the Vermont and the Louisiana.

The second division of the first squadron consists of four vessels. The commander, Rear Admiral William H. Emory, flies his flag from the Georgia

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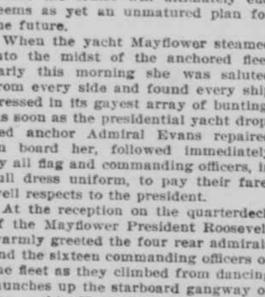
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The second division of the first squadron consists of four vessels. The commander, Rear Admiral William H. Emory, flies his flag from the Georgia



REAR ADMIRAL EVANS.

The New Jersey, the Rhode Island and the Virginia are his other ships.

The second squadron is under command of Rear Admiral C. M. Thomas, whose authority in the fleet is second only to that of the commander in chief. Admiral Thomas also has command of the third division, made up of the Minnesota (flagship), the Ohio, the Missouri and the Maine.

Rear Admiral Evans consented to speak briefly before the fleet sailed. The most significant thing that he said was an allusion to the possibility of having the fleet sent on a mission of peace to another hemisphere.

This was construed as indicating that the fleet will go from San Francisco to the Philippines, where some of the battleships may remain, while others will continue on their journey to the Atlantic.

"The rear admiral said: 'You ask me on the eve of departure of the fleet to give you some words to say to the people of the United States. I therefore ask you to convey to the people the sincere thanks and hearty appreciation of the officers and men of the fleet for the great interest which the country at large is taking in our movements. We feel the responsibility which the people have laid upon us by their interest in past years in creating and maintaining this splendid fleet and in the continuation of that interest which now fits us out complete in every particular and sends us out on this great practice cruise to visit our friends and supporters on the Pacific coast.'"

"I am sure that every officer and man in the fleet will feel it not only a duty, but a pleasure, to repay the people for their interest by absolute fidelity to the trust imposed upon him, in small things as well as in large. I hope that when we arrive home at our destination the people will have for us upon our arrival a welcome as warm as is the godspeed which they give us on our departure and that, should our commander in chief then decide to send us on a mission of peace and good will to the nations of the other hemisphere, the same warm interest will follow in the future as it always has in the past."

It has been repeatedly stated that the fleet might eventually circle the globe, some color being given to the report by the fact that the navy department furnished the navigator of each ship with corrected charts showing the way to San Francisco, to Manila and to Gibraltar.

Although bound for an extended tour of duty in the Pacific ocean, the fleet still retains its title of the United States Atlantic fleet.

The fleet will arrive at Trinidad on Dec. 24 and remain until Dec. 29. It will get a great welcome to that British island from its people.

The distance from Hampton Roads to Trinidad is 1,850 miles and with the exception of the run from Magdalena Bay to San Francisco, about 1,500 miles, will be the shortest reach on the voyage. Christmas will be celebrated at Trinidad.

Then it will be a hustle to get coal in the bunkers and start for Rio. This will be the longest run of the voyage—a distance of 3,100 miles. The fleet will arrive there on Jan. 4, and the stay will be ten days. Shore leave will be granted to the men, probably about 3,000 at a time.

From Rio the ships will sail on Jan. 21 for Punta Arenas, a distance of 2,228 miles, arriving there on Jan. 31. Punta Arenas is a desolate port of about 1,200 people, well inside the strait of Magellan. Patagonia is on one side and Tierra del Fuego on the other of the strait.

Leaving there on Feb. 5, the really dangerous part of the journey will begin. For nearly 400 miles the ships must steer through crooked straits without chance of harbor or of anchorage. It is necessary to start at midnight so as to reach the most dangerous part of the trip by daylight. All that day and that night will be occupied in getting into the Pacific, when there will be comparative safety.

From Punta Arenas to Callao the run is 2,695 miles. Callao will be reached on Feb. 18 for a stay of ten days to coal ship and grant shore leaves.

Lima, the capital of Peru, is less than ten miles away, and it is probable that official receptions similar to those of Rio will be given. The same watch over the men ashore will have to be kept.

Then comes a reach of about 3,050 miles to Magdalena bay, arriving there on March 14 for a month's target practice. The fleet will be hidden most of the time. There is no town near by, and such news as reaches the public of the doings of the fleet there will have to come by wireless telegraph from the ships to San Diego, a distance of about 600 miles.

Washington Made Paper Money. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—In the trial of Banker John H. Walsh here for alleged misapplication of funds Bank Examiner Moxey traced through the various banks of the Walsh corporations transactions which, the government claims, show that Walsh issued bonds was in need of money whenever bonds