

# FLEET IS WELCOMED HOME

## Admiral Sam's Sixteen War-Dogs Drop Anchor in Hampton Roads After Circumnavigating The Globe—Ships in Fine Trim.

### AMERICA'S RECORD BREAKING FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, Commander-in-Chief.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

CONNECTICUT, Capt. Hugo Osterhaus.  
CANSA, Capt. Charles E. Vreeland.  
MINNESOTA, Capt. John Hubbard.  
VERMONT, Capt. Frank F. Fletcher.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, Commander.  
GEORGIA, Commander George W. Kline.  
NEBRASKA, Capt. Rezinah F. Nicholson.  
NEW JERSEY, Capt. William H. Sutherland.  
RHODE ISLAND, Capt. Joseph B. Murdock.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, Commander.  
LOUISIANA, Capt. Kossuth Niles.  
VIRGINIA, Capt. Alexander Sharp.  
OHIO, Capt. Thomas B. Howard.  
MISSOURI, Capt. Robert M. Doyle.

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral William P. Potter, Commander.  
WISCONSIN, Capt. Frank E. Beatty.  
ILLINOIS, Capt. John M. Bowyer.  
KEARSARGE, Capt. Hamilton Hutchins.  
KENTUCKY, Capt. Walter C. Cowles.

#### ITINERARY OF THE FLEET.

Left Hampton Roads December 16, 1907.  
Arrived Rio De Janeiro January 12, 1908.  
Arrived Punta Arenas January 31, 1908.  
Arrived Valpariso February 14, 1908.  
Arrived Callao February 20, 1908.  
Arrived Magdalena Bay March 12, 1908.  
Arrived San Francisco May 6, 1908.  
Arrived Honolulu July 16, 1908.  
Arrived Auckland August 10, 1908.  
Arrived Sydney August 20, 1908.  
Arrived Melbourne August 29, 1908.  
Arrived Manila October 2, 1908.  
Arrived Yokohama October 18, 1908.  
Arrived Manila, First Squadron October 31, 1908.  
Arrived Amoy, Second Squadron, October 30, 1908.  
Arrived Colombo December 12, 1908.  
Arrived Port Said January 5, 1909.  
Arrived Naples January 10, 1909.  
Arrived Villefranche January 11, 1909.  
Arrived Malta January 14, 1909.  
Arrived Marseilles January 15, 1909.  
Arrived Gibraltar January 31, 1909.  
Arrive Hampton Roads February 22, 1909.  
Total Distance Covered—42,227 miles.  
Time Consumed—One year, two months and six days.  
Foreign Countries Visited—Fifteen.

Point Comfort, Va., Special.—The fleet was enthusiastically welcomed by the blowing of the whistles of a number of naval vessels and a hundred or other ships, this only to be drowned out by the thunderous salvo of twenty-one guns from each of the sixteen battleships in the America's record-breaking fleet majestically into Hampton Roads.

The fleet's home-coming after circumnavigation of the globe most remarkable continuous ever made by the warships of the navy. President Roosevelt and Secretary Navy Newberry, who were the first to greet it upon the shore. The President and his naval officers and ladies in the Mayflower, which was anchored at Thimble Shoal Light, about five miles out from Fort Monroe, the warships as they turned through the Virginia Capes, then reviewed them while they were in the Mayflower in single column. When the fleet had dropped anchor in the Roads just above his old Fort Monroe, the Mayflower led in among them and Admiral Sperry, the commander-in-chief, and other officers and ship captains received on board by the President, especially the commander-in-chief, were warmly congratulated for their safe completion of their long cruise.

**Lower Takes Her Stand.**  
About 9 o'clock when the fleet came from down the Potomac to the Chesapeake Bay and near Thimble Shoal. Short-ly 10 o'clock the deck watch on the Mayflower discovered a column of smoke almost directly eastward of Cape Charles, and half an hour later the warships, which were approaching under slow speed in order not to anticipate their arrival, came into the Roads and passed the Capes. At 11 o'clock the flagship Connecticut led the fleet of the Tail of the Horse which point the fleet was left by the Mayflower when it followed the other ships out of the Roads at the end of the cruise. A quarter of eight later the Connecticut port beam of the Mayflower was within a distance of 300 yards of the Mayflower's gun. Connecticut's six-inch guns fired an official salute of 21 guns in the navy's commander-in-chief's salute.

### FLEET PROVES TO BE AN INSPIRATION OF RESPECT

A matter of pride to the fleet that a portion of the fleet should visit China at the time of indemnity was remitted by the United States. Incidentally, it was remarked that after discussion of a declaration of war with the United States as a result of this country and the world's market several points.

been fired when the Kansas, the second ship in line, took up the salute, quickly followed by the others. The fleet, which has averaged about 10 knots speed throughout the cruise of more than 14 months, passed the President at eight knots and entered the Roads at six knots.

**Admiral Sperry Reports to President.**  
When the Third Squadron had passed, the Mayflower lifted anchor and followed slowly at a distance. Some time was necessarily consumed, owing to the current in the Roads, caused by the tide, in the ships settling into their berths. When this was completed, upon the flash of signals from the Connecticut to the Mayflower, Admiral Sperry personally greeted the President and Secretary of the Navy and announced that he stood ready to report the end of his cruise. The report was then made in person. Admiral Arnold being accompanied to the Mayflower in launches by the three other rear admirals of the fleet and the ship captains.

Following the President's reception of the officers, the Mayflower started back to Washington and the officers and men as many as could be spared at one time, rushed ashore, most of them to Old Point, to greet the members of their families and friends who had come from various parts of the country to welcome them home. The other officers will be given this temporary shore leave in relays of about one-fourth of the number on each ship at one time, until all have had the round. After that they will be granted such liberty as they can be spared for until the ships proceed to their home yards for docking and repairs.

**None the Worse for 42,227 Mile Trip.**  
As the battleships came in today looking their fittest and apparently none the worse for the wear of the long voyage of 42,227 miles, equal to almost twice the distance around the equator, the naval authorities drew a breath of relief. Not that there had been any apprehension at any time of any serious difficulties, either in the matter of navigation or possible military work to do, but because the handling of sixteen of the most modern and formidable sea-fighting engines of the world, the supplying them with coal, oil and food at the different ports where stops were made, and providing the ships with the pick of the officers and men of the navy while on foreign view, required careful and almost constant attention, from the time the cruise was first projected, in July, 1907, until the command left Gibraltar a little over two weeks ago.

### Uniform Child Labor Laws Desired For South.

Baton Rouge, La., Special.—The call of Governor Sanders, of Louisiana, for a Southern States child labor conference, to be held in New Orleans March 29th, 30th and 31st has brought favorable responses from the Governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and North Carolina who have forwarded a list of delegates appointed by them to attend.

## SENATORS FLEE THE STATE

Thirteen Members of the Tennessee Senate Leave the State in Order to Defeat the Purposes of the Election Laws Passed Over the Governor's Veto.

Nashville, Tenn., Special.—That 13 members of the State Senate have fled the State in order to defeat the purpose of the recent election laws passed over Governor Patterson's veto is believed in well informed circles.

The 13 members were Friday afternoon declared in contempt of the Senate by that body and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to go in pursuit of the absentees.

It is declared further that the absentees will remain away during the remaining 22 days of the legislative session, thereby leaving in the hands of Governor Patterson the election machinery of the State and defeating the expressed will of the majority of both houses in passing over the protest of the Governor laws designed to deprive him of this authority.

The joint resolution providing for a joint legislative session Friday for the purpose of electing the members of the State election boards as provided for in the recently enacted laws, and a State Treasurer and State Comptroller, was vetoed by Governor Patterson Friday. There was no doubt of its passage over his veto but the action of the 13 members of the Senate in remaining away from the day's session, thus preventing a quorum, renders action on the veto message impossible.

If the members remain away until the end of the regular session, it would then be necessary for the Governor to call a special session to enact appropriation laws and elect a Treasurer and Comptroller. The special session would be prevented, under the constitution, from considering any matters not specially mentioned in the call for the extra session and of course the Governor is not expected to refer in his call to election matters.

### STRONG DEFENCE OF PRESS.

Governor of Kentucky Pardons Louisville Paper that Scored Officials.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—One of the strongest defenses of the freedom of the press in criticism of public officials ever delivered in the South was written by Governor Augustus E. Wilson Thursday in granting a pardon to the Herald Publishing Company, of Louisville, publishers of the Louisville Herald, for an indictment in the Calloway and in Trigg Circuit Courts of Western Kentucky, charging the paper with criminally libeling Judge Thomas P. Cook and Commonwealth's attorney, Denny P. Smith. The two officials preside in the district in which the greater part of the night rider troubles in Western Kentucky occurred, and the paper vigorously scored them for failure to perform their duty in prosecution of the lawless element. Governor Wilson wrote upon pardons to the newspaper company this reason: "Because the long series of crimes in this district, which have not been punished under these officers' administration, make it necessary for the press to criticize all who can be held responsible."

"If the Courts do not put an end to the rule of crime in the counties in which the Judge and Commonwealth's attorney are selected to uphold law and order, the only hope of permanent relief from such condition is in enlightened public sentiment aroused by the press of the country, and instead of punishing the newspapers, which make a fight against such conditions, it should be regarded as fulfilling its duty."

**Bill to Help Prohibition.**  
Washington, Special.—Following the prohibition agitation in Tennessee, Representative Brownlow of that State Saturday introduced in House a bill to enable the States to bore effectively to enforce their laws on the prohibition of the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. The bill provides for a surrender to the States of full control of the liquor traffic.

### The Ohio Won the Steaming Trophy.

Fort Monroe, Va., Special.—The battleship Ohio sailed Sunday for New York. The third squadron, which met the returning battleships one thousand miles at sea, sailed Monday for Guantanamo whence it probably will go on a West Indian cruise. The Ohio sailed away the proud winner of the "steaming trophy" of the voyage around the world. The rules for the contest, which was one of economy in coal and water consumption for the entire trip were laid down soon after the ships left Hampton Roads fourteen months ago.

### Seven Are Killed in Penna. Wreck.

Delmar, Del., Special.—With its coaches filled with passengers on their way to Norfolk to witness the incoming of the fleet, the first section of Pennsylvania train No. 49 collided with an engine near Delmar Monday morning. Seven are dead: J. Ed. McCready, of Wilmington, baggage master; Oliver Perry, of Philadelphia, express messenger; W. B. Cochran, of Philadelphia; J. W. Wood, of Wilmington; R. M. Davis, of Maryland; F. L. Wilhelm, of Wilmington. The last two were mail clerks. Sophia Ashnopes, of Memphis, Tenn., was painfully injured.

### Engineer Scalded to Death.

Greenville, S. C., Special.—In the wreck of Southern Railway express No. 35 from Washington to Atlanta, at Harbins, a block office 50 miles south of here, early Monday, Engineer W. J. O'Neal was scalded to death and Fireman Joe Clay, negro, was injured so badly that he will die. Both men were from Atlanta. The engine and baggage car turned completely over and the passenger coaches turned on their side.

## STUDENTS HEAR TAFT

The President-Elect Delivers the Principal Address at the Washington Birthday Exercises at the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Special.—Hon. William H. Taft, President-elect of the United States, Monday was the principal speaker at the exercises in the University of Pennsylvania commemorative of the birth of Washington.

He chose for the subject of his address the "Present Relations of the Learned Profession to Political Government." He discussed at considerable length the influence which the learned professions, in this day, have upon national and municipal government. In brief part, he said:

"It is the duty of every citizen to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters. 'The first profession,' said Mr. Taft, 'is that of the ministry. Time was when the minister of the community was the highest authority as to what the law should be and how it ought to be enforced; but the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge by the press, the disappearance of the simple village life, have contributed radically to change the position and influence of the ministry in the community.'"

"During the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then nerved to the point of demanding that a better order of affairs be introduced. In this movement, the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. The greatest agency today in keeping us advised of the conditions among Oriental races is the establishment of foreign missions. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect of our proper Oriental policies."

Judge Taft, discussing teachers and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect."

To the writer, in whatever capacity he may labor, Judge Taft attributed great influence, either for good or for bad. Referring to the newspaper press he said:

"Its power of public instruction is very great; but when it panders to the vulgar taste of sensationalism and becomes entirely irresponsible in its influence for good, its pernicious tendency is obviated only by the power of the people to protect themselves against it by a safe discrimination and a healthy skepticism."

Judge Taft paid a high tribute to the profession of medicine, because it had contributed to the preservation of the health of all the people. He pointed out that the profession had been exalted by its great discoveries and by its assistance in the expansion of our government in the tropics and in the construction of the Panama canal.

The law, said he, is in a wide sense the profession of government. Realizing the defects and weaknesses he still regards the profession of law as the most important in political government.

National exigency seems, said he, to call forth the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation.

### Awful Crimes of a Farmer.

Mondovi, Wis., Special.—Hans B. Hanson, a farmer living near Strun, cut the throats of his four children, a boy and three girls, whose ages range from 5 to 15 years. Monday with a butcher knife. He followed this crime by stabbing several horses and cows, firing the barn and house, and then cutting his own throat. After killing his children Hanson went to the barn and stabbed several horses, cows, calves and pigs and killed a cat.

### Train Robbers Retreat.

Winston-Salem, Special.—Three masked men attempted a bold hold-up of Express Messenger Tom Hubbard, who runs between Sanford and Mount Airy, Monday night near Mount Airy, but the bandits were repulsed. The robbers entered the car while the train was standing at the Ararat tank taking on water. They called on Hubbard to throw up his hands, but instead of doing this he snuffed out the light and reached for his pistol.

### Papers For Seminole Men.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—Sheriff W. H. Coleman left Monday for Nashville, Tenn., to serve requisition papers on the Governor of Tennessee for John Y. Garlington, charging the latter with obtaining money under false pretenses. Requisition papers are also issued for John Y. Garlington, M. J. Jeans and J. S. Young, charging conspiracy to defraud. Young and Jeans have not been arrested. John Y. Garlington was president of the Seminole Securities Company.

### Tillman Astonishes the Senate.

Washington, Special.—Senator Tillman Friday astonished the Senate by the introduction of a resolution instructing the committee on postoffices and post roads to inquire whether messages and reports recently sent to Congress by the President should not be excluded from the mails as obscene literature unfit for circulation. The resolution was on motion of Mr. Tillman, referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads, its reading in the Senate and reference causing no discussion.

### THE EXPLANATION.

"Peaks to me, Br'er Simpson, yo' am doin' a pow'ful lot ob' foolblatin' ovah one po', measly oob."  
"Taint only dat, Br'er Johnsing; Ah done got a to-days job fo' nex' week."  
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## DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Summary of Important Proceedings Enacted From Day to Day.

The Indian appropriation bill occupied almost the entire time of the Senate Saturday and was passed with appropriations aggregating over \$9,000,000. Of this amount about \$1,500,000 was added to the bill by Senate amendments.

Two more of the annual supply bills, the diplomatic and consular and the military academy measures, were passed by the House of Representatives Saturday in a comparatively brief time.

For two hours and a half Monday the Senate discussed the postal savings bank proposal but an attempt to reach an agreement as to a day for voting on the measure that Senator Carter, of Montana, is urging, failed.

The reading by Senator McLaurin, of Washington's farewell address consumed the first hour of the session. Senator Aldrich obtained the consent of the Senate to a resolution continuing the committees of the Senate as they now exist until their successors are chosen in the next regular session.

The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up. The Senate adjourned at 4:40 p. m.

A second speech by Mr. Rainey, of Illinois, reiterating his former statements concerning the Panama canal, and a bitter arraignment of Mr. Rainey by Mr. Burton, of Ohio, furnished the principal incidents in the House of Representatives Monday.

After the Illinois member had spoken for an hour in further denunciation of William Nelson Cromwell, Mr. Burton took the floor to make reply. He vigorously defended Mr. Cromwell, Charles P. Taft, President-elect Taft and others whom Mr. Rainey on a former occasion had made objects of his attack. Mr. Rainey, he said, had furnished no proofs of wrongdoing in connection with the purchase of the Panama canal franchise, but instead had conjured up wrongs and falsehood, thereby placing himself on a level with "the scurvy politician."

Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, joined in the discussion and insisted that Mr. Rainey had proven nothing. The incident was closed by a declaration by Mr. Cochran, of New York, that persons whose reputations were attacked in the House should have an opportunity to defend themselves in the same place.

Following the sending of the army and Indian appropriation bills to conference, consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill was resumed, and it was pending when the House at 6:12 p. m. adjourned.

The President is authorized to appoint a court of inquiry to determine the qualifications for re-enlistment of discharged soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment who were accused of shooting up Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13th-14th, 1906. The Aldrich bill for this purpose was passed in the Senate by a vote of 56 to 26.

The Senate also passed the fortifications bill, with appropriations aggregating \$3,320,111 and the diplomatic and consular bill, carrying \$3,646,386 of appropriations.

Appropriation bills mainly occupied the House Tuesday. The sundry civil bill was considered but progress with it was slow. The fortifications, legislative, executive and judicial, diplomatic and consular and postoffice appropriation bills were sent to conference.

Mr. Clarke, of Florida, unsuccessfully attempted to secure an investigation by the committee on the judiciary into the writing of the recent letter by Secretary of State Bacon apologizing for Mr. Rainey's remarks regarding President Obaldia, of Panama, Mr. Clarke's object being to ascertain if Mr. Bacon's reference to Mr. Rainey constituted an abuse of the privileges of the House.

The agricultural appropriation bill was under discussion in the Senate during practically the entire session Wednesday. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, discussed at length the right of Congress under the constitution to fix standards for grain, and declared that present practices makes impossible the sale of Western grain at the prices to which it is really entitled.

With its main point on the House of Representatives Wednesday by sweeping majorities many times defeated the Senate by rejecting its amendments to the legislative appropriation bill providing for salary increases for the President, the Speaker, the judiciary and for the creation of the offices of Under Secretary and Fourth Assistant Secretary of State. Party lines were obliterated completely.

It was a regular field day in the lower body where oratory and confusion vied with each other for honors.

The entire time of the Senate was occupied Thursday with the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill. Many items of the bill providing for various investigations and matters relating to new legislation were stricken from the bill on points of order. The forestry service was again severely criticized by Senators Carter and Hepburn.

The conference report on the post-office appropriation bill was agreed to during the day and the naval bill was sent back for further conference.

In an effort to finish consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill the House held a lengthy night session.

The passage of the agricultural appropriation bill by the Senate Friday night followed an extended debate on the forestry service, which occupied the entire session. As passed, the measure appropriates \$13,075,716, which is an increase of \$191,890 over the bill as passed by the House.

After having dragged along for a week, the sundry civil appropriation bill, carrying in the aggregate \$137,000,000, was Friday night amendments.

Earlier in the session the House adopted amendments to the bill to reauthorize the marks of Mr. Limer, of South Carolina, delivered Thursday, should be recorded.

Later the diplomatic agreement was agreed to.

Following three hundred three hundred the House adjourned.

The river and harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of about \$9,700,000 was passed by the Senate Saturday. All paragraphs giving authority to the Federal government to develop and lease water-power were stricken from the bill except in the case of the St. Mary's river in which case it was provided that the consent of Michigan should be obtained before making any such lease. This action was to maintain the principles that the water-power belongs exclusively to the States in which it is located.

Eulogies were delivered upon the lives of the late Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, and the late Representative Powers, of Maine; Wiley, of Alabama; Meyer, of Louisiana; Brick, of Indiana, and Granger, of Rhode Island.

The long fight of the discharged negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry for an opportunity to prove their innocence in connection with the "shooting up" of Brownsville, Tex., on the night of August 13th, 1906, was won Friday when the House by a vote of 210 to 101 passed the Senate bill to that end. Violent opposition was encountered from members of the Texas delegation and others, as the vote shows, but their efforts were unavailing.

The general deficiency bill was taken up and passed, the aggregate amount carried by it being over \$17,500,000.

A number of miscellaneous bills and conference reports were also disposed of.

A lively tilt between Speaker Cannon and Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, furnished something of a scene. Each claimed the other had insulted him, and before Mr. Gaines would take his seat the mace, the emblem of authority, was ordered from its place and the sergeant-at-arms directed to place it before the Tennessee member. Mr. Gaines sat down before the official got to him and was thus spared from the disgrace implied by such acts. The last occasion on which the mace was similarly used was in the Fifty-fourth Congress.

After many years of discussion of the subject hitherto without result, a joint resolution was adopted approving plans reducing the size of the House chamber.

### Train Robbers Retreat.

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