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PACIFIC FLEET SAILS FROM HAMPTON ROADS

Review of Fleet Today by Presd't Roosevelt Punctuated by the Biggest Gun-Thundering Salutations Ever Heard on the Waters of This Coast

16 FIGHTING MONSTERS IN REVIEW OUT TO SEA

The Formalities This Morning Were of the Most Imposing Character. The Big Battleships Furnished An Inspiring Spectacle As They Passed Out to Sea, Being Reviewed by the President From the Mayflower As They Passed—The President Back On His Way to Washington and the Cruise of the Pacific Fleet Whose Assembling and Sailing Have Occasioned So Much Speculation and Comment is Now a Reality—What is Said About It Today in Foreign Countries.

Wireless Message Says O. K. Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16.—The following wireless has been received from Richard Barrie, representative of the Hearst News Service, who has gone with Rear Admiral Evans' fleet: "Passed the capes 11:30 a. m. and headed south for the Horn. "Fleet in fine alignment. Beautiful sight. Sea bare of sail. Land not in sight. Admiral Evans by signal congratulates all commanding officers. Everybody expects successful trip. "Barrie."

Roosevelt's Good-bye to the Pacific Fleet. Isn't this a great fleet and a great day? We should all be proud of our navy. I tell you the enlisted men are bully. They are ready to go anywhere and do anything. Good-bye and good luck."

Following the flagship they turned southward and became smaller and smaller to the eyes of those who watched their departure. Then they were lost to view. On shore there were relatives of a great many of the 12,000 men on the ships—mothers, wives and sweethearts. Naturally they were greatly affected by mingled emotions. They were sad at parting, over-joyous for the safety of the men, and, of course, proud of their sailor men. These emotions meant tears; many expressions of feature and voice the fine, tender features of a great scene—one of the most remarkable pictures ever formed by naval manoeuvres anywhere in the world. The start, which was under President Roosevelt's personal direction, was most brilliant and impressive. The cruiser-yacht Mayflower, with the chief executive aboard, was sighted at 7 o'clock. Immediately there was a great activity on the ships of the fleet. Wig signals conveyed a message to all the vessels and immediately the cruisers were flung out. The transformation was bewildering.

When the Mayflower was near enough to be introduced according to naval etiquette the whole fleet exploded with a simultaneous salute of twenty-one guns. The staccato roar shattered the atmosphere, made earth and water alike tremble and was deafening. The firing was at intervals of five seconds, but with all the vessels firing at one time, the guns made one continual roar. The Mayflower, headed between the two lines of ships, took up a position in the center. The commanders of the ships then boarded the fussy little launches and hurried to the president's vessel. President Roosevelt, in frock coat and high hat, was on the bridge of the Mayflower. The admirals were in full naval dress, glittering with gold braid. The president knew all of them personally. He said the right thing in hearty manner and after the formal leave-taking was over the admirals steamed back to their ships. The launches were hoisted aboard and the

crews prepared to sail. The Mayflower steamed to the head of the fleet and the battleships fell in behind, single file. Each as she passed the Mayflower dressed ship. The crews were at parade, bands were playing, flags were dipping and then individually the guns of each ship again roared out the salute of twenty-one guns. When one ship ceased firing another took it up until the whole fleet had saluted. When the last ship passed the Mayflower the first could be seen in the far distance, already growing smaller to the eye. In a surprisingly short time, the vessels were at a great distance, headed south, and the greatest battleship cruise in the history of the new world was in progress.

The Detailed Story.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16.—The greatest gun-popping exercises that have ever taken place in these waters greeted President Roosevelt during the review of the Pacific fleet in Hampton Roads this morning, when the sixteen battleships of the "pace fleet" going to the Pacific began to exercise their guns, the biggest powder burning yet since the battle of Santiago was in progress. It was a roaring good-bye to the president of the United States and to the people of the Atlantic seaboard. Their mission is to be one of practice and one of peace; so the president has declared. The officers themselves, diplomats to the last degree, also say so. The vessels were not reviewed by the president while they were at anchor, as has been the case twice before during the Jamestown Exposition, when he reviewed them in Hampton Roads. Instead, the review was arranged for the passing of the vessels from the roads to the sea.

The Mayflower, flying the president's flag, left Washington yesterday afternoon and reached Hampton Roads at 8 o'clock this morning. Accompanying the president were Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Newberry. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson and Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coxley. The Mayflower anchored at a convenient point near the center of the fleet. The usual regulation salutes were fired.

It was not the intention of the president to go aboard any of the ships, but immediately after the Mayflower anchored Rear Admiral Evans, the commander of the fleet and the various officers, went aboard the Mayflower and paid their respects to the president.

Immediately upon their return to their respective ships the order was given to get under way and stand out. The review was arranged for the passing of the vessels from the roads to the sea.

The articles of war were read aloud to the assembled crews by the executive officers of the various battleships of the fleet at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The solemn function sealed the preparations for the long cruise to the Pacific. The act was portentous. Drawn up in a hollow square under the double 12-inch gun on the fore main deck of each of the sixteen battleships, stood the flower of the rank and file of the American navy. On no ship less than 800 men, and from that up to 1,024 on the flagship, they listened with grim attention to the monotonous insistence that droned from the raised heads of the reading officers.

In the magazines below these clean swept main decks repose the biggest loads of powder and ammunition which the ships can carry. Over her bows have they left port so stiffed with potential warfare. The war heads are in the guns. The war ratings in the turret tops. They have submarine mines enough stowed safely away to block every harbor on the continent. Their gunners are tried and have proven to be the most efficient marksmen in the navies of the world. The officers are the youngest, the hardest and the most experienced in the service. Assignment to the fleet is an honor. In the chart rooms are soundings of every South American and Oriental port and in the admiral's cabin are sealed instructions which shall determine his course after the fleet leaves Callao the middle of next February.

Another strand in the blowing of this great wind of power, lies in the attitude of the officers of the fleet toward their Japanese servants. A week ago there were in various capacities, mostly as stewards, cooks and galley boys, seventy-one Japanese. Today there sail toward the land of the Rising Sun thirty-seven Japanese. The commanding officers deny that half their Japanese servants have been dropped or

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Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans



Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, which after being reviewed by President Roosevelt, sailed today.

100TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY TO BE CELEBRATED

Richmond, Va., Dec. 16.—Every confederate camp in the south will be urged to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, president of the confederacy, which falls on June 3, 1908. At that time a memorial to his memory will be presented to this city. Only two bronze standards are to be placed on the monument which has already been paid for.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy are receiving much praise for raising the money for the monument and for arranging an appropriate celebration incident to presenting it to the city. The daughters have appointed as a committee to act in the matter, Mrs. Stone, of Texas, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. William Behan, president of the Confederate Memorial Association, and Mrs. George S. Holmes, president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, all of whom are expected to take part in the ceremonies at the monument.

R. E. Lee Camp, of this city, has been asked to take charge of the ceremony and arrange for a suitable celebration.

HELP FOR THE WIDOWS OF THE MINE VICTIMS

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 16.—For the relief of the 250 widows and 1,000 orphans destitute as a result of the explosion in the mines at Monongah on December 6, the people of the United States are asked to contribute \$200,000. West Virginia alone cannot meet the exigencies of the occasion and so sends its appeal for aid into every state of the union. The needs of the women and children in distress are urgent.

The chamber of commerce here will be asked to handle the funds. The Carnegie hero fund commission will meet in a few days to consider the question of relief and many recommend a large contribution.

A \$100,000 SAW MILL FIRE

Manistique, Mich., Dec. 16.—The most disastrous fire in the history of the city started Saturday night about 9:30 o'clock in the Chicago Lumber Company's three band saw mill, totally consuming the mill, valued at \$100,000 and cremating two men, Henry Hamell, aged 52 years, night foreman, and Andrew Norton. Over \$100,000 worth of lumber piled in the yards was saved.

CENTRAL BANK OF ISSUE PLAN

Recommended to Congress by Comptroller Ridgely

PREVENTIVE OF PANICS

It is Useless to Attempt to Dodge the Issue, Says He—It is the One Remedy That Will Stand the Country in Need During Financial Disturbances—A National Bank of Issue and Reserve is Needed More Than Any Other Class of Financial Legislation at Present. Details Worked Out.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Establishment of a central national bank of issue and reserve in Washington as the only remedy and preventive of destructive financial panics is again recommended by Comptroller of the Treasury Ridgely in his annual report made public today.

For several years past Mr. Ridgely has made this recommendation in his annual report and has included the suggestion in the majority of his speeches during the past five years. Today, however, he argues with more forcefulness than ever and declares the inauguration of such an institution is the one thing that will keep the country out of the reefs of financial ruin. "It is useless to try to evade this question or dodge the issue," says Comptroller Ridgely. "The need is far more for something that will prevent emergencies and panics than for devices to be employed in stopping one after it has occurred."

"The only way to make our system what it should be is through the agency of a national governmental bank. Every country of commercial importance has adopted this plan. Had we such a bank in operation in the fall of 1907 no such panic as we have had would have been possible. Unless we do something of this kind we shall always be in danger of a recurrence of the same thing, and we shall have panic after panic until we have learned the plain lesson from experience and adopt the only efficient, scientific, and proper means to protect our people in business from such disasters."

"This is a matter of even greater importance to the business man than the banks of the country." Comptroller Ridgely states that there has been more of a panic among the banks than among the people of the country. Mr. Ridgely suggests immediate congressional legislation to avert a repetition of the greatest panic in the history of the country. "If a bill should be passed by congress providing for some emergency issue of currency through the clearing house associations or other machinery now organized and existing so that the nation might promise to be very prompt and effective, it would doubtless be very helpful," says the controller.

"The causes that led to the panic were not a failure of a few individual banks. They were not due to the lack of confidence of the people in the banks, but more to a lack of confidence of the banks in themselves and their reserves. Banks have been fearful that the reserve system would break down, and in consequence it has broken down, and the reserve deposits have been only partially available. They were also fearful that not sufficient currency could be supplied to meet the demand, and as they all made the demand at once there has not been sufficient currency. The result has been a currency famine."

"The remedy for this state of affairs is to improve the reserve system so that the reserve deposits of the banks can be kept in a bank where they are surely and certainly available. We must impart to our currency system some element of elasticity, so that when there comes a sudden demand for currency it can be supplied in bank notes, without depleting the supply of reserve money. "These two most desirable changes can be best accomplished—in fact, they can only be satisfactorily accomplished—through the establishment by the government of a central bank of issue and reserve. This is the system which has been adopted and found to work most satisfactorily in the great commercial countries of the world and is one that gives the surest promise of satisfactory opinion in this country. "Such a bank would not only solve the two great problems of our banking systems, but it would also provide the machinery for conducting the treasury operations in their relation to the banks with the least disturbance."

GAMBLERS IN COTTON SCARED

New York Appeals to Chicago to Help Out

FIGHT BURLESON BILL

Besides the Burleson Bill Rep. Hepburn Also Has a Measure Directed Against N. Y. Stock Exchange. Effort to Amend Bill So As to Make It Apply Against Wheat As Well As Cotton Futures.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—The New York cotton exchange has appealed to the Board of Trade of western cities, especially Chicago and Minneapolis, to come to its assistance in the fight to defeat the Burleson bill, which aims to prevent speculation in cotton futures.

It has come to the knowledge of the lobbyists of the New York Cotton Exchange, who have been watching the bill, that members of congress from the wheat growing states will seek to amend the bill so as to make it apply to speculation in wheat futures. Burleson, author of the bill, has signified his willingness to have the bill amended in this particular. If it should pass congress in the amended form, it would practically wipe out the boards of trades. In addition to this proposed legislation regulating speculation through exchanges, Representative Hepburn, of Iowa, has a bill directed against the New York Stock Exchange.

NAT. COMMISSION IS AT GOLDFIELD; INQUIRY BEGINS

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Goldfield, Nev., Dec. 16.—Members of the commission sent by President Roosevelt arrived in Goldfield last night. They are Charles P. Neill, labor commissioner; Herbert Knox Smith, commissioner of corporations, and Lawrence Murray, assistant secretary of the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Neill said last night the commission would go at once into the labor conditions in Goldfield, taking up first the matters which have led to the presence of federal troops. The merits of the controversy between the operators and mine workers will be exhaustively investigated and the whole matter embodied in reports to be made to the war department and to President Roosevelt.

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ANOTHER MINE HORROR TODAY

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 16.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in the mines of the Yolande Coal and Coke Company, near Bessemer. A relief train on the Louisville & Nashville has just left Bessemer for the scene. There were fifty men in the mines. Dr. G. B. Crowe, of this city, president of the company, has hurried to the mines in an automobile. There is no further particulars yet.

About 75 Dead; 60 Entombed. Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 16.—The explosion in Mine No. 1 caused the death of between fifty and seventy-five men, and wrought great damage in the mines. It is estimated at this time that not less than sixty are still in the mine. A tremendous crowd is round the mine and every assistance is being extended.

STATE TREASURER IS NOT DYING

Chelsea, Mich., Dec. 16.—Frank P. Glazier, state treasurer, who failed for over a million dollars, is not dying (as reported in the morning papers). It was stated at Glazier's home this morning that Glazier is a very sick man and must have rest and quiet.

A BIG INCREASE IN IMMIGRATION

The Great Horde of Foreigners Who Come to U. S.

RECORDS OUTSTRIPPED

More Than One and a Quarter Million People From the Old World Land On American Shore—Many of Them Ought Not to Be Permitted to Do So—If This Rate Keeps Up the United States Will in Four Generations Be As Densely Populated as China.

(By Leased Wire to The Times.) Washington, Dec. 16.—Immigration to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1907, was vastly greater than in any previous year of the history of this country. This fact, with all its interesting and important details, is placed in strong light in the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, commissioner general of immigration and naturalization, which was made public today. Of this great flood of immigrants, Commissioner Sargent says:

"An army of 1,285,349 souls, they have come, drawn hither by the free institutions and the marvelous prosperity of our country—on the chance here afforded every honest toiler to gain a livelihood by the sweat of his brow or the exercise of his intelligence—surpassing in numbers the record of all preceding years. "With a net increase to our population by immigration of 1,000,000 per annum, which is less than the present rate, and the present rate of natural increase, the United States would reach the density of China in about four generations, or, more particularly, in 134 years, at which time we would have a population of 550,000,000."

Referring to the "white slave traffic," or the importation of girls and women for immoral purposes, the commissioner general of immigration says that the traffic has been greatly decreased but much remains to be done to wipe out "this disgraceful blot upon our Christian civilization." Commissioner Sargent says it is of particular significance that many immigrants landed at ports in the south during the past year, and he refers especially to a party of 473 Belgians—excellent type of immigrants—received at Charleston, S. C., having been induced to go there by the state authorities. The increase of immigration to the south, the commissioner says, "is directly connected with the growing desire of the southern states to draw within their boundaries a number of the better class of immigrants, it being considered by practically all of the leading men of that section that the future development and welfare of the south depends upon its ability to receive and absorb a reliable laboring and farming element. Striking increase are also shown at New Orleans, Galveston and Honolulu."

In commenting on Oriental immigration the report shows that thousands of Japanese landed in Mexico during the past year, and ultimately gained admission, surreptitiously, into this country. Once in the United States it was impossible to locate them except in the rarest instances. While the regulations concerning Japanese immigration have tended to reduce the number of regularly admitted immigrants hundreds, if not thousands, of Japanese, still are coming into the country by stealth.

BIG TIMBER CO. FOR WILLIAMSTON

Two charters were issued today as follows: The Martin County Timber Company at Williamston. The objects of the corporation are to sell timber and timber lands and to do a general lumber business. The authorized capital is \$100,000, but the company may begin business on \$5,000. The incorporators are: John T. Lynch, New York, 250 shares; Robert White, Jonesville, 250; Jos. G. Godard, Williamston, 250. Lumberton Sanitarium, incorporated, changes its name to Thompson Hospital, incorporated. The hospital may issue diplomas and conduct a training school for nurses. N. A. Thompson is president and R. C. Laurence is secretary.