GUNS BELCHED FORTH WELCOME

Magnificent Array of Warships of Every Class Reviewed by the President.

AN IMPOSING SPECTACLE

OYSTER BAY THRONGED WITH SPECTATORS.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Under skies that broke brilliantly blue before a whistling gale which swept down Long Island sound and blew out to sea the sullen clouds and tempestuous rains which this morning threatened to immeasurably mar the spectacle, President Roosevelt today, within hailing distance of his summer home, reviewed the most magnificent naval fleet ever assembled under the American flag. Forty-five of the most splendid types of the fighting vessels afloat lay at anchor in three long columns as the naval yacht Mayflower, which just a year ago was written into history as the meeting ground of the peace plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan, passed up and down the lines. The Mayflower's journey was made amid a continuous boom of saluting cannons, and gun after gun spoke the navy's honor to the commander in chief of all America's military forces.

President Roosevelt had as his guests on board the Mayflower the secretary of the navy and several other government officials, members of the senate and house committee on naval affairs, and the naval attaches of eight of the powers of the world. There was something of an object lesson in this gathering of a representative array of the American navy, about one-third of the fighting forces being in the review.

When the parade of the Mayflower was over and the president had looked with critical eye at each of the flag-dressed vessels, his yacht came to anchor and he received on board the commanding officers of the fleet. Then followed a gala luncheon, at which the officers, the government officials, the attaches, senators and congressmen were guests, together with a number of the personal friends of the president.

Great Fleet of Pleasure Boats.

Flanking the war vessels, which glistened in purest white, under the direct rays of the sun and against a low lying background of black clouds along the horizon, was the greatest fleet of private yachts, small boats and pleasure craft probably that has ever been gathered together in such a small compass. Each of these was decked with signal flags from stem to stern, and added materially to the painting of a marine spectacle unparalleled in the history of the American people. This was the stirring scene which greeted the president as the Mayflower steamed out from Oyster Bay shortly after 11 o'clock. It was just twenty minutes past that hour when the reviewing yacht came within range of the flagship Maine, which stood at the head of the center column of the fleet. There came a flash of flame and a puff of gray smoke from the starboard saluting cannon of the flagship, which was the signal for the other vessels to join in an unanimous salute of twenty-one guns.

Down First Lane.

It required twenty minutes for the Mayflower to run down the first lane. Then she put about and came up on the outer edge of the most westerly column of the ships. Reaching the head of the column again, the Mayflower turned once more to the west and took a tour outside the torpedo boat line, coming eastward to the Maine's position once more and then cast anchor.

After luncheon the president visited several ships of the fleet. When he returned again to the Mayflower the review was practically at an end, though Mr. Roosevelt and most of his guests remained on board to witness the illumination of the fleet, which occurs at 8 o'clock tonight.

Wind Blowing a Gale.

When President Roosevelt paid his visits to the various vessels the wind was howling down the sound in a way to set the rigging of all the vessels in wonderful resonance singing a warning song of the deep. The Mayflower's launch, with her distinguished party, plunged through waves which were as high as any of the boat men of Oyster Bay and Cold Spring harbor have known for many days. The heavy sea that was running had sent all small boats hurrying pell mell for the shelter of the cove. Salt water from the high waves was blown stingingly into the president's launch, but he was hilarious and enjoyed the experience to the fullest.

TWO MILES IN LENGTH.

Three Long Columns of Battleships, Cruisers and Other War Vessels.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 3.—A salute of twenty-one guns fired simultaneously by every fighting craft in a mighty fleet of two score of warships greeted President Roosevelt when he stepped on board the naval yacht Mayflower today to review what is believed to be the largest war fleet ever assembled in American waters.

When the president stepped on board the Mayflower the great fleet lay in three columns, each about two miles in length, with battleships and monitors in the center column, the cruisers and several other battleships in the off shore column and a long line of torpedo destroyers stretched between the remainder of the fleet and the shore. Encircling the entire fleet was a cordon of cutters, making a picket line for the exclusion of excursion boats. Dull and lowering skies, with fitful showers of rain sweeping across the sound, threatened then to rob the display of much of its beauty and cast a serious damper over the enthusiasm of the thousands of spectators who were gathering to witness it in every manner of craft conceivable.

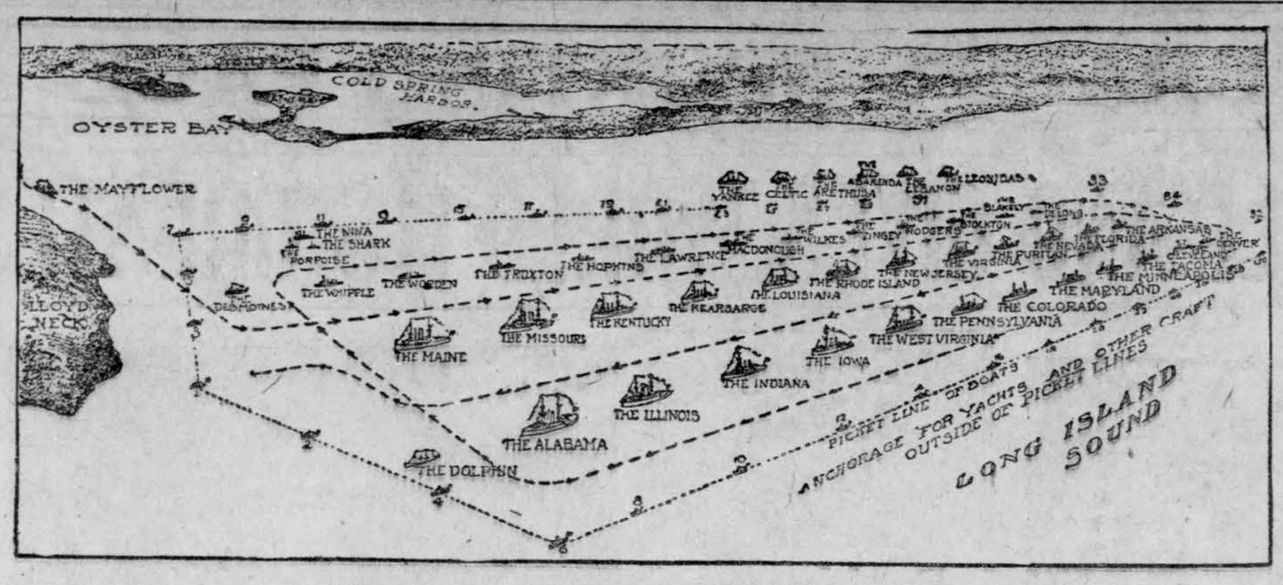
Half an hour before the arrival of the president, Secretary of the Navy Bonaparter boarded the Mayflower and was received with a salute by the marine guards and the ruffle of drums. Following him came Postmaster General Cortelyou, who was also honored on the quarter deck.

The naval attaches representing foreign governments came on board the Des Moines and were transferred to the Mayflower in launches. As they reached the gangway there was more saluting. Members of the naval committees of congress were also taken on board the Mayflower as guests of the president during the review.

A large number of guests of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt were on board the Dolphin.

Passed Down the Line.

Followed by the cruiser Des Moines, which was devoted to the service of the foreign naval attaches, and by the Dolphin, the Mayflower proceeded out of Oyster Bay to the head of the fleet of Lloyd's Neck, where the battleship Maine, with Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans on board, lay in the central position at the head of the fleet. The Dolphin and Des Moines took up their positions respectively at the head of the third and first columns, and the Mayflower passed down between the long lines of warships while the roar of the president's salute of twenty one guns again burst from the three-inch guns of each warship as the Mayflower swept majestically past. Each ship in turn, with sailors manning her yards and guns sounding, paid her tribute of honor to the commander in chief as the yacht passed up and down through the two lanes made by the formation of the fleet, and then, having circled entirely about the fleet, anchored at the position of honor at the head of the central column. While the review was taking place the clouds began to roll away and before it was finished the sun broke through and brought all the splendor of the great white warships and long black torpedo destroyers which went to make up the finest fleet that the United States has ever assembled.



Bird's-eye View Showing Position of Fleet in Naval Review at Oyster Bay.

STENSLAND IS RUN TO EARTH

Bank Wrecker Trailed by Chicago Tribune Man and Arrested at Tangier, Morocco.

WOMAN GAVE BANKER AWAY

GREAT REJOICING AMONG THE BANK'S VICTIMS.

Chicago, Sept. 3.—A cable to the Chicago Tribune from Tangier, Morocco, today announces the capture in that city of Paul O. Stensland, the president and manager of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, which closed its doors on August 6.

The arrest was made by a representative of the Tribune and Assistant State's Attorney Olsen of this city, who have been on the trail of Stensland since August 13. Stensland had many friends among women of this city, upon whom he was accustomed to spend much money, and one of these, feeling that she had not been treated by him with due consideration, came to the Tribune a few days after his flight with information regarding the direction he had gone. Her information was somewhat indefinite, but investigation proved its probable accuracy. A representative of the Tribune was sent to State's Attorney Healy, who at that time was in the state, with the information and a request that a representative of the state's attorney's office be permitted to accompany the Tribune representative on the quest of the fugitive. Mr. Healy agreed and sent Assistant State's Attorney Olsen with the Tribune correspondent.

Went Direct to New York.

It was ascertained that Stensland had fled from Chicago on July 12, gone directly to New York and sailed in a steamer of the White Star line for Liverpool. He remained in that city for two days and then took a steamer for Gibraltar, which he reached on July 27. From there he took passage for Tangier. The Tribune correspondent and Assistant State's Attorney Olsen were hot on his trail and arrived in Tangier about one hour after he had left it for a trip to the East Coast of Africa. It was ascertained that he had deposited $12,000 in a bank of Tangier, and believing that he would soon return, the two decided to await him there. A dispatch printed in the regular edition of the Tribune this morning declared that the arrest of Stensland would only be a matter of hours and four hours later a special edition was issued declaring that the fugitive had been taken into custody.

During the period intervening between his flight and arrest Stensland has been going under the name of P. Olsen of Norway. It was learned before his arrest that he had figured on spending the month of October in the Canary Islands and from there going to London, as he had ordered all his mail sent to the Metropole hotel in that city from Tangier.

A reward of $5,000 had been offered for the arrest of Stensland, and since his departure from Chicago many detives have been on the hunt for him. Dispatches were received almost daily from all parts of the world, declaring that the fugitive had been seen there, and only three days ago it was declared with much positiveness that he had been seen in Brazil, and that his arrest was only a matter of a few days.

Hering Is Glad.

Henry W. Hering, formerly cashier of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, learned early in the day of the arrest of Stensland and expressed his pleasure. He said that he was surprised that Stensland had been taken, although expressing his belief that the man would have committed suicide before permitting himself to be captured. He also declared that when the trial of Stensland came off it would show that he, Hering, had been a dupe of Stensland and had suffered through his financial manipulations.

"I am highly pleased, to say the least," said Hering. "It simply means that my name will be cleared at the hearing and that it will be shown that I had no part in the looting of the bank, which was carried on by Stensland. So far I have been compelled to carry all the load of ignominy and suffering and I hope now that Stensland will be compelled to shoulder his share."

Hering further declared that Stensland had never said anything to him to indicate that he intended to go abroad, but that instead he was going to the northern part of this country and would return in a short time.

"I do not know," said Hering, "who the woman could have been who is said to have given the information which led to the arrest. Stensland had many personal callers, but I never knew whether they called on personal matters or on business."

Woman's Name Kept Secret.

At the office of the state's attorney all information regarding the name of the woman who had indirectly caused the arrest was refused. It was announced that Assistant State's Attorney Olsen had, since embarking on the pursuit of Stensland, posed as the son of "Olsen," the name used by Stensland, declaring that he was anxious to overtake his "father," who was traveling ahead of him. As Stensland apparently made no effort to conceal his trail the following was was not difficult.

Later additional particulars of the arrest of Stensland were received. He was taken into custody while in the British postoffice at Tangier. He had alighted but a short time before from the German tramp steamer Oldenburg and came to the postoffice to direct the forwarding of his mail under the name of Paul Olsen to Morgador, 400 miles southwest of Tangier. As he entered the postoffice he was recognized by Assistant State's Attorney Olsen, who at once placed him under arrest.

Just before noon State's Attorney Healy received the following message from Assistant State's Attorney Olsen in Tangier:

"What is the delay in the state department. Imperative that they cable instructions immediately through Minister at Tangier."

Assistant State's Attorney Barbour at once called up Gov. Dineen on the telephone, and the governor directed that extradition papers should be prepared at once, promising to forward them at once to Washington.

Mr. Barbour then sent the following message to the state department at Washington, signing the name of State's Attorney Healy:

"Notify Minister Grunmere, Tangier, to hold Paul O. Stensland, fugitive Chicago banker, wanted for forgery and embezzlement. My assistant, Harry Olsen, cabled your immediate instructions to minister are imperative."

Caused Great Anguish.

The closing of the doors of the Milwaukee Avenue State bank, which occurred on August 6, probably caused more anguish and trouble than any similar event in the west in many years. It was followed by several cases of suicide and a number of people were driven to insanity.

Stensland lived a fast life, spent money recklessly, speculated wildly, and in one way or another made away with about $1,000,000 of the bank before the crash came. More than 22,000 families had money deposited in the bank and the failure came as a crushing blow to the majority of them. The vast majority of the depositors were wage earners and the money they had in the bank represented all that they had been able to save from the earnings of years.

Part of the bank's money is popularly thought to have gone to Cashier Hering, who was fond of race horses, and had also the automobile fever. Hering, who surrendered himself later, and who is now in jail, has always denied that he was implicated, but asserts that he was the dupe of Stensland.

Twenty Per Cent Paid.

At the time of the failure of the bank the deposits aggregated $4,100,000. The receiver has paid 20 per cent to the savings depositors, and further payments will be made in a short time. It is yet problematical how much will ultimately be paid, but it is asserted by the receiver that the depositors will in time receive the greater part of their money.

The news of the arrest of Stensland was received in the section of the city in which the bank is located with great excitement. A long line of depositors was in front of the bank waiting for their money when the announcement was made, and it was greeted with cheers, groans and threats.

Being a holiday and all courts being closed, it was decided by the state's attorney to find a judge to sign the extradition papers. Judge Pond was finally located at De Kalb, Ill., and when informed of the importance of the case promised to start for Chicago immediately.

EXPLOSION ON CRUISER.

London, Sept. 3.—Four men were killed and eight were seriously injured today by an explosion on board the Russian armored cruiser Ruhik, which is being built at the Vickers Maxims works at Barrow. The accident is attributed to the contact of a lighted naptha lamp with inflammable gases in a tank where the men were working.

IOWA TEACHER COMES WEST

Professor C. Larsen, Dairy Expert, Accepts Position in Agricultural College at Logan.

Professor C. Larsen, formerly associate professor in the dairy department of the Iowa State college, at Ames, Iowa, will have charge of that department in the Agricultural College of Utah at Logan this year. He has severed his connection with the Iowa college and with his wife will reach Utah in a few days.

Professor Larsen came to America from Denmark fifteen years ago, going to Iowa where he secured work. A few years later he entered the Iowa college. Before finishing his course at the college he had become instructor in the laboratory of the dairy department and upon graduating in 1902 was made a regular instructor. From this position he worked up until the title of associate professor was earned.

Professor Larsen went to Massachusetts in 1901 where he was appointed instructor in a special class in dairy work at the Amherst Agricultural college. He is joint author with Professor G. L. McKay of a text book entitled, "Principals of Butter Making." He is a contributor to the Pacific Dairy Review, Chicago Dairy Produce and New York Produce Review. These papers mention his change of institutions and speak highly of his past work and future prospects.