tion as to happenings in the Colombian

Congress Mr. Morgan caustically remarked that he had no specific infor-

mation. When the venerable Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, had in-

troduced a resolution calling for facts the President had taken advantage of his position and sent a message to Con-

gress in answer to that resolution, and

I think that is the only answer we are

Mr. Morgan criticised the dealings between this government and the Pan-

"Why." he said, "have we always got

this gang of robbers, and why make

them the vendors of all that we are to

Mr. Fairbanks wanted to know if Mr.

Morgan held that we should wait until

the concessions of this company expired

and then deal with Colombia or Pana-

Mr. Morgan replied: "Do not ratify

any treaty with Panama until that con-

templated contract with the Panama

Canal Company is completed. We

should not bind ourselves by ratifying

the treaty before this contract is

Mr. Quarles asked if Mr. Morgan con-

sidered that the six year extension of

the franchises of the Panama Canal

"Certainly," replied Mr. Morgan.

"The only concession the company pos-

sesses expires by its own terms next

October and its prolongation is void

for the Colombian Congress voted it

The Senate adjourned till tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

Washington, January 7 .- The House

was in session but twelve minutes to-

day. Mr. Hemenway, chairman of the

committee on appropriations obtained

unanimous consent that one hour be

devoted at the opening of tomorrow's

session to the consideration of a bill

amending the act appropriating \$500,-

000 for the eradication of foot and

mouth disease among cattle, so as to

make \$250,000 of that amount availa-

ble to meet the emergency caused by

the Mexican boll weevil. The bill was

The House adjourned until tomorrow.

Killed by a Train.

colored women named Presley were

killed together with the mule which

they were driving, by a railway train

near Bessemer City, N. C., today.

They attempted to cross the track in

Instructed to Vote for the Panama

Treaty.

lower House of the Mississippi legis-

lature spassed the joint resolution,

adopted by the Senate yesterday, in-

structing the Mississippi Senators to

vote for the Panama treaty, now be-

fore the United States Senate. An

attempt was made to amend the res-

olution, but it was passed as it came

from the Senate, by a vote of 86 to

GENERAL GORDON ILL.

Miami, Fla., January 7.-

General John B. Gordon is

dangerously ill at his home,

Biscayne, seven miles north

of this city. The attack is

similar to that he suffered

from sometime ago on a rail-

road train in Mississippi. It

is inflammation of the stom-

ach, caused by an acute at-

tack of indigestion to which

he is subject. A consultation of

General Gordon's physicians

tonight reported from his

Serious Fears Entertained.

just been issued by the attending

physicians of General John B. Gor-

"General John B. Gordon's con-

dition remains the same as at noon.

He grew much weaker at 5 this af-

ternoon, but responded to stimulants

and has rallied somewhat and is now

resting more quietly. Temperature

one hundred and four; pulse one

"General Gordon's condition is very

"GAMBLING AND JACKSON,

Bulletin at 11 O'clock.

Gambling and Jackson, the attending

Temperature 102 3-5; pulse 108.

Atlanta, Ga., January 7 .- General

Gordon's daughter, Mrs. Burton

Smith, of this city, received a tele-

gram early this morning calling her

to Miami at once, and saving that

her father was critically ill. No fur-

ther particulars were contained in

the massage. Mrs. Smith left for the

General Gordon left for Florida

with Mrs. Gordon several weeks ago

to spend the winter, as the balmy

air of the Southern latitude agrees

with him better than more northerly

climates. Recent reports have told

he is unusually well and no anxiety

has been felt until the alarming dis-

patches today brought news to the

physicians to General John B. Gor-

don was given out at 11 o'clock.

Resting little more quietly.

The following issued by Doctors

"Attending Physicians."

9 p. m. The following bulletin has

hope of his recovery.

hundred and sixteen.

have been notified.

of the outcome.

(Signed)

South tonight.

mith and Mrs. Orton

home by telephone, leaves no +

Jackson, Miss., January 7 .- The

front of a local passenger train.

Charleston, S. C., January 7 .- Two

favorably reported today.

ever to get, he concluded.

ama Canal Company.

get from Panama?"

Company was void.

ACT OF WAR

United States Recognition of New Republic of Panama

SAYS MORGAN

Colombia Has the Right to Consider This Country's Recognition as an Act of War-That Country Has Never Acknowledged the Cessation of Its Sovereignty Over Panama-Mr. Morgan Claims That the Presence of American Forces on the Isthmus Alone Prevents the Colombians from Retaking the Panama People.

Washington, January 7 .- Mr. Morgan occupied the time of the Senate today in a reply to the speech of Mr. Lodge delivered last Tuesday, Mr. Morgan again criticised the President and the attitude of this government in connection with the Panama republic.

"Columbia still has some rights under the laws of nations," said Mr. Morgan, "She is 4,500,000 strong. She has an area larger than that of the state of Indiana. She is recognized by all governments, including the United States, as a free sovereign power. She is the mother government of Panama. and according to Mr. Bunau-Varilla the Panama minister, we are neither the father or the mother of this new republic. Colombia has the right under the laws of nations to consider that recognition as premature and an act of war. Whether Colombia does declare it to be an act of war is another matter. The third power is likely to be led into premature recognition. unless affected by some private benefits-until the mother country has acknowledged the cessation of its sovereignty-just as Great Britain proclaimed our independence before the close of our war with that country."

Mr. Spooner asked if he had understood rightly that we could not lawfully recognize Panama as a de facto government until Colombia had relinquished sovereignty.

Mr. Morgan stated that Colombia had the right to consider recognition under other circumstances as premature and

"And I am compelled to say," said Mr. Morgan, "that tomorrow if the United States government should withdraw its fleet and marines from the isthmus or confine their operations to the protection of the railroad and to the passage across the isthmus, Colombia would march in and capture those eight men who organized the Panama government, and drive them and their following of foreigners, negroes, and Chinamen from the isthmus. Under such conditions the position of the United States would have been honorable, dignified and wholly consistent with her rights under the treaty of 1846."

Mr. Morgan put into the record a large number of letters, written by correspondents of many large newspapers, which he said, gave the acts concerning the overturning of the Colombian government on the isthmus, and which are not disputed except by the President in his two messages to the Congress. Many of these articles were described, particularly the references to Colonel Black, who is alleged to have raised the first Panama flag on the isthmus, and to Consul Ehrmann who is alleged to have made the arrangements for the raising of money to buy the peaceful withdrawal of Colonel Torres and his Colombian troops.

that Mr. Ehrmann had supplied the money to aid in bringing about the withdrawal of the troops was supported by the papers inserted in Mr. Mor-

gan's speech. -Mr. Morgan said this was in the papers, and that he did not pretend to say whether or not it was true.

Mr. Spooner wanted to know if Mr. Morgan questioned the action of the representatives of the United States in warning the Colombian gunboat Bogota from bombarding Panama, in view of the fact that the bombardment was being without the time warning required by the rules governing interna-

tional warfare. Mr. Morgan maintained that the Bogota was warned away, not because a violation of international rules of war had been made, but she was warned not to make any bombardment at any time. This fact, he said, made the United States a belligerent with Panama against Colombia. This attitude was continued by our forbidding General Torres and his force to go from Colon to Panama on the railroad or

any other road. "These acts of hostility and deflance were in violation of the statute laws of

the United States," he said. Replying to a question from Mr. Quarles as to the source of his informa-

REPLY NOT WELL RECEIVED

The Russian Rejoinder Said to be Unsatisfactory to Japan

PEOPLE URGE RESORT TO ARMS

The Japanese Nation is Deeply Stirred If it is Clear That Russia's Protestations Are Honest, There Will Probably be Further Negotiations, But the Ministry is Opposed to a Long Delay-Russia, it is Expected, Will Make Concessions in One Direction, But Impose New Conditions in Another-Diplomats Are Anxious to Know What Attitude The Powers Will Have-Russian People Appear to be Apathetic-American Marines at Seoul to Protect Life and Property.

ment is silent concerning the terms of the Russian rejoinder. A high authority here, however, says that the reply is unsatisfactory to Japan, especially in its features bearing upon the question of Corea. He says that the Russian government in its communication expresses a desire for a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute. Japan has taken the reply under consideration and if convinced that Russia's protestations are honest and that there is a chance for peace, she will continue the negotiations. At the same time the ministry is unqualifiedly opposed to a long delay. It is becoming apparent that Japan would resent any intervention upon the part of any of the outside powers in the extremity of the crisis. It is thought possible here that the United States might intervene. Such intervention, the Japanese say, would be unjust and only create delay which would be ad-

Tokio, January 7 .- The attitude of Japan toward the response of Russia is still undefined. The Premier, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of war, the minister of finance and the minister of naval affairs had a council westerday afternoon. It was decided that the cabinet confer with the older statesman before deciding on a course of procedure. It is manifest that Russia's proposais are unsatisfactory. It is believed that Russia will make concessions in one direction and impose new conditions in another. The Japanese nation is deeply stirred. Public sentiment favors the abandonment of negotiations, believing them to be useless, and urges a resort to arms.

vantageous to Russia.

Paris, January 7. -Official and diplomatic circles here claim to be without information regarding the contents of the Russian reply to Japan, but the tone is distinctly pessimistic and there are but few slight hopes of a peaceful exit from the position in which Russia and Japan find themselves.

The diplomats are making inquiries as to the attitude of the powers in case of war, that to be adopted by the United States being regarded as particularly important. To the Associated Press, the Japanese minister said today:

"The attitude of the United States will mean much. She has negotiated a treaty with China for the opening of three ports in Manchuria to the commerce of the world. These ports have been occupied by Russia and thus her treaty rights have been violated. Japan is not guided by selfish motives but is acting in the interest of all nations. I hope the United States will clearly understand our position and will favor us with their support."

London, sanuary 7.-A dispatch from Tokio to Reuters Telegram Company says that the contents of "His wife and two sons are with the Russia reply are kept secret, but Mr. Culberson asked if the charge him. His daughters, Mrs. Burton that in best informed circles the imression is that it is unsatisfactory Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, and Baron Komura, critical. His advanced age (72) and Japanese minister conferred yestergenerally depleted strength from day afternoon at the Russian legaprevious impaired health causes his tion, where Baron de Rosen is still

physicians to entertain serious fears | indisposed. An important council was held today at which were present the premier, the foreign minister and the ministers of war and marine, together with the chiefs and assistant chiefs of the staff of the army and navy. The elder statesman of Japan will probably hold a conference to-

> morrow. Stocks which recovered somewhat yesterday, fell again today. The general feeling here is one of uneasi-

> St. Petersburg, January 7 .- The foreign ministry has received a disde Rosen, the Russian minister, presented Russia's reply to the Japanese cabinet yesterday.

The Russian officials were invisible today, owing to it being the Russian Christmas holiday. The situation appears to be unchanged. Diplomats today reiterated that war with Japan was not likely. The people generally are absolutely anathetic, the merchants alone showing uneasiness. All classes of the unofficial world would and aved the way for a firm opening welcome any peaceful solution. The | ter. Va., who served with Dr. McGuire crisis occasions remarkably little on General Jackson's staff.

Tokio, January 7 .- The govern- comment among the general public.

London, January 7 .- The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent learns that Russia has made new demands which it will be impossible for Japan The correspondent says that all the powers are landing troops in Corea

landed at Chemulpo are expected to go to Seoul immediatery. Constant telegrams are passing beter to Corea, Baron de Rosen, the some of the stock, he believed himself Russian minister to Japan, and Vice-

roy Alexieff.

and that the British blue jackets

London, January 7.-The Daily Mail's correspondent says Governor Taft had a secret conference with the Marquis Ito this afternoon at the United States consulate in Yoko- testified that of the bonds allotted he hama. I understand that Governor had repurchased from his associates Taft assured the Marquis that the all but \$495,000, being now the owner neutrality towards Japan in the event | of war, and that if necessary it would Lewis Nixon about the latter's plans grant the use of American ports in the far east to Japanese fleet."

London, January 7 .- The Daily Mail's Yokohama correspondent says that Russia's reply to Japan prac- dation, his testimony on this point betically removes all hopes of a peaceful settlement.

Washington, January 7.-United States Minister Allen, at Seoul, Corea, has cabled the state department under today's date that the Russian marines who were landed at Chemulpo and who were refused transportation to Seoul over the Japanese railway have reached the capital, marching overland.

It is understood that the purpose in sending American marines in such haste to the Corean capital ahead of all European marines was because of a desire to protect not only the Americans are interested largely. There are other large American

interests in Corea; in fact, it is said at the state department that they are perhaps more important than those of any oher nation. Pekin, January 7.—General Yuan

Shi Kai commander-in-chief of the Chinese army and navy, sent his forhas reported that according to the best opinions obtainable, baseu on diplomatic information, war cannot be averted.

Russia is negotiating with Turkey to in the schipbuilding company. permit her Black sea fleet, said to consist of seventy-six ships, to pass through the straits of the Darden-

Sully Buys a Seat on N. Y. Stock Exchange.

New York, January 7 .- Daniel J. on the New York stock exchange, and the seat was posted for transfer on the exchange. It was said that Sully paid something in the neighborhood of \$68,000 for the seat. The committee on admissions will act on the case within a week or two.

STATUE TO DR. McGUIRE.

Bronz Monument to Celebrated Surgeon and Confederate Veteran.

Richmond, Va., January 7 .- A bronz statue of the late Dr. Hunter McGuire who was General Jackson's medical director and one of the most celebratpatch from Tokio saying that Baron | ed surgeons in the south, was unveiled in the capitol square today. The vell was drawn by his little grandson, There was a parade, and the Howitzers fired a salute. A large crowd was

> in attendance. Judge George L. Christian grand commander of the Confederate veterans of the state, presented the statue to Virginia, and Governor Montague received it. The oration was delivered

SCHWAB ON THE STAND

IS QUESTIONED IN THE SHIP BUILDING CASE HEARING.

Trying to Find Out His Connection With the Sale of the Bethlehem Steel Co. to the Shipyards Con-

New York, January 7. Charles M. Schwab, ex-president of the United States Steel Corporation took the stand today in the hearing to make permanent the receivership over the United States Shipbuilding Company to tell of his connection with the sale of the Bethlehem Steel Company to the shipyards concern.

ness. Mr. Schwab said he had no connection, executive or advisory, with the Bethlehem Steel Company at this time, though he had "an enormous pecuniary interest" in that company.

Counsel Untermyer examined the wit-

"Have there not been a period of inflation in the steel business during the last five years?" "There has been a period of good de-

mand." "But I am asking about inflation of

values of properties." "So far as properties with which I am connected are concerned there has

meen none except so far as is due to a period of general prosperity." Mr. Schwab declined to make any statement regarding alleged inflation

value of the Bethlehem plant. Mr. Schwab, against Mr. Guthrie's advice, said that he had since the formation of the steel corporation sold a considerable amount of steel securities but that an examination of his account would show that most of the sales were tween M. Pavloff, the Russian minis- of bonds and that, despite his sale of to be the largest owner of steel stock. Mr. Schwab testified as to the extent of his holdings of shipbuilding stock. The allotment of stock, he said, was never made, and he still retained all of the stock, \$20,000,000. Mr. Schwab

United States will observe a friendly of \$9,505,000 of the \$10,000,000 bond issue. Mr. Schwab testified to talks with for a shipbuilding combination. Mr. Schwab had no recollection of having been an underwriter in the so-called "poor" plan for a shipbuilding consoli-

> ing at variance with that of Mr. Nixon. Mr. Untermyer's next line of interrogation took up the competition between the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies for government armor-plate contracts and the understanding between the two and the government for a division of

business at the maximum price. "Did you not know that the government, when it asked the Carnegie Company to build an armor-plant expected the two to compete for contracts in

good faith?" was asked. "No, the government did not", Mr. Schwab answered, stating that the un-American legation at the Corean cap- derstanding with the government was ital, but also the property of the that the two companies were to share Chemulpo Electric railway and the the work and that the price at which electric light works in both of which the contract was to be awarded was always understood by the government

before the bids were submitted. Mr. Schwab said he had a controlling interest in the United States Shipbuilding Company and through it of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mr. Schwab said that he had controlled the Bethlehem Company through its directorate, from the time he pureign adviser, Charles Denby, Jr., to chased it in 1901, until it was sold to the Pekin to investigate the report as to Shipbuilding Campany in August 1902. the probability of war. Mr. Denby Of the present directorate six of the seven members were suggested by him, Lewis Nixon being the only one who was not "one of my people." Nixon had "been very friendly." Mr. Nixon, Paris, January 7 .-- A dispatch to too, is the only member of the board the Patrie from Constantinople says who now has any pecuniary interest

Mr. Untermyer then asked a long series of questions about the directorate of the shipbuilding company, and the extent of Mr. Schwab's control thereof. Mr. Schwab admitted that either he, or his employees for him, owned the controlling interest of the company and that the directorate was composed of his friends. He controlled, he said, the Sully, who gained fame in the recent United States Shipbuilding Compony, bull campaigns in cotton, today through his stock, but when he went closed arrangements with Edward abroad he left no one, he declared, to Morrison for the purchase of his seat represent himself in the company. He admitted, however, that Mr. Pam was on the board of directors at his suggestion and that other members of the board were nominated by Nixon, Drasser and Pam.

"If they did not select members who represented my interest they made a | main floor and in the rear of the great mistake," he added, evoking a general laugh.

"Now that we have read over the list you will say that the entire board was controlled by you," asked Mr. Unter-"Well, I have not said so," answered

Mr. Schwab, laughing and laying emphasis on the "said." "You had control of the shipbuilding

company?"

"I did not." "You had control of \$25,000,000 of stock?" "I did."

"You considered yourself and Morgan as controlling Bethlehem? Did not of the stage to the floor. It was you?"

"Yes." "You considered you were entitled to control it even after you sold it?" "I did, I was not going to leave, available property to go to wreck and

Adjournment was taken until next Tuesday.

ruin."

Coroner's Jury Begin Investigation of the Recent Disaster

MANY TESTIFY

The First Witnesses Examined Were People Who Were in the Audicage. Evidence Was Given to Show That Many of the Exits Were Clesed-The Audience at First Was Colm and Did Not Become Panie Stricken Till Balls of Fire Fell en the Stage—The Value of Asbesses Curtains Questioned.

Chicago, January 7.- Defene a dense crowd, packing the council chamber in the city hall, Coroner Traeger and a jury of six men today began ine official investigation of the Iroquois theatre fire. The first witnesses were persons who were in the audience at the matinea They told of the panic and of finding exits locked.

Outside in the ante rooms a host of witnesses waited to be heard. Frightened victims who escaped with their lives from the fiery furnaceactors, chorus girls, stage hands, policemen and firemen-mingled there, making a strange gathering.

Within the council chamber, the inquisition proceeded along judicial lines. Lawyers were present in behalf of numerous interests, seeking opportunity to examine witnesses along lines of special interest to their clients. Under Coroner Traeger's ruling such questions were barred and the examination continued strictly along lines laid down by that

For the task of fixing the responsibility for the great less of life, States Attorney Deneen instructed Coroner Traeger to establish the identity if possible of some person or persons who died at the end of the passage leading south from the entrance of the second balcony. There a locked door cut off the escape of hundreds whose bodies were found against the harricaded door. The coroner has succeeded in gathering

this evidence. Mrs. Strong of Chicage and her niece, Vera Strong of Americus, Ga., died at the foot of the stairway. The story of their death before the locked exit has been told to the coroner by James M. Strong, son of the elder victim. Mr. Strong, who is a board of trade clerk, consented to testify.

A dozen witnesses were heard to-The chief witnesses were Eddie Foy, the comedian of the "Mr. Blue Beard" Company and George W. Stetson, a representative of the company which manufactured the asbestos curtain. The evidence of Mr. Foy did not differ greatly from the statements which have been published heretofore concerning his ac-

tion on the day of the fire. Mr. Stetson and Coroner Traeger became involved in a lengthy discussion as to the merits of asbestos curtains, during which Mr. Stetson admitted that asbestos curtains if subjected to an extremely high heat would "lose their life," and crumble. When shown a portion of the curtain brought from the theatre he declared that it had evidently been subjected to a very high temperature, but that he could not say as to whether it had endured a sufficiently great heat to cause it to crumble. He declared that in his opinion the greater portion of the asbestos curtain in the Iroquois theatre was still in good condition and expressed himself as anxious to make experiments to prove the truth of his assertion.

The first witness before the coroner's jury was John C. Galvin, a painting contractor. He rushed to the lobby and endeavored to open the west door, that being the nearest. It was locked on the inside and he could do nothing with it. He tried to open two other doors, but could not, and kicked out the panels.

Mrs. Elvia D. Pinedo proved one of the most important witnesses. She said: "I was standing near the boxes on the extreme right of the seats people were standing four deep. I first saw sparks on the south side of the stage, back of the scenes and could see a man clapping his hands in an effort to put out the sparks, The moment I saw fire. I quietly looked about for an exit, and saw what I believed to be one near the boxes. The fire spread rapidly and people got up and urged everybody to remain seated as there was no danger. I never saw a saner audience in my life. Half of the audience were women and they calmly sat there and saw the sparks change into flames without screaming or getting panic stricken. Suddenly a big ball of fire dropped from the top burning scenery. I then thought it was time to leave, so I walked to the exit near the boxes. I tried to open the door but found it locked. A man came up and we demanded that the usher open the door. He either said that he would not or could not. Then suddenly there was a powerful

(Continued on Fourth Page.)