

SOUTH MOURNS ITS DEAD

The Last Tributes of Respect to the Memory of Gordon

FUNERAL SERVICES IN ATLANTA

From all Over the South There Had Gathered Veterans and Citizens to Pay Their Tribute of Respect and Honor — Everywhere in Atlanta Were the Signs of Mourning—Prominent Southerners Bore Testimony to Gordon's Worth as a Citizen and as a Leader—Pathetic Services in the Church Attended by Hundreds—A Great Concourse of Grief Stricken People Accompanied the Remains to Their Last Resting Place.

Atlanta, Ga., January 14.—This has been a day of mourning in Georgia, and through the South, other states have joined in paying the last tributes of respect and honor to the memory of Lieutenant General John B. Gordon, whose mortal remains were laid in their eternal resting place.

In every part of the Southland business has been laid aside and tens of thousands have gathered in memorial meetings in honor of the man who was loved so much for his personal worth as for his record in public life. An honored leader in the civil war, twice Governor of Georgia, three times representing the state in the United States Senate and since the war leading the struggle back to prosperity, his memory is revered, as that of no other in all the South.

Few men have been borne to their last resting place amid such surroundings and with such concourse from every rank, as was the body of General Gordon in Atlanta today. The body had laid in state in the rotunda of the state capitol from early Wednesday morning till the hour of the final services at noon today. During these hours, fifty thousand veterans and citizens gazed on the features that were familiar to so many. Men, women and children of both races have joined in the tribute of respect and the demise of the Confederate leader has been the occasion of gathering more old soldiers from every part of the South than have been seen at any but the annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans, of which General Gordon was the first and only commander-in-chief, since its organization, thirteen years ago.

The Signs of Mourning.
Everywhere have been the signs of mourning. On all public buildings flags have flown at half mast from 8 o'clock this morning until 4 this afternoon guns have been fired at half hour intervals, making seventeen guns, the lieutenant-general's salute; during the hours of the funeral, business generally was suspended and during the day bells on the city buildings and the churches were tolled at minute intervals. The streets were thronged with citizens and visitors from a dozen states.

Exercises in Representatives Hall.
The first exercises were held in the Hall of Representatives at 10 o'clock, over which Governor J. M. Terrell, of Georgia, presided. The great hall was crowded to its limit and in the audience and on the speaker's stand were many of the leading men from all parts of the South. Addresses were made during the two hours by Governor Terrell, General Stephen D. Lee, who succeeds General Gordon as commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans; General Clement A. Evans, commander of the department of Tennessee, of the same organization; Judge Thomas G. Jones, of Alabama, who was a member of General Gordon's staff in the civil war; Governor D. C. Heyward, of South Carolina; Chaplain John William Jones, of the Confederate Veterans; General Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky; John Temple Graves, of Atlanta; Governor W. S. Jennings, of Florida, and Albert H. Cox, of Atlanta.

The burden of these addresses was the worth of General Gordon as a private citizen and as a leader in civil life and in public endeavor.

Services in the Church.
At the conclusion of these exercises the body was taken from the capitol to the Central Presbyterian church, across the street from the capitol, where the religious ceremonies of the day were held. The capacity of the church 1,500, necessarily limited the number of the attendance, and after the funeral, the near friends and the noted visitors from other states had been admitted the remaining space, by request of Mrs. Gordon was given to veterans and the doors were closed and guarded by the police.

The casket was laid on a bier covered with a profusion of flowers sent from all parts of the South. Among these contributions was a magnificent wreath ordered by the ex-Confederate members of the present Congress. A double quartette sang "Lead

Kindly Light," "Just as I Am" and other selections that were favorites with General Gordon. The services were conducted by Rev. Orme Flinn, prayers were offered by Rev. W. J. Trowbridge and brief addresses were delivered by Rev. Charles R. Nisbet and Rev. Theron Rice, pastor of the church. The more personal character of these services which were attended largely by those who had personal acquaintance with General Gordon made them pathetic in the extreme.

The benediction was pronounced by Chaplain Jones and the procession to Oakwood cemetery was begun.

Procession to the Cemetery.
The order of the procession included military and civic organizations, besides hundreds of private citizens. The long line was headed by a detachment of mounted police which was followed by numerous other bodies. These were the Sixteenth United States Infantry Band; Sixteenth United States Infantry, under Colonel Butler D. Price; State Militia led by the Fifth Georgia Infantry, with regimental band; companies from Brunswick, Macon and other cities of Georgia; the honorary escort, hearses bearing the body, followed by carriages bringing the family, Governor Terrell and visiting Governors; Generals Stephen D. Lee and Clement A. Evans; Mayor Howell, of Atlanta and the city council; Ladies Memorial Association of the Daughters of the Confederacy; Children of the Confederacy; Confederate Veterans, camps from Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and other Southern states; Veterans from the Soldiers' Home, Daughters of the American Revolution, posts of the Grand Army of the Republic and a long line of private citizens.

Among the veterans were seen some who insisted on going in the procession though their march was slow and crutches were needed, old broken down men with the weight of years, came from long distance to join their tributes with others to the dead commander. The throng that watched the procession numbered nearly 20,000 and included strangers from distant cities and states.

At the Grave.
The ceremonies at the grave were simple. As the body was lowered into the earth, a squadron from the Fifth Georgia Infantry fired three volleys and taps were sounded. Prayer was offered by Rev. W. G. Woodbridge, pastor of General Gordon's church at Kirkwood, his suburban home. The hymn "Nearer My God to Thee" was played by the Fifth Regimental band and this was followed with prayer by Chaplain Jones. Flowers were strewn over and about the grave, almost hiding the casket from sight. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge.

Bryan Expresses Sympathy.
The following message was received today by Colonel Clark Howell, from William J. Bryan, at Indianapolis, expressing sympathy at the death of General Gordon:
"Please convey my sympathy to the General Gordon's family. I mourn with them, the South and the Nation, the death of one whose loving heart and great mind combined to distinguish him as a soldier, orator and patriot."

WILL WAGE WAR ON MILLS.

His Nomination to be Brigadier General Will be Opposed in the Senate.

Washington, January 14.—The nomination of Colonel Albert L. Mills, superintendent of the United States Academy, who has been nominated by the President to be a brigadier general, vice Colonel William E. Dougherty, to be promoted and retired, will meet opposition in the Senate.

In the Senate committee on military affairs today objections to a favorable report of his nomination were made by Senators Blackburn and Scott. It is asserted by several Senators supporting the nomination of Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be major general that the opposition is not due to any antagonism of Colonel Mills, but is a movement consistent with opposition from some Senators to the confirmation of General Wood. Whether this is true or not, the committee passed the nomination with a brief reference and it is understood that it will not be taken up again until the contest over the Wood nomination has been fought to a conclusion in the Senate. Colonel Mills was promoted over the head of a large number of army officers.

Riot in Which 4,000 Coolies Take Part.

Hong-Kong, January 1.—A riot is reported to have occurred on the Hankow-Canton railway, about 4,000 coolies participating in the disturbances. The United States consul here has telegraphed to United States Minister Conger at Peking.

GOOD ROADS NOW ON TRIAL

Plan of Cooperation Between National Government and States

PANAMA POLICY

Again Discussed in the Senate, Mr. Newlands Criticizing and Mr. Depew Defending the President—Mr. Latimer Spoke in Advocacy of the Improvement of the Public Wagon Roads of the Country—House Passes the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, Carrying an Aggregate of \$29,711,700.

Washington, January 14.—The Senate today listened to speeches by Mr. Newlands and Mr. Depew on the Panama canal question and to a speech by Mr. Latimer in advocacy of the adoption of a plan for the improvement of the public wagon roads of the country. Mr. Newlands spoke in criticism of the course of the President in Panama, declaring that it was an act of war and in convention a lobe of the treaty of 1846 of international law and of the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Depew, on the other hand, praised the President's policy as patriotic and justified it under precedent and law. He reviewed the history of Panama and detailed the facts connected with the negotiation of the Hay-Herran treaty, contending that Colombia had overreached herself in her rejection of that agreement.

The consideration of the post-office department investigation resolutions was postponed until next Monday. In accordance with his previous notice, Mr. Latimer (South Carolina) discussed the subject of good roads. He based his remarks upon a plan of providing a plan of co-operation between the national government and various states for the improvement of the public roads. He said that about one-third of our people, living in the country districts, bear the entire responsibility and cost of maintaining the common roads. He contended that this is an unjust discrimination against them and urged that the national government should bear a part of the expense.

Mr. Newlands discussing the Panama question, was doubtful whether the status which existed in Colombia be restored. A new government has been created by the violent acts of the United States government. It would be difficult to undo what had been done. It would be difficult to compel again the surrender of the isthmus and her people and this was followed by involving possibly the punishment of her people for offenses of which the United States government was itself guilty, but he insisted that "the honor of the United States demands prompt disavowal by the Congress of the United States of the invasion of the laws and unconstitutional acts of the chief executive."

Such disavowal would mean compensation in some form, either the restoration of the thing taken, or damages for its taking, to be surrendered either by mutual agreement through the form of a treaty of amity, or by reference to some tribunal of arbitration such as The Hague.

Mr. Depew spoke in support of the administration in its conduct on the isthmus of Panama. After speaking of the importance of the canal, Mr. Depew said that the opponents of the treaty are adding the enemies of the canal. "If," he continued, "there has ever been a concert of action among any great railway corporations to defeat this most beneficent work of commerce and civilization, I am not aware of it; but if such a combination does exist, then its allies and its most efficient assistants are to be found among those who, under any device or excuse, are endeavoring to defeat the treaty with the republic of Panama."

The Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

Washington, January 14.—The House today passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of \$29,711,700, and then adjourned until Monday next. This is the second of the big supply measures to pass the House.

The House today by a vote of 88 to 12 refused to sustain the action of the committee of the whole which yesterday adopted an amendment striking out the paragraph providing for the salaries and expenses of the civil service commission, thus restoring the item to the bill. Amendments adopted by the committee increasing in one instance the salaries of territorial officers in New Mexico and Arizona and reducing the salary of the director of the census in another, met similar fates in the House.

An amendment to the bill was adopted restricting the use of government horses and carriages to the President, his secretary and cabinet officers. Mr. C. B. Landis, who proposed the amendment, said if the horses and carriages now used by government officials were lined up on Pennsylvania avenue, they would reach from the Peace Monument to the White House. He said that unless Congress fixed some limitation it would become a scandal. He added that it would only be a question of time until all these on the government pay roll, except Senators and Representatives would be riding in carriages at government expense.

Mrs. Bechtel Charged With Being Accessory in Daughter's Murder

Described as Moderate in Terms but Resolute in Tone

THE JURY CHOSEN

The Panel of Sixty Talesmen Was Exhausted and the Jury Was Filled by Calling Upon Citizens Who Were Among the Spectators—Mrs. Bechtel Breaks Down During the Day's Trial—Assistant Prosecutor Lutz Told What the Commonwealth Would Show—A State's Witness Gives Evidence That is Strong for the Defense.

Allentown, Pa., January 14.—After consuming almost the entire day in selecting a jury, the trial of Mrs. Catherine Bechtel on the charge of being an accessory after the fact in the murder of her daughter Mabel, is now fairly underway. The entire panel of sixty talesmen was exhausted and the court was forced to call upon citizens among the spectators to fill the jury box. Three witnesses were called before court adjourned for the day. Their testimony brought out nothing that would tend to prove the commonwealth's contention.

Judge Trexler today discharged all jurors not engaged in the present case. This would indicate that the trials of Mrs. Bechtel's daughter and two sons on the charge of complicity will go over until April. It is not likely that in the event of Mrs. Bechtel's acquittal the charges against them will be dropped.

During the empanelling of the jury Mrs. Bechtel, overcome by her emotions, gave way to a violent fit of weeping and was led from the courtroom. Her breakdown was caused by reference to the suicide of her son, which followed his arrest for alleged complicity in the murder of his sister. Assistant Prosecutor Lutz, in his opening statement, said the commonwealth would show that there was a quarrel in the house on Sunday night, October 25th; that Mabel Bechtel was struck down by her brother Thomas; that the body was hidden for two nights and one day and that the aged mother aided and abetted in the concealment. He asked the jury for a verdict against the accused mother of being an accessory after the murder.

The first witness testified to the finding of the body of the girl in the alleyway early on the morning of Tuesday, October 27th. Mrs. Maggie Miller, a next door neighbor to the Bechtel family proved a good witness for the defense, although she was called by the commonwealth. She testified to occurrences and conversations at the Bechtel home on the morning Miss Bechtel's body was found. She heard the Bechtel's dogs barking furiously at about midnight on Monday, confirming Mrs. Bechtel's statement made on the day the tragedy was discovered. Awakened by Mrs. Bechtel's heartrending cries that morning, Mrs. Miller hurried to the Bechtel home, where she found Mrs. Bechtel hysterical and moaning her daughter's name. Mrs. Bechtel told the witness that as she opened the cellar door to get her washing machine in the underground alley, she stumbled over her daughter's body. Mrs. Bechtel said:

"If she is dead, I shall go crazy."
Charles Bechtel and the witness had to carry her home, where she moaned and cried for her daughter. The witness said she saw Mrs. Bechtel several times on Monday. She did not seem to be laboring under any excitement nor did she appear to be hiding a secret. Late in the day she saw her sitting at the parlor window sewing.

URUGUAYAN REVOLUTION.

General Muniz Has Resigned and Vasquez Takes Command of Troops.

Buenos Ayres, January 14.—According to a dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, General Muniz with 2,500 troops has been obliged to beat a retreat between Nicopez and Santa Clara, owing to the numerical superiority of the revolutionists, commanded by General Saravia. General Muniz is said to have resigned, later on the plea that he was suffering from heart disease. War Minister Vasquez is expected to take supreme command of the Uruguayan government troops. The Uruguayan government forces were defeated January 11th at Paso de Coros, losing twenty-five men killed and having forty five wounded.

Not Colombians, Only a Band of Marauders.

Washington, January 14.—Admiral Coghlan cabled the navy department today from Colon as follows: "Report of the appearance of Colombian force between Colon and Chiriqui lagoon due to men now in that vicinity who belong to the Colombian forces who would not join Panama men, but took to the mountains behind David and are now unorganized marauders. There were originally about two hundred men; some unarmed have been seen about Santa Fe and Goleit river, committing depredations."

JAPAN'S ANSWER TO RUSSIA

Described as Moderate in Terms but Resolute in Tone

CLAIMS RESTRICTED TO KOREA

SHIP SUBSIDY LEGISLATION.

Committee Has Hearing on Bill Proposing to a Commission to Study the Question.

Washington, January 14.—The House committee on merchant marine and fisheries met today for the purpose of hearing persons interested in ship subsidy legislation.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts opened the hearing in advocacy of two bills he has introduced, providing for a commission to investigate and report on the ship subsidy question. The various attempts to restore the American Merchant Marine by legislation in the past few years, Mr. Gardner said had developed the fact that there were three classes of men in Congress on this question. First, those who believed that other lines of industry prove more lucrative than shipping; second, those favoring the repeal of the navigation law, to permit the admission of foreign shipping under the American flag; third, those who believed in some constructive legislation. It was for this reason that he believed the only way to get a proper foundation on which to study and report on, not only the feasibility of a ship subsidy, but to consider the many legislative propositions which had been advanced.

Mr. Gardner introduced Winthrop L. Marvin of Boston, who said the boom in shipbuilding which followed immediate cessation of the Spanish war had absolutely died out. There had not been a keel laid for a steel ship in the United States since 1901. We had less tonnage now than in 1893. In Congress, he said, the difficulty was not unwillingness but disagreement, particularly between the two houses. For this reason the commission was advocated.

Former Rear Admiral Bowles, president of the Fore River Company; C. B. Orcutt, president of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company; C. S. Cramp of the Cramps Shipbuilding Company; A. E. Smith, of the New York Maritime Association; O. Sewall, of the Sewall Shipbuilding Company of Bath, Me., and DeCourcy May of Camden, advocated the creation of a commission.

The committee decided in a brief executive session following the hearing to take final action on the commission proposition next Thursday.

SAFE CRACKERS AT WORK.

Blow Open Safes in the Heart of Charlotte's Business Section.

Charlotte, N. C., January 14.—Safe crackers early this morning blew open three safes in the heart of the business section of this city and within half a block of the police station. When officers interrupted their work on the burglars shot Policeman Shields in the breast, at close range. The ball struck a button and the officer escaped injury. The burglars secured \$25 and escaped.

The board of aldermen offers \$400 reward for the guilty parties.

LYNCHED BY UNMASKED MOB.

In Broad Day Light, the Negro Assaulter of a Young Girl is Hanged to an Oak Tree.

Gainesville, Ga., January 14.—A negro by the name of Jumbo Clark was lynched at High Springs this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Clark had criminally assaulted Miss Jessie Mizell a 14 year old white girl who was on her way to school. The matter was soon reported to the authorities and a posse immediately went in search of the offender. He was captured seven miles from High Springs. Clark was taken to High Springs and made to confront his victim, who identified him. Officers left with the prisoner for Gainesville, the county seat, but they were overtaken seven miles from the place and the prisoner was taken from them. He was hanged to an oak tree and his body riddled with bullets.

There were fifty men in the mob and no masks were worn, although the lynching occurred in broad day light.

To Discontinue Dealing in Futures.

Manchester, Eng., January 15.—A Federation of Master Cotton Spinners here today discussed a resolution recommending that members and non-members discontinue buying or selling cotton futures. The resolution sets forth that the present condition of the cotton trade has been caused by "the gamblers using futures in the market to artificially raise the prices of raw cotton," which makes trade practically impossible, except at a heavy loss. In view of the importance of the resolution the vote thereon was postponed for a week.

The Reply Denies Important Russian Propositions and Makes Counter Proposals, Which it is Said, Can Not Prove Acceptable to Russia—Japan Proposes a Neutral Zone, to Consist of Equal Territories of Korea and Manchuria—So Far as Can Be Seen There is No Change in the Relations of the Two Powers and Negotiations Will be Continued.

Washington, January 14.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister here today called upon Secretary Hay and informed him that the Japanese reply to the last Russian note has been delivered them. The reply amounts to a denial of all the important Russian propositions, and Japan's counter proposals are of a nature that, it is said, will almost certainly make them unacceptable to Russia. Therefore the most pessimistic view of the future is taken at Tokio.

On the other hand, advices that come to the state department from Paris, St. Petersburg, and Berlin are all of a pacific character. Ambassador Porter at Paris, cables that pressure is to be brought to bear upon the would-be belligerents, and particularly upon Japan, by at least two of the great neutral powers, to cause them to come to terms and so avert open hostilities. The Czar also is reported to be extremely desirous of preventing war. Taking these two conflicting sets of advices into consideration the official opinion here is that Japan will not yield to any such pressure.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, also had a conference today with Secretary Hay on the Far Eastern situation. Advices on the subject received at the British embassy are of a gloomy nature.

ELIMINATES MANCHURIA.

Japan Restricts Her Claims in the Answer to Korea.

Berlin, January 14.—Japan's main points in her last note are understood officially here to be that Japan consents to eliminate Manchuria from the controversy, owing to the signature of the commercial treaty between China and Japan, and Russia's assurances that China's commercial conventions will be respected. Japan, therefore, restricting her claims to Korea, asks for a definite, written guarantee that Russia will abstain from interference in the politics of that country, thus leaving Korea exclusively to Japanese influences. Japan, rejecting the proposed neutral zone as delimited by Russia, proposes a neutral zone, if Russia still thinks one desirable, which shall consist of equal territories of Korea and Manchuria, including the Yalu river, with all Russia's fortifications thereon. Finally, Japan fixes no limit of time, but earnestly expresses the hope that Russia will not delay a definite and favorable reply to Japan's reasonable requests. Japan alludes to her privileges of discontinuing the negotiations should it appear that Russia is unwilling to accept these minimum proposals.

The note, although not altogether precluding further negotiations, has a certain finality in its tone implying that the correspondence is closed on the side of Japan.

It is not believed here that Russia will consider the proposed neutral zone as suggested by Japan. No authoritative opinion is obtainable as to Russia's probable reply and it is said that the situation is likely to be prolonged for a good many days and possibly for weeks.

THE CZAR WANTS PEACE.

Russia's Ruler Gives Cordial Reception to the Japanese Minister.

St. Petersburg, January 14.—"I desire and intend to do all in my power to maintain peace in the Far East." These are the words which the Czar spoke to the members of the diplomatic corps at the New Year's reception held in the winter palace at noon today.

The Czar made a leisurely round of the great white hall with its beautiful colonnades in which the representatives of the various countries had assembled. His Majesty chatted freely with everybody.

Keen curiosity was exhibited all over the room when his majesty approached Mr. Kurino, the Japanese minister to Russia. The conversation between the Czar and the minister was cordial and extended. His majesty emphasized the high value which he places upon the good and neighborly relations between Japan