

## 9,052 AT RECEPTION

### New Year's Day at the White House

#### A BRILLIANT OCCASION

##### Large Number of Children Passed the Receiving Line

##### This Was a Feature of the Reception.

The President first greeted the Vice President and the Cabinet Officers, and these joined the receiving line. Then came the members of the Diplomatic Corps, followed by the Supreme Court Justices, Senators and Members of the House—Officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. After this the public reception began.

Washington, January 1.—New Year's day was observed at the White House today with all the traditional brilliancy of the President's reception, crisp, sunny weather brought out crowds and by actual count 9,052 people shook the President's hand. Last year 7,115 were received. Mrs. Roosevelt remained until the end of the reception. A feature of the public reception was the large number of children who passed the receiving line.

Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth mingled with the guests in the east room. Miss Roosevelt wore a gown of slate blue chiffon over pink silk, cut low. She also wore a diamond necklace and pendant, and a huge bunch of orchids. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a gown of pale blue chiffon, built over white silk. The belt skirt was trimmed with rows or ruffles which fell from shirred girdle. The waist was trimmed with white lace and her only ornaments were a few diamonds. She carried a bouquet of roses and lilies of the valley.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the President and Mrs. Roosevelt preceded by the military and naval aides to the President, and the several White House aides, all in special uniform dress, descended the marble stairway leading to the second floor. Entering the blue room they took up their position to the right of the door leading from the red room. The first to wish them a happy New Year were the Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, who passed behind the receiving line and stood to the right of Mrs. Roosevelt. Next came Secretary and Mrs. Root, and the remaining members of the cabinet, who went behind the receiving line.

At the President's left was his military aide, Colonel Chas. S. Bronwell who made the presentations to the President. Nearby was the President's aide, Lieutenant Albert L. Key. Opposite Mrs. Roosevelt was Major Chas. L. McCauley, U. S. marines, who made the presentations to her. In single lines facing the President and the receiving party were members of the President's staff, young officers of the army, navy and marine corps. The aides were:

Capt. A. E. Harding, U. S. marines; Captain Dan T. Moore, of the artillery; Captain Fitzhugh Lee of the cavalry; Lieutenant Robert L. Berry of the navy; Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant, third of the engineers corps; Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan, of the cavalry and Ensign Adolphus Andrews of the navy.

The members of the diplomatic body were headed by Baron Hengelmuller, acting dean of the corps. An innovation was the presentation of the embassy and legation staffs by the ambassadors and ministers. This follows the custom at other capitals. For the first time in 5 years, the familiar figure of Count Cassini, the former Russian ambassador, was missing. This was the third New Year's reception attended by the ambassador from France and Madame Jusserand who were next presented.

The Ambassador from Germany and Baroness Sternburg returned from Alken, S. C., where they spent the holidays, in time to attend today's reception. The picturesque uniform of Baron Sternburg, of sky blue cloth, with silver trimmings, with the Tartar cap and white aigrette, was perhaps, the most unique worn at the reception.

Wearing not only decorations conferred for diplomatic victories, but a long row won for service in the field, Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, looked the soldier as well as the diplomat as he entered the blue room with Lady Durand on his arm and followed by Miss Durand, and the members of the embassy staff.

From first to seventh place—the Russian embassy has passed since last New Year's day owing to a change of ambassadors. Baron Rosen, the new ambassador, appeared at his first re-

ception today. Next in line was another new ambassador, Senor Don Joaquin D. Casans, the ambassador from Mexico.

When the ambassadors and their staffs had passed into the green room, the President began his reception of the ministers and charges who followed in quick succession. From this number the face of Minister Takahira, the Japanese minister, was missing for the first time in this administration and Japan was represented by the charge d'affaires, Eki Hiocki. The elegant silk robes of the Chinese minister are always an object of attention at the White House on New Year's day, and Sir Chentung Liang Cheng with his staff, were conspicuous in the picturesque dress of their nation. Among the new faces noticed today in the ranks of the ministers were those of Leo Vogel, the minister from Switzerland; Senor Don Apiafano Portela, the minister from the Argentine Republic; Senor Mendosa, the minister from Colombia, who is the first Colombian representative to appear at the White House on New Year's in several years.

A new nation made its appearance at the White House today, that of Norway, which was represented by the charge d'affaires, M. C. Hauge, and for the first time Mr. Grip was today announced, merely as the minister of Sweden. As soon as the diplomatic corps had been received, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Root left the receiving line, and returned to their residence where they entertained the corps at breakfast.

The right of precedence having been awarded to the ambassadors over the supreme court, the members of the judiciary came next, followed by the Senators and Representatives in congress. They were followed by the officers of the army, navy and marine corps. At the head of the column stood the chief of the general staff of the army, Lieutenant General Edna R. Chaffee. Another veteran was at the front of the navy, Admiral George Dewey, and at the head of the marine corps, a third officer who has won distinction in battle, Brigadier George E. Elliott, commandant of the corps. In the wealth of sunshine and gold lace, epaulets and aigrets of the uniforms made a dazzling spectacle.

Various local military and civic organizations came next and then the public reception began. This ended at 2:44 p. m.

#### FIGHT FOR SENATE BEGINS

Adherents of Judge Paynter Won the First Skirmish—Balloting Will Start Tonight.

Frankfort, Ky., January 1.—The first skirmish in the battle for United States Senator J. C. S. Blackburn's seat was won by the adherents of Judge Thomas H. Paynter, in the caucus of the Democratic members of the house today. Representative W. J. Gooch, an adherent of Judge Paynter, was elected chairman of the caucus over a rival put forth by Senator Blackburn and William B. Haldeman, senatorial aspirants, by a vote of 41 to 33. The result indicated that the Paynter supporters would be able to organize the house. Adherents of Blackburn and Haldeman said that Paynter's vote was insufficient to elect him as Senator, and that several members who voted for Gooch for chairman would not vote for Paynter for Senator.

H. R. Lawrence, Paynter's candidate, was nominated for speaker, receiving 39 votes over R. W. Miller who received the combined vote of Blackburn and Haldeman, amounting to 30. Five representatives who voted on chairman did not vote for speaker.

The first ballot on the senatorial race will occur tomorrow night, when the Senate and House will meet in joint caucus.

The Kentucky legislature consists of 98 representatives and 38 senators. Of the total of 136 votes in the two branches, the Democrats control 105, thus making 53 votes necessary to nominate a senator in joint caucus.

#### FUNERAL OF CHARLES YERKES

Simple Services Conducted by a Quaker Minister—Interment in Greenwood.

New York, January 1.—The funeral of Charles T. Yerkes, the late traction promoter, took place from his home on Fifth avenue today. The funeral services were conducted by a Quaker minister. They were very simple, and attended only by members of the family and a few close friends of Mr. Yerkes. The body was placed in the Yerkes mausoleum in Greenwood cemetery.

While the funeral service was being conducted, Charles Yerkes of Johnsville, Pa., who said he is a son of Samuel Yerkes, a brother of the dead man, arrived and requested permission to attend the service, but the servants refused to admit him to the house. Four coaches followed the hearse from the house. The second was occupied by Mrs. Yerkes, wife of the deceased, Mr. Yerkes's daughter, Mrs. Bella Rondinella, and Clarence H. Knight, Mr. Yerkes' former legal adviser. A block from the house the procession was joined by a hack in which was Charles Yerkes of Pennsylvania. He was not present at the mausoleum.

Leonard Knocks Out Gardner Buffalo, N. Y., January 1.—Joe Leonard, of Buffalo, today knocked out Gus Gardner, of Philadelphia, in the sixth round of what was to be a fifteen round battle.

#### BEGINS SECOND TERM AS MAYOR

McClellan Says His Ambition is to Give a Clean Administration

##### SATISFIED THEN TO RETIRE

Member of New Heads of Departments Sworn In—Protest Against the Seating of President McGowan on the Board of Aldermen—New Police Commissioner Bingham Formally Takes Charge of the Police Force.

New York, January 1.—Mayor George B. McClellan began today his second term as mayor, this time for four years. A number of new heads of departments were sworn in, including General Theodore A. Bingham, the new police commissioner.

After they had taken their oaths Mayor McClellan called them and told them his ambition is to give the city a clean, efficient and honest government. He alluded to his present office as "the last public office which, in all probability, I shall fill," and said:

"If at the end of six years service as mayor, I can retire into private life conscious that the city has advanced in good government and in righteousness, that municipal standards have been raised, and that I leave New York a better city than I found it, I may find that six years of hard work has not been in vain."

At the installation of the new board of aldermen today Clarence J. Shearn presented a protest against the seating of President McGowan, elected on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Shearn acted in behalf of J. G. Phelps Stokes, the municipal ownership candidate for that office. Mr. Shearn is counsel for W. R. Hearst.

William MacAdoo today retired from the office of police commissioner, and his successor, General Theodore A. Bingham, formally assumed command of the police force of the greater city. General Bingham's first official act was to address the inspectors and captains of the department, who had been summoned to meet him.

"We start a new year and a new deal right here," he said. "I've been sent for to come here and do a certain piece of work. I'm going to do it. I haven't got anything against you to start on—no suspicion—and we'll begin on the level. But by the nine gods of war you've got to deal with me on the level, as I shall deal with you. There will be no spying on the men, sportsmanlike men, you'll appreciate that and treat me the same. Don't go back on the hand that I stretch out to you."

One of the first official acts of the new police commissioner was to abolish the "shoo-fly" squad and the vice squad. The former was composed of "plain clothes" men, detailed to watch the uniformed force. The vice squad was the creation of the retiring commissioner, and was detailed to secure evidence against questionable resorts. The "shoo-fly" squad was first put into existence by Theodore Roosevelt when he was police commissioner, but was abolished by Chief Devery, and revived by General Greene.

#### VALUABLE PICTURE STOLEN

Giorgione's "Christ With the Cross" Disappears From the Loschi Palace. Reported That it is Now in the Gardner Collection at Boston.

Rome, January 1.—Excitement has been caused by the reported disappearance of the previous picture "Christ with the Cross" by Giorgione, originally preserved in the Loschi palace at Vincenza. It is reported that the picture is now in the Gardner collection at Boston, but its disappearance is not yet certain.

Boston, Mass., January 1.—Mrs. John L. Gardner, who owns the are collection in the Fenway, this city, would not discuss today the disappearance of the picture "Christ with the Cross" by Giorgione, except to say that she knew nothing of the disappearance of a noted painting from Vincenza. However, the public catalogue of Mrs. Gardner's art collection indicated that it contains Giorgione's picture "Head of Christ," and that this picture came from Casa Loschi, Vincenza.

An inquiry among artists in this city today developed the opinion that the picture by Giorgione contained in Mrs. Gardner's collection is undoubtedly referred to as having disappeared from the Loschi palace. It was pointed out that in a book upon Giorgione the statement is found that the picture known as "Christ Bearing the Cross," formerly in the Casa Loschi at Vincenza, now belongs to Mrs. Gardner of Boston and the same book dealing with the works of Giorgione points out in the catalogue of his works that the picture is now in the possession of Mrs. Gardner.

Rescued From Bark While Sinking. Havre, January 1.—Captain Shepard and the crew of the bark Edward L. Mayberry, of New York, have been landed here, having been rescued at sea while their vessel was sinking. The bark, which sailed from Pass Christian, Miss., Nov. 8, bound for Philadelphia, was abandoned in a waterlogged condition on December 15, in latitude 36 degrees north and longitude 71 degrees west (in gulf stream, about 250 miles east of Cape Hatteras).

#### BELIEVES GERMANY WANTS WAR

French Fear that Recent Controversy will be Resumed

##### AT THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE

German Foreign Secretary Says French Apprehensions Were Wholly Without Cause—In Every Well Posted Quarter in Berlin, the Statement is Made That War is Incredible, Unless France Has Designs Which Have Not Yet Been Disclosed.

Berlin, January 1.—The German foreign office has been aware for some time that nervousness existed in France, both among the cabinet ministers and people, over the possibility of a renewed controversy with Germany. Baron Von Richthoff, the foreign secretary was informed a fortnight ago that the French cabinet had serious fears of Germany's intentions. The secretary replied to his informant, who was from Paris, that such apprehensions were wholly without cause, adding:

"What could Germany gain by a war? Inquiries were made here by French financial interests last week as to the possibilities of Germany provoking a war with France, and German bankers who are extremely well informed politically replied that there was not the slightest indication that the German government contemplated aggressive action towards France. It was pointed out by one powerful interest that 'A thousand reasons existed against war for one which existed for it.'"

The apprehensions in France appears to be due to a reasonable certainty that Germany will oppose France's position at the Moroccan conference now only a fortnight off, and also to the feeling that France's yellow book on Morocco went rather too far in accusing Germany of assuming a provocative attitude and charging her with bad faith. British influence in Berlin, it is known, is adding to the feeling of mistrust of Germany existing in France. But in every well posted quarter here, diplomatic, financial, and military, the statement is made that war between Germany and France is incredible, unless France has designs which so far have not been disclosed.

#### CONVENTION OF SCIENTISTS

Interesting and Largely Attended Meetings Held—New Orleans Fever Fight Discussed.

New Orleans, La., January 2.—By far the largest sectional meeting of the convention of scientists was that which attended the symposium on yesterday afternoon and other sections on physiology and experimental medicine this afternoon. The experiences of the fight in New Orleans last summer and the lessons to be drawn from it, and a description of the original developments under the Reed commission proved subjects of great interest to the visiting delegates. At the conclusion of the symposium there was practically unanimous acceptance of the doctrine that yellow fever is alone communicated by the stegomyia fasciata.

Surgeon J. H. White, of the marine hospital service, who had charge of the fever fight here, gave the result of Dr. Reed's findings as they were observed in New Orleans. Dr. James Carroll, who was a member of the Reed commission, declared that without mosquitoes there could be no yellow fever and detailed at length his experiences in Cuba.

Others interesting papers on the "Progress of Negroes of Virginia as Property Owners," by Charles E. Edgerton, of the bureau of corporations at Washington, and the "Southern Cotton Mill Workers and their Conditions" by Rev. J. A. Baldwin, of Charlotte, N. C., were read.

Professor W. R. Warner, of Cleveland, who accompanied the Congressional committee to the isthmus read a report in which he said that unless a sea level canal was built in Panama, all the work now in progress would be invalid.

#### TO ESTABLISH 8-HOUR DAY

General Strike by I. T. U. Where Employer Refuses to Grant Union Demands.

New York, January 1.—For the first time since the organization of the International Typographical Union, a general strike will go into effect tomorrow in every shop in the United States and Canada where the employer refuses to grant an 8-hour day.

Several times before the union printers in various parts of the country have ordered strikes to enforce a betterment of their conditions, but these strikes have always been sectional, and in many cases have been won by the employers. Now, with a treasury fund of more than a quarter of a million dollars, obtained by assessment on every union printer, a determined effort is to be made to establish the 8-hour day universally. Out of the six thousand members of typographical union No. 6, in New York, it was estimated tonight that fewer than 900 will be obliged to strike tomorrow.

#### Respects to President Diaz

Mexico City, January 1.—President Diaz today received the congratulations of the members of the diplomatic corps, magistrates of the court, members of the chamber of deputies, government officials, army and navy officers and hundreds of distinguished persons who call at national palace to pay their respects to him. The president was in excellent health.

#### OBJECT TO SECRET BALLOT

Supporters of Wadsworth Favor an Open Roll Call for Vote on Candidates for Speaker.

Albany, N. Y., January 1.—The test of strength in the caucus of Republican assemblymen tomorrow night will probably be taken, not directly in vote upon the candidates for the nomination for speaker of the assembly, but upon the question whether the vote on the speakership nomination shall be secret vote.

At last accounts tonight the best informed observers on both sides agreed that in an open ballot or roll call of Republican assemblymen in the existing condition of affairs James W. Wadsworth would be elected. Both sides agreed also that upon a secret ballot the result would be very different.

That Mr. Wadsworth's supporters view the proposition of a secret ballot with solicitude is evident from a statement made late in the evening by Superintendent of Public Works N. V. V. Franchot, one of Governor Higgins' closest advisers. Mr. Franchot said: "There is no change in the situation. A desperate effort has been made by the friends of Mr. Odell, including J. Calvin McKnight, recently Mr. Harri-man's private secretary, to commit assemblymen to a secret ballot. The friends of Mr. Wadsworth are able to put but one construction upon this scheme, and that is, the desire on the part of those opposed to him to use money for the purpose of encompassing his defeat."

#### ATTACKS NEW GOVERNMENT

Joseph Chamberlain Issues His Election Manifesto—An Exposition of His Fiscal Policy.

London, January 1.—Joseph Chamberlain issued his election manifesto today. After vigorously attacking the new government, which he describes as being essentially a "Home rule, little Englander government," depending for its existence on Irish votes, he devotes himself entirely to an exposition of his fiscal policy, especially to the object of colonial preference, which he speaks of as the first item in the constructive program of the unionist party, the second item, closely connected with the first, being the policy of retaliation. Continuing Mr. Chamberlain says:

"I believe our objects can be fully attained by a moderate general tariff, scientifically adapted to the existing conditions of the trade, and so arranged as to secure the largest amount of employment at fair wages for our people. It would necessarily provide for the free admission of raw materials and of articles which we do not make ourselves, while it would place a toll on the manufacturers of those countries which do not treat us fairly. "Our policy is constructive and practical, while the policy of our opponents is destructive and theoretical."

#### ROWDY NEGRO PROCESSION

Great Discord Marked the Celebration of Emancipation Day in Savannah.

Savannah, Ga., January 1.—Thousands of negroes paraded here today in honor of the signing of the emancipation proclamation. The parade was marked by the greatest disorder, Captain J. G. McBride, a former officer in the United States army, and now in the newspaper business in Georgia, attempted to cross the line and was set upon and badly beaten. A street car conductor who endeavored to run a car through the line which extended about twelve blocks was also set upon and forced to leave his car, painfully hurt. A photographer who attempted to take a picture of the parade was run from his post by the negroes who objected to the taking of the picture. This was the first time in a quarter of a century that negroes have paraded on the day without military escort, the negro companies having been disbanded by an act of the legislature at its last session.

#### MISS BUSCH NOT MARRIED

Her Father Asserts That There is No Engagement With Lieutenant Scharren.

St. Louis, Mo., January 1.—The announcement last Friday of the frustrated elopement of Miss Wilhelmina Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch, with Lieutenant Eduard Scharren, of Stuttgart, Germany, that they would be married at the Busch mansion today was not carried out. Instead Miss Busch has gone to her brother's farm to spend some time, and her father has asserted that there is no engagement between his daughter and the lieutenant. Scharren, when seen today at his hotel apartment, declined to discuss the matter.

Adolphus Busch said he had nothing to make public. All that he would say was:

"Lieutenant Scharren and I are still very good friends."

#### Wreck on the Big Four

Columbus, Ohio, January 1.—Three persons are reported killed and a number injured in a wreck on the Big Four railway near Columbus. No details yet obtainable.

#### Mississippi Legislature Convenes Today

Jackson, Miss., January 1.—The Mississippi legislature will convene tomorrow in session. Among other important legislation to be considered are a new code, and a bond issue of a million dollars. Governor Yarbrough has announced that he will place no limit on the time of the session.

## TO CRUSH ANARCHY

### Russian Government Fears an Armed Revolt

#### TERRORISTS AT CAPITAL

##### Czar Urged to Promulgate a Moderate Constitution

##### Such a Step at the Present Juncture,

Witte Thinks Would be a Master Stroke—The Czar is Said to Favor This Action—Policy of Repressing the Revolutionists Continues—Exaggerated Reports of the Slaughter, at Moscow—Notices Posted in Warsaw Summoning the People to Assemble for a Massacre of the Jews.

St. Petersburg, January 1.—It is learned from a high source that Premier Witte is again strongly urging the emperor to immediately promulgate a moderate constitution for the double purpose of reassuring the liberals that the present war against the "reds" does not mean reaction, and blocking the attempt which undoubtedly will be made when the national assembly convenes to transform that body into a constituent assembly. Moreover the emperor considers backing and is showing an inclination to accept. The premier is understood to have informed his majesty that such an act would be a master stroke at the present juncture, and might rally the whole body of conservative and liberal opinion to be the side of the government.

Warsaw, Russian Poland, January 1.—The police today discovered in a flat on Kazka street, occupied by Jews several loaded and unloaded bombs, a quantity of explosives and a number of revolvers. The police closed the street and made a search of all the houses in it. Many arrests followed. Notices have been posted in parts of the city summoning the people to assemble for a massacre of the Jews, who are accused of provoking the strikes and disturbances and bringing distress to the workmen.

St. Petersburg, January 2.—Count Witte has received the following dispatch from General Count Sollogub, the new governor general of the Baltic provinces: "I arrived at Riga yesterday morning.

"General Bendt's troops occupy the railroad from Kroutzburg to Remershof. "There have been many arrests of leading agitators and confiscations of arms. "A detachment under General Meyerhenrdt will commence operations tomorrow in the district north of Stockmanshof.

"General Orloff's detachment is undertaking an expedition to the suburbs of Valka. "A strike movement which was begun on the Devinsk and Riga railroad under the threats of armed bands and of Jews has been easily stopped. The line has been repaired and traffic partially restored."

St. Petersburg, January 1.—The policy of repressing the revolutionists continues with a vengeance. Their announcement that they proposed to carry on a guerilla warfare until a general armed revolt is prepared has stimulated the government to redoubled energy. A band of terrorists is known to be at work here, and last night there were wholesale searches for suspects.

The papers publish terrible pictures of the conditions prevailing along the Siberian railway. There are no railway officials on duty and on the section as far as Cheliabinsk, the government of Orenburg, all the stations have been pillaged. Complete anarchy prevails at Irkutsk. The military trains are running without order or proper engineers.

A gentleman who has just returned here from Moscow accounts for the great exaggeration in the reports of the slaughter there by the fact that the troops and artillery generally used blank cartridges for the purpose of frightening the strikers and revolutionists.

Riga, Government of Livonia, Russia, January 1.—Three policemen were killed during the night.

The railroad men are again threatening to strike in order to obtain the release of the arrested delegates.

General Count Sollogub, the new governor general of the Baltic provinces, who is marching on this city with a large force of troops, is expected here today. It was reported that he will issue a proclamation advising the population of the consequences of the violation of martial law, and threatening to try offenders by court martial and exile the entire population of communities which decline to yield.