

ARMY OF THE BRAVE

Wheeler's Body Laid Away in Arlington Cemetery.

HEADS OF ARMY DO HONOR

Great Cavalry Leader of South and Cuban Campaigns Has Military Funeral at Capital—President Among Mourners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The body of the late Major General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., retired, was laid at rest in Arlington this afternoon on a shaded slope overlooking the Potomac. Thousands uncovered their heads in silent tribute as the impressive caravan of mourners made its way slowly out Pennsylvania avenue this afternoon. All along the line of march the white carnations marked the memory of the late William McKinley. They were placed on the altar in St. John's Episcopal Church at the beginning of the funeral service, and as the choir softly chanted the closing hymn, "Peace, Perfect Peace," a white-robed priest took the flowers from the altar and placed them reverently on the head of the casket amid the folds of the red, white and blue. Beside them bloomed the beautiful flowers sent by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

From 10 o'clock this morning until 2 this afternoon, while the body lay in state in the historic little church on Lafayette square, thousands of General Wheeler's friends passed up and down the outer channel and bowed in silence as they looked for the last time on the warrior's face.

By 2 o'clock the nave of the church was filled with gray-haired men, the place of honor on the right transept being given to "Wheeler's Old Cavalry," who came from the South by special invitation of the family. Back of them sat other Confederate veterans. Lieutenant General and Mrs. Chaffee were among the friends who sat near the family. The cabinet was represented by Secretary Taft and Postmaster General Cortelyou.

President Attends Service.

Ten minutes before the hour for the service to begin the entire congregation arose, while the President, preceded by his military aide, Colonel Brown, and his naval aide, Lieutenant Commander Key, in full uniform and accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, entered the church from the transept door and was assigned to the first pew, which they shared with the family, who entered immediately afterward. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were both in mourning.

The service was brief and impressive. During the singing of "Peace, Perfect Peace," the full brass band took their position at the front of the casket, which was borne to the casket awaiting it at the transept door by eight sergeants of engineers in uniform. Captain Pittsburgh Lee, an aide to the President, sat near the family, and Lieutenant U. S. Grant, third, also of the President's staff, was one of the officers who accompanied the body to Arlington. The line of march was down Fifteenth street to Pennsylvania avenue, on past the White House and the War Department and across the Aqueduct bridge to Arlington.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt returned immediately to the White House after the services, remaining in the church, however, until the family had left.

Military Funeral Parade.

When the services at church were concluded, the solemn procession to the cemetery started. First in line were the United States troops detailed by the War Department as the military escort. In the absence of any infantry organization in the immediate vicinity of Washington, a battalion of engineers from Washington Barracks represented that branch of the service. A squadron of cavalry from Fort Meyer and the cavalry band and a battalion of field artillery, also from Fort Meyer, completed the escort. With the cavalry was led a riders horse, denoting that one of the country's soldiers had been lost from the ranks. The body was borne on a caisson drawn by four horses and the caisson was draped with the Stars and Stripes.

Following this came the veteran organizations, as follows: United Confederate Veterans' Association, of Washington, under command of John T. Callaghan, president; Grand Army of the Republic, commanded by Corporal James Tanner, Commander-in-Chief; Spanish War Veterans, commanded by the department commander, John Lewis; Company A, of Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry, of Atlanta, Ga., and the Army and Navy Union. These were followed by citizens.

Honorary Pallbearers.

The honorary pallbearers were: Representing the United States Army, General Bates, chief of staff, and Generals McKibbin, Wilson, Hawkins, Randolph and Humphreys.

Representing General Wheeler's staff and associates, officers of the Confederate Army in the Civil War, General Howard, General Harding, Colonel Anderson, Colonel Marcellus Pointer, Major Hayes, Major William E. Wallis and Dr. Ernest Lewis.

Representing his staff in the war with Spain, Lieutenant-Colonel Dorst, Major William Beach, Major Parker West, Captain Joseph Bickman, Colonel Garlington, Captain Matthews Steele, Captain William E. English, of Indianapolis, late commander-in-chief of the Spanish War Veterans; Captain William Botson and Lieutenant Reeve.

Representing the Confederate Veterans, General Stephen D. Lee, General A. P. Stewart and General Basil Duke. Representing the United States Senate, Senators Hornum, Pettus, Daniel, Blackburn, McCrory, Culberson, Elkins, Foraker and Cullum.

Representing the House of Representatives, Representatives Lacey, De Armond and R. E. Lester.

At large, for the Secretary of the Navy, Hilary Herbert, Samuel Spencer, J. Williams Henry, Dr. Sinclair Bowen and former Senators Pugh, Jones and Henderson.

Services at Cemetery.

When the funeral cortege reached Fort Meyer, on the way to Arlington, which lies just beyond the regular Army, Major-General's salute of 13 guns. It was a few minutes past 4 o'clock when it reached the cemetery grounds, where a vast crowd had assembled with the Stars and Stripes, was lifted from the caisson by six Sergeants of cavalry and borne to the grave, preceded by Rev. Dr. Ernest Struss, of New York, and the honorary pallbearers. The latter were preceded by General Bates, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and the Generals who were detailed to represent the regular Army. Next came the members of the late General's family, four daughters and a son, the latter an officer of the United States Army. Filling the space which had been reserved for them was a line of veterans representing the various organizations which followed the distinguished soldier to his last resting place. Side by side stood the wearers of the blue and the

gray. Many were in uniform, while others were in civilian dress. As the caisson was lowered into the ground, the troops who had been formed in line down the hill below the grave were brought to "present arms."

MUTINEERS IN CONTROL

Drive Cossacks From Vladivostok. Officials Tell Another Story.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 29.—(Special.)—It is reported that the mutineers have at last gained the upper hand in Vladivostok and that the loyal Cossacks have been driven out of that city. Rumors are current here that many high officers have been killed in the fighting in and about the city.

SAY MUTINY IS CRUSHED.

Officials Claim Peace at Vladivostok, but Maintain Secrecy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The story of the recent mutiny at Vladivostok and the manner of its termination are a sealed book to St. Petersburg, owing to the difficulty in telegraphic communication and the reticence of the War Office officials, who alone are in possession of the details. The Navy Department has not received any messages since January 25, and the Department of the Interior received only today from the Chief of Police a dispatch, dated January 24, recounting that the origin of the mutiny of the sailors was the arrest of a doctor and a Jewish agitator who had a great deal of influence.

A meeting was called, at which the revolutionists decided to liberate the prisoners. The mutineers demolished a building in which arms and munitions were stored, seized the rifles and endeavored to compel the commandant to grant the prisoners' release. According to this dispatch, the artillerymen of the garrison were greatly enraged against the mutineers, seized 300 soldiers of a wavering regiment, held them as hostages and threatened to execute them unless the regiment refused to join the revolutionists and co-operated in crushing the mutiny.

Beyond the mere statement that the mutiny is ended and that all is now quiet at Vladivostok, the War Office is unwilling to give details. The American Embassy has not received anything from the Consul at Vladivostok for several weeks. Advice from Gornel says that the disorders there, which were the outcome of the old racial feeling, have been subdued, and that the fire has been extinguished after destroying 61 stores and 37 houses. Severe fighting is reported to have occurred between a mob and members of the garrison, resulting in no estimate of the casualties is available.

The League of Leagues is holding a convention at Imatra, Finland. The delegates wished to meet at Viborg, the site of many previous assemblies, but the local Finnish authorities refused to extend hospitality to the convention, which is scantily attended on account of the arrest of many of the delegates in the interior.

Though an open split was averted in the Constitutional Democratic Convention held here recently, many of the members, conservatives and extremists, who were dissatisfied with the middle course adopted, are withdrawing from the party. Prominent among these is Prince Eugene Troubetzkoy, who declined a place in Count Witte's cabinet at the party's recent annual assembly, and his personal indignation. He has published an open letter, announcing his withdrawal. The extreme right party is suffering in the same manner, and many residents from both camps are availing the ranks of the League of Octoberists, progressive economists and other moderate parties.

At the central bureau of the allied powers, there is a growing feeling of confidence in the result of the election in the cities, though it is admitted that the attitude of the peasantry is an unknown quantity.

SKELTON OF CONSTITUTION

New Fundamental Laws Being Considered by Cabinet.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—The project for making alterations in the fundamental laws of the empire so as to harmonize them with the manifesto of October 17, which has been under informal discussion for some time by the Council of Ministers, has now been printed and will be taken up immediately for formal discussion by the Cabinet.

It places legislative power in the hands of the Duma, the Council of the Empire and the Emperor, no law being valid without the assent of all three. A bill rejected by the Duma if vetoed by the Emperor, cannot be reproduced in the same session. The Emperor may propose the Duma at any time, but new elections must be held within four months and the Duma must assemble within six months after its prorogation. The administrative acts of the executive officials theoretically are reviewable by the First Department of the Senate sitting as a Supreme Court to determine their constitutionality, but a weak phase of the project is found in several voluminous appendices enumerating exceptions to the judicial power.

The project also provides for the elimination of the world "unlimited" from the definition of the Emperor's power, which so far has been described as "autocratic and unlimited."

COSSACKS GIVE RIOTERS AID

Drive Off Firemen While Gornel Burns—Loyal Troops Arrive.

GOMEL, Russia, Jan. 29.—A battalion of infantry and a machine gun company have arrived to restore order in this city and in the surrounding country, where the peasants have risen against the Cossacks in excess.

Much complaint is made of the conduct of the Cossacks of the garrison during the recent rioting. It is said that they took the part of the mob, prevented the firemen from extinguishing a fire and even drove off the policemen, who were protecting the fire hose. The fire was not extinguished until after the arrival of the firemen from Moghilev. The Governor is conducting a rigid investigation of these complaints.

Rebels Murder Landowners.

TUKUM, Courland, Jan. 29.—Count Frederick Lamdorff and Baron Ehrenstein, two of the most prominent landowners of this district, while out driving yesterday, were attacked by a band of revolutionaries and were pulled from their sleighs and murdered.

(The Count Lamdorff killed in Courland was the Foreland Minister, who is Count Vladimir Nicolaievitch Lamdorff.)

Bomb Kills Another Official.

TIFLIS, Trans-Caucasia, Jan. 29.—General Griannoff, Chief of Staff to the Viceroy of the Caucasus, was killed by a bomb today. The assassin has been arrested.

NOT AFTER THEM

Gathering Evidence Against Mann and Deuel.

JUDGE MAY BE REMOVED

Jerome and Hapgood Working Together to Convict Town Topics Gang—Roosevelt Letters May Be Used.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Steps were taken today by James W. Osborne, counsel for Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, in his recent trial on the charge of criminal libel, to follow up the dis-

closure made by witnesses in the hearing of that case.

A representative of Mr. Osborne secured from a police magistrate a dozen subpoenas for witnesses whose identity was not disclosed. Mr. Osborne's representative told the magistrate that Mr. Osborne expected to co-operate with District Attorney Jerome in conducting the proceedings which would be sufficient to warrant the arrest of the witnesses. It is expected that witnesses will be summoned before the grand jury.

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would force the open shop on the men, thus involving all organized labor in one common ruin.

Debate on Coalmasters' Scale.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Increase or decrease in wages was not mentioned during the meeting of the joint scale committee of the coal miners and operators of the central competitive district today. The discussion was confined exclusively to the run-of-mine basis and the 7-cent differential between pick and machine mining. Every member of the committee on each side took part in the debate, which at times was spirited, but no progress toward the settlement of either of these demands was made.

Railroad Increases Wages.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—A wage increase of approximately 7 per cent, in which 1900 employees participate, went into effect on the Boston & Maine Railroad today. The change affects the freight conductors and freight brakemen.

GROW FURIOUS AT PETER

SERVIANS WILL SOON KNOCK OFF KING'S CROWN.

Denounce Tax-Gatherers and Cry Out for Balkan Union, Which Their Ruler Opposes.

BEIGRADE, Jan. 29.—(Special.)—The Serbian Parliament assembled today in the midst of a relentless campaign against King Peter. His Majesty continues to lose ground, and it seems to be only a question of a few months at the farthest when he will be driven out of his capital and over the Austrian frontier. Prince Mirko of Montenegro is likely to be his successor.

King Peter's hold on the Serbian crown always has been insecure. His reputed sympathy with Austria in that country's efforts to prevent the Servo-Bulgarian customs union completes his loss of authority. The Serbian peasants are holding indignation meetings throughout the country. The tax-gatherers visit them as of old, demanding immediate payment.

"But," say the peasants, "we have no money."

"What you have cattle," say the collectors. The peasants reply that the Austrian frontier is closed against them and they cannot get more than \$1.25 for an ox that ordinarily brings from \$15 to \$20. Nevertheless the collectors force sales at auction to get money for the public treasury.

The peasants are so angry that they have formed a formal demand upon Mr. Scott for the return of the correspondence, but was informed there was a great probability that Mr. Jerome would yet need it in connection with the Mann case.

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WORLD SPEED KING

Automobile Runs Two Miles in 58 4-5 Seconds.

DE MOGEOT WINS CROWN

Frenchman Beats Marriott, American, in Greatest Contest at Ormond—Speed Equals 123 Miles an Hour.

ORMONDE-DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 29.—Victor de Mogeot, of France, was crowned speed king of the world this afternoon on the Daytona sands after driving his gasoline car two miles in the marvelous time of 58 4-5 seconds. De Mogeot maintained a speed of 123 miles an hour to make this record.

The two-miles-a-minute race closed the automobile tournament for this season.

The competition for the title of speed king was between Victor de Mogeot, of France, and John Marriott, of America. De Mogeot was crowned with the 200-horsepower French car, while Marriott drove the 100-horsepower American car.

On the first trial Marriott went first, but the best he could do was one minute and three seconds. De Mogeot brought the crowd to its feet by reducing the time to 1 minute and 1 2-5 seconds. Referee Merrill decided to give each car a trial to see if the time could be brought within the minute. Marriott came first this time and faster. He made the two miles in 23 seconds.

It seemed impossible that the clumy-looking French car should reduce this, but the Florida Times-Union trophy was won by De Mogeot. He drove the two miles in 58 4-5 seconds, the fastest speed ever attained by an automobile. De Mogeot was crowned with a laurel wreath by Miss Mary Simrall, of Ormond, Fla., while several thousand persons cheered. An automobile parade followed, and this ended the tournament.

The other races of the day were relatively unimportant. The winners were:

Thirty-mile championship, American cars, all powers—Marriott, 40-horsepower steamers; time, 24:15.2; actual time, 25:35.2.

Fifteen-mile open championship—Lancia, 110-horsepower, gasoline; time, 10 minutes flat.

Ten-mile open championship and ten-mile heavyweight championship (run together)—Lancia, 110-horsepower, gasoline; time, 8:19.3.

Two-mile open handicap—Lancia, scratch, 110-horsepower, gasoline; time, 6:15.2-5.