

ENVOYS SIGN THE PEACE TREATY

Last Act In The War Drama Closed And The Curtain Goes Down

HISTORICAL PAPER'S CONTENTS

Mr. Witte Signed First and When All Had Done So Baron Rosen and Baron Komura Exchanged Compliments For the Two Missions—Russian Mission Attends Thanksgiving Service at Christ Episcopal Church—Rulers to Sign Copies Within 50 Days.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—The treaty of Portsmouth was signed shortly before 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the conference room of the navy general store at the navy yard. The firing of a national salute of 19 guns was the signal which told the people of Portsmouth, Kittery and Newcastle that the peace of Portsmouth was an accomplished fact, and the church bells in the three towns were soon pealing forth a joyful refrain.

For 47 minutes those outside the conference room anxiously awaited the signal. Suddenly an orderly dashed to the entrance of the peace building, and waved his hand to the gunner a few feet away and the opening shot of the salute rang out on the clear air of the soft September afternoon, proclaiming peace between Russia and Japan.

WITTE GRASPS KOMURA'S HAND.

Up to the moment of signing the treaty, no word had broken the silence of the conference room. Throwing his pen aside, Mr. Witte, without a word, reached across the table and grasped Baron Komura's hand. His conferees followed and the Russian and Japanese delegates remained for a moment in silence, their right hands tightly clasped across the conference table. The war was over—Russia and Japan were once more friends.

This simple ceremony rang through and deeply impressed the attaches and secretaries of the two missions, who, with the invited witnesses, had formed a large circle around the delegates sitting at the table.

Baron de Rosen was the first to break the silence. Rising from his seat, the ambassador, looking at Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira straight in the eye, said a few words which one had only to hear to know that they came from his heart. He began by saying that he wished, on behalf of Mr. Witte, Russia's first plenipotentiary, and in his own name, to say a few words.

ROSEN'S EARNEST WORDS.

"We have just signed," continued the ambassador, "an act which will have forever a place in the annals of history. As negotiators on behalf of the empire of Russia, as well as the empire of Japan, we may with tranquil conscience say that we have done all that was in our power in order to bring about the peace for which the whole civilized world was longing. We earnestly hope that friendly relations between the two empires will henceforth be firmly established and we trust that his excellency, Baron Komura, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and one of the leading statesmen of his country, will apply to the strengthening of these relations, the wide experience and wise statesmanship he so conspicuously displayed during these negotiations, which have now been so auspiciously concluded."

BARON KOMURA'S RESPONSE.

Baron Komura replied that he shared entirely the views of Baron de Rosen. The Treaty of Portsmouth which they had just signed, he said, was in the interest of humanity and civilization and he was happy to believe that it would bring about a firm, lasting peace between the two neighboring empires. He begged to assure the Russian plenipotentiaries that it would be his duty as well as his pleasure to do everything in his power to make the treaty in fact what it professes to be in words—a treaty of peace and amity.

Portsmouth, N. H., Special.—The peace opens with a preamble reciting that his majesty, the Emperor and autocrat of all the Russians, and his majesty, the Emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now subsisting between them and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries and furnished them with full powers, which were found to be in form, have come to an agreement on a treaty of peace and arranged as follows:

Article 1 stipulates for the establish-

Caucasus in Wild Panic.
Baku, By Cable.—Troops under the direction of the Governor are acting with the utmost vigor, but they have not succeeded in restoring order, although there is rather less firing. Armed rioters attacked the oil works in the suburb of Balakhan, and after a hot fight set fire to them. Tartar bands are scouring the country, murdering and pillaging. The country is in a state of wild panic, and houses and farms are being abandoned.

ment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and between the subjects of Russia and Japan, respectively.

Article 2.—His majesty, the Emperor of Russia, recognizes the preponderant interest from political, military and economical points of view of Japan in the empire of Korea and stipulates that Russia will not oppose any measures for its government, protection or control that Japan will deem necessary to take in Korea in conjunction with the Korean government, but Russian subjects and Russian enterprises are to enjoy the same status as the subjects and enterprises of other countries.

Article 3.—It is mutually agreed that the territory of Manchuria be simultaneously evacuated by both Russian and Japanese troops. Both countries are concerned in this evacuation, their situations being absolutely identical. All rights acquired by private persons and companies shall remain intact.

Article 4.—The rights possessed by conformity with the lease by Russia of Port Arthur and Dalny, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and the rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.

Article 5.—The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measures (which shall be alike for all nations) that China may take for the development of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.

Article 6.—The Manchurian Railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse. The two branch lines shall be operated only for commercial and industrial purposes. In view of Russia keeping her branch line with all rights acquired by her convention with China for the construction of that Railway, Japan acquires the mines in connection with such branch line which falls to her. However, the rights of private parties or private enterprises are to be respected. Both parties to this treaty remain absolutely free to undertake what they deem fit on ex-propriated ground.

Article 7.—Russia and Japan engage themselves to make a conjunction of the two branch lines which they own at Kouang-Tcheng-Tse.

Article 8.—It is agreed that the branch lines of the Manchuria Railway shall be worked with a view to assure commercial traffic between them without obstruction.

Article 9.—Russia cedes to Japan the southern part of Sakhalin Island as far north as the fiftieth degree of north latitude, together with the islands depending thereon. The right of free navigation is assured in the bays of La Perouse and Tartare.

Article 10.—This article recites the situation of the Russian subjects on the southern part of Sakhalin Island and stipulates that Russian colonists there shall be free and shall have the right to remain without changing their nationality. Per contra, the Japanese government shall have the right to force Russian convicts to leave the territory which is ceded to her.

Article 11.—Russia engages herself to make an agreement with Japan giving to Japanese subjects "the right to fish in Russian territorial waters of the Sea of Japan, the coast of Okhotsk and Behring Sea.

Article 12.—The two high contracting parties engage themselves to renew the commercial treaty existing between the two governments prior to the war, in all its vigor, with slight modifications in details and with a most favored nation clause.

Article 13.—Russia and Japan reciprocally engage to restitute their prisoners of war on paying the real cost of keeping the same, such claim for cost to be supported by documents.

Article 14.—This peace treaty shall be drawn up in two languages, French and English, the French text being evidence for the Russians and the English text for the Japanese. In case of difficulty of interpretation, the French document to be final evidence.

Article 15.—The ratification of this treaty shall be countersigned by the sovereigns of the two States within fifty days after its signature. The French and American embassies shall be intermediaries between the Japanese and Russian governments to announce by telegraph the ratification of the treaty.

The additional articles are agreed to as follows:

Article One.—The evacuation of Manchuria by both armies shall be completed within eighteen months from the signing of the treaty, beginning with the retirement of troops of the first line. At the expiration of the eighteen months the two parties will only be able to leave as guards of the railway fifteen soldiers per kilometre.

Article Two.—The boundary which shall be the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin Island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limitographic commission.

Dr. Rice Named.

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The executive committee of the Columbia Theological seminary has been in session here all day in an effort to elect a president of the institution. They did this indirectly only, having recommended to the trustees that Dr. Theron H. Rice, of Atlanta, be given a position. He was elected leader in the movement to have the seminary moved from Columbia and consolidated with the Clarksville university into a big Presbyterian university at Atlanta.

TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

Notes of Southern Cotton Mills and Other Manufacturing Enterprises.

Fountain Inn, S. C.—The Fountain Inn Manufacturing Co., has decided to add 4,500 spindles. The company has erected a two-story 75x104 addition to its buildings to receive the new spindles and preparatory machinery, and this equipment is now being placed in position. It is also adding 60 72-inch Jacquard looms for weaving cotton damasks and equipping a dyehouse. J. R. Young, superintendent, made the plans for the improvements, and is in charge of all the work connected therewith. The cost of these betterments will amount to about \$50,000. The company has been operating 5,664 ring spindles and 3,000 twisting spindles, manufacturing yearms. Its present enlargement is the second in five years under the same management. C. E. Graham is president, and R. L. Graham, treasurer.

Columbia, S. C.—The stockholders of the Olympia Cotton Mills, met last week, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the directors at a meeting held on July 13, and voted an increase in the capital stock to the amount of \$3,000,000. The amount of the increase is \$1,800,000, and is to be known as "first preferred stock." Practically all of this amount will be issued to the present holders of the first mortgage bonds. The company is practically reorganized. The mill and equipment is in the best physical condition and indications are that the demand for the product of the 100,320 spindles and 2,250 looms will be satisfactory.

Textile Notes.

The Lancaster, S. C., Cotton Mills has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent.

The Eureka Cotton Mills of Chester, S. C., has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 3 1-2 per cent.

Messrs. Sanders, Smith & Co., of Charlotte, N. C., will install a bleaching plant in their cotton-bating mill. This improvement will add largely to the mill's capacity, which is now 2,500 pounds daily cotton batting and mattress felts.

The Eagle and Phoenix Mills of Columbus, Ga., announced its fall prices on rope last week and on the same day filed orders for 250,000 pounds of the product. The rope manufactured varies from three-sixteenths to three-quarters of an inch in diameter.

The Pomona Cotton Manufacturing Co. of Greensboro, N. C., will roof in mill No. 2, which is 136x200 feet in size, and fill it with machinery later on, after the first mill of 10,000 spindles and 300 looms is finding a ready market for its product of export sheetings and drills.

A stock company has been organized at Clifton, Ga., to establish a \$100,000 cotton factory, and will begin to erect its buildings next month.

A third cotton mill for Newberry, S. C., is the latest announcement along the line of that city's progress and spirit.

Charles Iceman, the promoter of the cotton mill for Cheraw, S. C., is looking over sites for the mill. It is said that sufficient capital has been subscribed to build the mill at once. Capital \$100,000.

Capitalists of Meridian, Miss., disgusted with eastern associates failing to put up \$200,000 promised money, have assumed charge of the proposed Beatrice Cotton Mills, costing \$500,000. Half the capital is already raised, and the plant will be bonded for the balance.

It may now be counted as an established fact, that Cherryville is to have her fourth cotton mill in the near future.

A Winston special says: "C. B. Watson left for Halifax county, Va., to appear for the defense in a \$30,000 damage suit, instituted against the big cotton mill at Roanoke Rapids, for which John Patterson, formerly of this city, is manager. The case is set for trial this week."

The Saluda River Power Co. reports steady progress on the construction of the dam for its water power development five miles from Greenville. The dam will be 38 feet high, to develop 2500 horse-power.

The work of installing the new electric lighting system in the White Oak Cotton Mills at Greensboro has been completed and accepted. The plant is one of the largest in the South, there being in one of the rooms of the mill over 300 arc lights of 1,000 candle power each. The system was installed under the direction of Mr. W. R. Chapman.

A Newberry, S. C., special says: A third cotton mill for Newberry is the latest announcement along the line of this city's progress and spirit. A prominent citizen thoroughly alive to the interests of Newberry and its people, stated that the mill will be erected. It is probable that it will be built at Helena, a small town adjoining this city. Newberry at present boasts of two of the finest cotton mills in the state.

CAR'S FATAL PLUNGE

Frightful Drop From Elevated Road in New York

12 KILLED AND 40 BADLY INJURED

Train on Ninth Avenue Line Going at Speed in Expectation of a Straight Track is Mistakenly Switched Onto the Curving Sixth Avenue Junction and the Second Car's Couplings Yield to the Strain Plunging It With Occupants 25 Feet Below.

New York, Special.—The death list of Monday's accident on the 9th avenue elevated railroad when a car crowded with early workers on their way down town pitched headlong into the street, stand at twelve. Three men are in hospitals with fracture skulls. One of these, who as yet remains unidentified at Roosevelt Hospital, is unconscious and not expected to live. More than two score persons were injured, many of them seriously.

THE DEAD.

Jacob M. Anspach, a merchant and member of the Newark, N. J., board of trade.
Ernest P. Scheible, an electrician.
Theodore Morris, colored.
John Cochrane.
Solomon Neugrass, employed by the Mutual Chemical Company.
Ym Lees, an electrician.
Joseph Bache, a policeman.
James Cooper, employed by Fireproof Temple House Association.
Emma Conhoven, died in Roosevelt Hospital.
Albert Wellster, clerk, died in Roosevelt Hospital.

THE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Henry Aitkens, policeman, fracture of ribs and dislocated leg.
Wm. Butler, fractured arm and lacerated head.
Martin Fitzgerald, internal injuries.
James Greer, leg crushed.
Patrick J. Gilliam, left side crushed.
John Gensel, arm-fractured.
Bridgett McMahon, internal injuries and injuries to head.
John T. McKinn, left shoulder dislocated and leg crushed.
Wm. T. Niebuhr, skull fractured.
Henry Osterlin, arm fractured.
Seymour Rowe, skull fractured.
Fred Wister, both arms fractured.
Unidentified man, fractured skull, unconscious, at Roosevelt Hospital.

The cause of the accident and the immediate responsibility remain to be settled. The motorman of the wrecked train is a fugitive, while a switchman, conductor and four guards are under arrest. The switchman is charged with manslaughter and the trainmen are held as witnesses. Monday night Coroner Scholer, who has undertaken the work of fixing the blame for the wreck announced that the switchman's bond had been placed at \$5,000 and those of the witnesses at \$100 each.

Forty Russians Slain.

Tokio, By Cable.—On September 9 the Japanese in North Korea dispatched the bearer of a flag of truce to the Russian camp, but the Russians refused to treat, owing to the non-arrival of the notice that an armistice was to be arranged. Skirmishing occurred in Manchuria September 9. Two companies of Russian infantry with two guns opened an attack, but were outfanked by the Japanese and fled in disorder, leaving forty corpses.

Arms For Revolutionists.

Helsingfors, Finland, by Cable.—Customs officials on Saturday discovered 660 cartons of Swedish manufacture, with bayonets, and 120,000 cartridges on a barra island in the Gulf of Bothnia, near Kerni. On Sunday morning a boat belonging to the customs service discovered a 300-ton steamer near Kalfsawer Roek, 20 miles outside Jacobstad. The captain and members of the crew, who spoke in English, declared that the steamer was fully loaded with rifles and cartridges, and thereupon the customs officials ordered the captain to take his vessel into port and discharge the cargo.

Mixed State of Affairs.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—Dispatches from Baku received indicate that increased quiet and better conditions are prevailing there. No further fires have occurred and the troops which have arrived there are now holding the oil fields under control. The news from other parts of the Caucasus, however, is very disquieting. Disturbances are spreading all over the region, more and more seriously.

Will Meet to Run Line.

Godzyadani, Manchuria, By Cable.—It is announced that Generals Ovsiki and Fukushima, representing respectively General Linevitch and Marshal Oyama, will meet September 13 to establish a line of demarcation between the two armies. Each will have a small escort. The report that the Japanese army at Tufu will retire to Mukden in ten

PUBLIC PRINTER OUT

Not a Case of Graft But One of Partiality and Favoritism

PARTISANSHIP, NOT CORRUPTION

Reason For the Summary Dismissal of Public Printer Palmer is Given by President Roosevelt.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Special.—President Roosevelt has made public the report of the Keep commission on its recent investigation of affairs in the Government Printing Office at Washington. The inquiry was made by special direction of the President on account of a protest which he had received from a protest which he had received from officials of the Mergenthaler Typesetting Machine Company against the award of a contract by Public Printer Frank W. Palmer to the Lanston Monotype Company for 72 machines of its make.

The President decided, after an examination of the Keep report, that the contract for the Lanston machines should stand. The Keep commission reported that if the contract could be set aside, "such a course would be advisable," although the commission states expressly that "no corrupt consideration, payment or promise passed from the Lanston Monotype Company to the public printer or to any person in the government service."

It was developed by the investigation, however, that two important assistants of the public printer were indirectly interested in the Lanston Company, "their wives being stockholders therein." The commission shows that a fair and impartial test of the Lanston and Mergenthaler machines was not made, and reports that the purchase of so large a number of Lanston machines was "improvident" and indicated "great partiality and bias on the part of the public printer." The commission regards the purchase as "maladministration."

The text of the President's memorandum upon the report follows:

Oyster Bay, Sept. 9, 1905.
"The conclusion of the committee are hereby approved, save the latter part of conclusion first. It does not appear that there is any question as to the validity of the contract in question. If it had not been for the conduct of the Mergenthaler Company in preferring the charge discussed by the committee in conclusion two, that of corruption, I should agree with the committee that it would be desirable to set aside the contract, if such course were legal. But second only to corruption in a public office in point of inquiry, comes making a baseless charge of corruption, and this is what the committee finds the Mergenthaler Company has done in this case, its comments being in part:

"In the light of the failure of the company to produce evidence of such corruption, it must be held that the charge was made recklessly and the Mergenthaler Company should be severely condemned for including such a charge in a formal communication to the president of the United States made as a basis for official action on his part. It is fair also to the Lanston Monotype Company to say that no evidence was produced by the Mergenthaler Company, nor was any obtained by the committee in the course of its hearing, tending to show any promise, payment or consideration of any kind whatsoever made by the Lanston Company, or any of its officers or agents, to any person in the government service."

"Had not this charge of corruption been made I could have entirely agreed with the conclusion of the committee that if it were possible (which it is not) it would be desirable to cancel the contract in question."
"Public Printer Palmer has been removed from office. The cases of the subordinates alluded to in the report must be taken up in connection with the discipline and re-organization of the bureau when Mr. Palmer's successor assumes office."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Referring to the allegation that Oscar J. Ricketts was the candidate of the Mergenthaler Company for Public Printer, the report says: "Questions were asked of the Public Printer, Mr. Dove and General Michner, as to what grounds they had for thinking that the Mergenthaler Company was behind Mr. Ricketts. The reasons given were of an unsubstantial character and it is only just to Mr. Ricketts to say that there is not in the evidence taken before this committee anything to show an illegitimate connection between Mr. Ricketts and the Mergenthaler Company."

Gomez on Parade.

Santiago de Cuba, By Cable.—General Joseph Miguel Gomez, Governor of Santa Clara province and National Liberal candidate for Presidency, and an escort of a thousand horsemen entered the city Saturday morning and paraded. The Governor of this province and the mayor of the city, anticipating disorder, made elaborate police arrangements, but these were found to

LATE FEVER REPORT

Conditions Alternately Worse and Better at Stricken Centers

VIGOROUS WORK TO EXTERMINATE

Sunday's Reports Show That New Cases Are Still Developing, Though Not So Numerous.

New Orleans, Special.—Official report to 6 p. m.:
New cases, 27; total, 2,289.
Deaths, 7; total, 316.
New Foci, 11.
Cases under treatment, 296; discharged, 1,677.

The unfavorable part of the Sunday report is the unusually large number of deaths. Another distinguished member of the Roman Catholic clergy is in the list, Father L. E. Green, of the Jesuit College. He died at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, after being ill exactly a week. He was struck with a chill last Sunday just after delivering a lecture, but nothing was thought of it. The next day he visited a room in the college which had been screened and made ready for emergencies in accordance with the suggestion of Dr. White, and jokingly remarked to one of his colleagues that they had the room ready now and only needed the first patient. A few hours later he was the occupant. He was later transferred to the Hotel Dieu. He suffered from other complications which caused the fatal ending. He was 38 years of age and a native of England. He had been here about two years and was a teacher in the branch school conducted by the Jesuits on St. Philip street.

There was not a single Italian name among the other deaths. One occurred in the Emergency Hospital, one in Algiers and one in the French Asylum, on St. Ann street.

Since the Marine Hospital Service has been in charge, the officers have discovered 57 focal infections, which has been of some standing and were unknown except through the secondary infection. The district officers have been especially diligent in thus tracing up infection and this has been the means of checking what threatened to be serious nests in different neighborhoods.

19 MEN BLOWN TO SHREDS.

Terrible Destruction Wrought by Powder Mill Explosion.
Connellsville, Pa., Special.—The Rand Powder Mills at Fairchance, six miles south at Uniontown, were entirely wiped out by an explosion at 9:05 o'clock Saturday. Of the 32 men who went to work in the mill, 19 are known to be dead. Of these 13 have been identified. Nine men, including C. M. Rand, manager of the plant, were seriously injured.

Scores of people in the town of Fairchance within half a mile of the pfty dered mills, were more or less painf

The shock of the explosion, as distinctly felt in Connellsville, 20 miles away, building being roused on their foundations. At Uniontown hundreds of panes of glass were broken. In the town of Fairchance there is scarcely a house that did not suffer damage. A few houses were shattered as though axes had been used. Haystacks were toppled over in the fields and live stock were skinned. The rails of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway and the West Pennsylvania Traction Railway Company were rooted from the road bed and traffic was delayed from four to six hours, transfers being made over the Pennsylvania. Train No. 52 on the Baltimore and Ohio had a narrow escape from annihilation. It had just passed the Rand Mills when the explosion occurred. The coaches were shattered and passengers' coaches were shattered in passengers thrown into a panic. Had the train been a few seconds late it would have been blown up, as the mills were in a few rods off the track. A street car on the West Pennsylvania road had also passed just a few seconds before the explosion and was far away enough to escape damage, though it was derailed.

Notchez Has Two New Cases.

Natchez, Miss., Special.—Two new cases in one family, making one new focus of infection, were reported Sunday. The patients, Ruby and Joe Ziegler, white, live on a street adjacent to the block where the first infection was discovered. There are now five cases under treatment. A resume of the local fever record shows 19 cases for the last two weeks; no deaths. Monday was fumigation day.

Purchased Terminals.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—The Birmingham Belt Railroad Company has purchased two hundred acres of land, at Village Creek, near Birmingham, which will be utilized for terminals for tral roads. The property extends from tral roads. The property extends from North Birmingham to a point near the Thomas furnaces, a distance of about two miles. The Belt Line is owned by the Frisco and the Illinois Central, and has just completed arrangements for entering Birmingham over the tracks of the Frisco.

Cotton Address Not Ready.

Asheville, Special.—The public address of the Southern Cotton Association will not be issued for a week or ten days. The framing of the address is in the hands of a committee composed of Brown, of North Carolina; Smith, of South Carolina; Moody, of Alabama; and McMartin, of Mississippi. The actual wording and writing of the document will be done by Mr. McMartin.