

SUCCESSFUL ENDING TO FIGHT AGAINST DREAD YELLOW FEVER EXPECTED

Health Authorities in New Orleans Believe End is in Sight

MAY PROVE BLESSING IN DISGUISE TO CITY

Many Lessons in Disease Fighting Learned From Fight This Year

New Orleans, July 27.—All the forces engaged in the yellow fever scourge today joined in expressing the belief that, while the situation has been and is serious, enough success has already been achieved by the methods applied as a result of the work of the Reed commission in Cuba to justify the hope that for the first time in the history of the country what threatened to be a malignant epidemic of yellow fever will be stamped out before it has become a pest that New Orleans will be spared the horrors of the epidemics of 1853, 1857 and 1878 in New Orleans and Philadelphia.

Blessing in Disguise.

It is the opinion of Dr. J. H. White, in charge of the marine hospital forces, and of the state and city health officers that if destruction of the steomyia checks the spread of the disease, the present visitation of the plague will have been a blessing in disguise, since it will have demonstrated the ability of science to control a virulent outbreak of yellow fever.

With the cases reported today the aggregate since July 13 runs close to 200 cases. These are included in from 20 to 25 centers. The first center included the quarter around the French market, where the fever first appeared, and where a large proportion of the cases and fatalities have occurred. This quarter runs from St. Ann street to Barracks street, and from Chartres street to the river, including about 40 city blocks. Italians in this region are notoriously prone to avoid physicians, and the fever got a foothold in the settlement before it became known to the health department. No precautions were taken to destroy the mosquitoes, and the scourge spread with such rapidity that, out of the cheap and crowded lodging houses, the Italians who could get away fled in terror, some going to friends in other parts of the city, some going by rail to surrounding towns and some by boats into settlements along the coast.

The result is the appearance of cases of yellow fever in various parts of New Orleans, but particularly southeast of Canal street in neighborhoods of the poorer classes. Sixty-three grocers and saloons in New Orleans are owned by Italians, and many of these shops readily gave shelter to fear-stricken compatriots.

Spread by Italians.

Almost every instance of a new fever center outside of the French market district is that of an Italian who escaped thence or of some one of a different nationality whose business was in that quarter. There have been ten fever centers above Canal street traceable to the original center, and one in Algiers, across the Mississippi river. The Algiers case was of an American boy, proving fatal, whose employment was in the infected quarter. No subsequent case has appeared in Algiers.

So far as the health authorities were able to discover today, no case has thus far developed from the outlying infection centers, and, with few exceptions, the cases and deaths have been among the Italians. The absence of a spread of the disease to outside centers is held to be due entirely to the fact that the patients have been perfectly screened and scientifically treated, while the premises have been thoroughly disinfected after death or recovery.

Six Deaths.

Reports to the state board of health for the past 24 hours show 11 new cases, three suspicious cases and six deaths, mostly among Italians. Detention camps established by the marine hospital service to enable persons to leave the city for regions quarantined against New Orleans, were opened today.

Look Cars.

It is next to impossible to get into Mississippi, Louisiana or Alabama or Texas towns without detention. Quarantines are made constantly more rigid since the board of health began to

make public the number of cases and deaths. Every passenger on trains is examined and the tickets of through passengers are scrutinized to prevent any one trying to get into Mississippi by surreptitious means. The doors of the cars are locked and there is no chance given a passenger to leave the train until the line is reached. Efforts have been made by men of influence on the gulf coast and in New Orleans to induce Governor Vardaman of Mississippi to relax the quarantine regulations so far as communication between summer resorts on the Mississippi sound and New Orleans is concerned. The governor, however, answered that it would be preferable to suspend business throughout the state for 30 days than one case of yellow fever should be permitted to get into the state.

New cases today, twenty-six; deaths, two; cases to date, 206; deaths to date, 104; total fatality, twenty-seven.

Missionary Work.

The members of the Italian Society's committee, who have been doing missionary work among their people, are responsible for the discovery of several of these cases.

The rule of infection among the Italian element continues. There have been very few cases among people of other nationalities and only two negroes have been found with the illness. Yellow fever does not as a rule attack negroes, the history of all epidemics being that as a rule they have been immune. One of the negroes reported today is a quadroon. Both of these men worked in saloons and restaurants in the Italian quarter.

JAPANESE HONOR MISS ROOSEVELT

Merchants and Bankers of Tokio Give Dinner to Taft's Party—Americans Cheered

Tokio, July 27.—The bankers and merchants of Tokio entertained Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt at the Maple Club tonight at a Japanese dinner, during which there was gaiety and dancing. The club house was handsomely decorated and illuminated and American and Japanese flags crossed were displayed throughout the building. Shiba Park was illuminated and the driveways were thronged with crowds that cheered Miss Roosevelt and Secretary Taft as they arrived and departed from the club house. The streets from the center of the capital were illuminated and there was a brilliant display of fireworks in honor of the Americans. The popular demonstrations and officials' private courtesies shown the visitors have been the most remarkable ever shown foreigners.

WAR PARTY AGAIN MAKING HEADWAY

St. Petersburg, July 27.—The war party is again making headway, drawing capital from General L'nevitch's optimistic telegrams, one of which with the emperor's reply declaring that the misfortune of war have not shaken his belief in the courage and devotion of the army and containing a glowing wish that the troops may bring the war to a happy conclusion, is published in all the papers. No further news has been received here of the landing of Japanese troops on the coast of Siberia or of the operations in Korea. Though accompanied by constant skirmishing, the steady pressure of the Japanese northward has not developed any serious fighting yet.

The papers mention the purchase by Japan of eight steamers from Russian and German owners, which vessels are supposed to be intended for the transportation of prisoners of war.

The headquarters of the corporation will be in charge of John H. Winger, who was elected president and general manager. The companies included in the Sunday Creek company are: Sunday Creek Coal company, the Buckeye Coal and Railway company, Ohio Land and Railway company, Continental Coal company, Kanawha Coal company, Hoeking Coal company, Boston Coal and Dock Wharf company.

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GRAND JURORS STRIKE SNAG

New York Broker Refuses to Answer Questions About Transactions

MUST ANSWER TODAY OR GO BEFORE COURT

Man Who Defies Jury Was Intimate Friend of Holmes and Van Riper

Washington, July 27.—F. A. Peckham, a New York broker, today refused to answer questions as to his dealings in agricultural products before the grand jury investigating the cotton report leakage. Mr. Peckham was thereupon told by United States District Attorney Beach that unless he (Peckham) changed his mind by tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, when the grand jury convenes for the day, his recalcitrance would be reported to Judge Wright of the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, who already has given public notice of his intention to punish any witness refusing to reply to proper questions. The penalty is imprisonment.

When questioned tonight Mr. Beach, who has steadfastly refused to discuss developments in his inquiry, declined to admit the probability of proceedings against Mr. Peckham, Secretary Wilson, in his report on the examination into the affairs of his department by the secret service men, referred to Mr. Peckham at some length, saying: "Mr. Peckham was interviewed at the Hotel Breslin in New York City. He was shown the above series of letters and asked for an explanation of their contents. Mr. Peckham stated that the only explanation he had to give was that at the time the letters were written he was trying to make some money in the cotton market. Further than this Mr. Peckham refused to give any information about his relations with Mr. Holmes, Mr. Haas or Mr. Van Riper that could bring any light on the matter under consideration."

"Shortly after Mr. Peckham was interviewed he left New York for Washington and immediately on his arrival in the city held a conversation with Holmes over the telephone, in which he inquired whether Mr. Holmes intended to resign his position or whether he expected to be dismissed from the government service."

"Mr. Peckham was interviewed again at the Hotel Breslin in New York after his trip, but declined to give any further information concerning his relations with Mr. Holmes."

"When Mr. Holmes was questioned about his relations with Mr. Peckham and Mr. Van Riper, he said that they

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LEAKAGES IN PLANT BUREAU

Another Branch of Department of Agriculture Investigated

WIFE OWNS BONDS AND HUSBAND DOES REST

Another Case of Tampering With Government Reports Charged

Washington, July 27.—At a hearing today at the department of agriculture, at which Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretary Hayes, Prof. Galloway, chief of the bureau of plant industry; George T. Moore, of that bureau, and two representatives of an agricultural publication were present. The two last named made charges that the wife of one of the scientists in the plant bureau owned a block of stock in an eastern concern manufacturing culture for soil inoculation, while the scientific was preparing and revising bulletins regarding the enrichment of farms and portraying the culture as containing virulent forms of bacteria for making poor land rich.

It was alleged that publications revised by the official tended to direct the farmers to a commercial concern supplying the material because of the exhaustion of the supply by the department.

At today's hearing the scientist involved in the allegations admitted that his wife owned the stock, but the stock was to come to him in the event that he severed his connection with the department and became a bacteriologist of the concern, but that in the latter part of April he decided to stay with the department and that the stock was no longer held in his family.

It was also alleged that the culture had been supplied by the department to the concern mentioned in undue quantities, the employee mentioned being charged with shipping seventeen pounds in a single day, himself repaying expenses. It is said that today he admitted this and other shipments. The charges are under investigation by the department.

Assistant Secretary Hayes ordered an investigation into the whole question of the value of the culture.

CONTINUE ADVANCE.

Kuanchangshu, Manchuria, July 27.—According to reports from Korea, the Japanese continue advancing along a forty-mile front. Their vanguard is now about eight miles from the mouth of the Tumen river. The Koreans estimate the strength of the Japanese at about 40,000 men. (Their main force is concentrated at Kenchen.)

MANY DIE IN A COLLISION

First Accident on English Electric Line is a Terrible Affair

FIRE CONSUMES DEAD AND DYING VICTIMS

Empty Train on Main Track Said to be Cause of the Costly Accident

Liverpool, July 27.—An electric express train on the Lancashire & Yorkshire railway, bound from Liverpool to Southport, collided this evening with an empty stationary train at the Hall road station, causing the death of twenty-three persons and the injury of many.

The first car of the express, which was crowded, was smashed to pieces and only six of its occupants escaped. The road was recently given an electric equipment.

This is the first serious accident that has occurred on an electric railway in England and it filled with horror the numerous waiting passengers standing at the Hall Road station, who were spectators of the disaster. The collision lifted the first car of the express completely off the steel frame and crashed it down again on the unfortunate passengers, twenty of whom were killed outright. More of them would have been killed but for the presence of mind of a Liverpool architect, who seeing that a collision was inevitable showed to his fellow passengers to throw themselves upon the floor of the car. Almost immediately after the crash the wreckage burst into flames. The mangled bodies of the dead and the cries of the injured vainly beseeching that they be extricated from the burning wreckage formed a terrible scene and many women on the platform fainted.

The victims included several women and children. Fortunately the badly injured number comparatively few.

The cause of the collision is unknown.

WANT RECEIVER NAMED TO ASSUME THE CONTROL OF EQUITABLE AFFAIRS

Move Made to Place \$421,000,000 Assets in Hands of the Court

OVER FORTY POLICY HOLDERS PLAINTIFFS

Board of Directors Make Big Cuts in Pensions for Employees

GREAT CHANGE IS PREDICTED

Material Alteration in Manicurian Conditions are Probable

PORT ARTHUR IS NOT TO BE REFORTIFIED

If Russia Agrees to the Neutrality of Vladivostock—Other Rumors

Washington, July 27.—In the form of an amended complaint to a bill filed last April, suit was begun in the United States Circuit court for the Southern New York district to throw the entire \$421,000,000 assets of the Equitable Life Assurance society into the hands of receivers, who shall "take possession of all the funds, assets and property held by the defendant society of every character and description, and administer the same as they may be directed by the court."

More than 40 policy holders in the Equitable, representing a dozen different states, are included as complainants in the present suit, which is based in part upon the allegation that the society has no funds with which to meet its enormous losses, and is insolvent.

Brown the Leader.

With J. Wilcox Brown of Maryland, the holder of a \$25,000 policy, as complainant, papers were filed last April to compel a distribution of the \$44,000,000 surplus fund of the society to compel the management to make an accounting to the policy holders, and for the appointment of receivers for the surplus fund pending judicial ascertainment of the rights of the policy holders thereto.

Since the filing of that bill permission was obtained to file an amended complaint. Since the original bill was filed 44 other policy holders have intervened in the suit.

Intervening petitioners were filed last Wednesday. These, together with the amounts of the policies they hold in the Equitable, are:

John S. Williams of Richmond, Va., \$5,000; Oscar A. Daube of New York, \$10,000; Henry S. Black of Philadelphia, \$1,200; Thomas L. Waters of New York, \$5,000; Horatio G. Gibson of Washington, D. C., \$5,000, and Charles S. Davis of Oklahoma, \$5,000.

Thomas J. Barry, a lawyer of Boston, has also filed intervening petitions in behalf of Benjamin Dellheim, \$1,000, and Julian B. Hart, \$10,000, both of Boston.

Sweeping Changes.

In the amended bill, which is far more sweeping in its charges and in its appeal for relief than was the original bill of last April, there are incorporated many citations from the Frick and Hendricks reports, published some months later. The bill alleges that the society has been guilty of mismanagement in syndicate transactions; that "unreasonable and excessive" salaries have been paid, and that "large sums of money, ranging from \$20,000 to \$75,000,000, belonging to the said assurance funds of the society, were allowed by it to remain uninvested on deposit in banks and trust companies, without adequate interest; in many of which banks and trust companies the said officers and directors of the society, or many of them, were large stockholders, for the purpose of securing pecuniary benefits to such officers and directors individually, and such undue and unreasonable cash balances existed since at least the year 1900.

The Complaint.

Reciting the purchase of the Hyde stock by Thomas F. Ryan, the complaint then relates the action of directors who are not stockholders of the society. The complaint goes on:

"The assurance funds held by the society have been fraudulently and negligently, and are being wasted and mismanaged to the extent of many millions of dollars; it is without a legally chosen board of directors and the real value of the property held by it is unknown and speculative."

Reverting to a statement that the defendant society "has wilfully and negligently and fraudulently mismanaged through its officers and agents, and misappropriated its assurance funds," the complaint asserts that "the said defendant is wholly unable to repay the amount of such wasted and misappropriated monies to said fund for the

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WHY NOT? This idea would make a big hit and entertain us but at the same time help Russia to pay that indemnity.

CAPTURE BOYS WHO DERAILED A TRAIN

(Special to The Citizen.)
Sallsbury, N. C., July 27.—Jacob Morgan and John Brady, each 17 years of age, of Rockwell, Rowan county, have been lodged in jail here on the charge of wrecking a passenger train on the Yadkin branch of the Southern railway on June 27th. A spike was placed on the rail in such a manner as to derail the train. Detective Hainey, who has been working on the case since the incident, has strong evidence against the young men, who fled the country, but have since been captured.

ALLEGED INSTIGATOR OF TWO MURDERS FEIGNS SICKNESS TO AVOID HIS TRIAL

Valdosta, Ga., July 27.—In the case of Al Moore, the negro accomplice in the murder of the Carter children, a verdict of guilty without recommendation was returned today. The evidence was the same that was introduced in the case against the Rawlings.

The case of J. R. Rawlings, the alleged instigator of the crime, was called this afternoon, but he refused to come from the prison on account of alleged sickness. He was finally taken to the court room and Dr. Burton and House made an examination. They declared he was well enough to proceed with the trial, and that he was only suffering from fright. The court ordered the trial to proceed and the work of selecting a jury was begun. The case will continue tomorrow.