

Roar of Uncle Sam's Guns Hailed the Passing of War's Dread Blast

PEACE TREATY IS SIGNED BY ENVOYS OF JAPAN AND RUSSIA AND THE WORLD'S BLOODIEST WAR PASSES INTO HISTORY

All Terms and Conditions of the Peace Document are Made Public for the first Time
Two Separate Copies Were Signed Simultaneously By Witte and Komura and then Exchanged.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA WILL EVACUATE MANCHURIA

All Rights and Privileges Possessed By Russia In Conformity With the Lease of Port Arthur and Dalney Together With Land and Waters Adjacent Will at Once Pass Over to Japan.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 5.—THE TREATY OF PORTSMOUTH WAS SIGNED BEFORE FOUR O'CLOCK THIS 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 HIGH TOLD THE PEOPLE OF PORTSMOUTH, KITTERY AND NEW CASTLE 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 FORTY SEVEN MINUTES THOSE OUTSIDE THE CONFERENCE ROOM ANXIOUSLY AWAITED THE SIGNAL. SUDDENLY AN ORDINARILY 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.
UP TO THE MOMENT OF SIGNING THE TREATY, NO WORD HAD BEEN HEARD OF THE CONFERENCE ROOM. THROWING HIS PEN ASIDE, MR. WITTE WITHOUT A WORD, REACHED ACROSS THE TABLE AND GRASPED BARON KOMURA'S HAND. HIS CONFERES 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.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.—The peace treaty was signed today simultaneously by the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries. Mr. Witte and Baron Komura signed at the same time, one of each of the original which were afterwards exchanged between the two principals. Baron DeRosen and Mr. Takahira following in the same way.

The Treaty

The peace treaty opens with a preamble reciting that his majesty the emperor and autocrat of all the Russias and his majesty the emperor of Japan, desiring to close the war now existing between them and having appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, and found to be in form have come to an agreement and a treaty of peace has been arranged as follows:
ARTICLE 1. Stipulates for the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the sovereigns of the two empires and 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 being 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 Russia in conformity with the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny, together with the lands and water adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and rights of Russian subjects are to be safeguarded and respected.
The Open Door.
ARTICLE 5. The governments of Russia and Japan engage themselves reciprocally not to put any obstacles to the general measure, which shall be alike for all nations, that China may take for the commerce and industry of Manchuria.
ARTICLE 6. The Manchurian railway shall be operated jointly between Russia and Japan at Koung Tchong Tse. The two branch lines shall be employed 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, Ja-

Continued on page four

JAPS AND RUSS CLASPED HANDS

Intensely Dramatic Scene Marked the Close of the World's Great Drama.

HEART BEATS ACCOMPANIED THE ROAR OF GUNS

Final Chapter of Bloodshed and Strife Written "On Tablets of Love and Memory".

Portsmouth, Sept. 5.—The simple ceremony of signing the treaty 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 DeRosen was the first to break the silence. Rising from his seat, the ambassador, looking Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira square in the eyes, 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 in behalf of Mr. Witte, Russian first plenipotentiary, and in his own name to say a few words.
"We have just signed," continued the ambassador, "an act which will live 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 ratismanship he so conspicuously displayed during these negotiations, which have now been so auspiciously concluded."

GOVERNMENT'S COTTON REPORT

Average Condition of Cotton On August 25 Is Shown to Be 72.1.

NORTH CAROLINA'S 10 YEARS AVERAGE IS 79

Board of Statistics Estimates Its Findings From Reports of Agents of Bureau.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The monthly cotton crop report of the department of agriculture issued today, is as follows:
The crop estimates of the board of statistics of the department of agriculture finds from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau that the average condition of cotton on August 25 was 72.1, as compared with 74.9 on August 25, 1904, 84.1 on August 25, 1903, and a ten year average of 73.0. The following table shows the condition of the cotton crop by states:

State	1905	10-Year Average
Texas	66	66
Georgia	76	76
Alabama	70	70
Mississippi	69	69
South Carolina	75	75
Arkansas	72	72
Louisiana	62	62
North Carolina	79	79
Indian Territory	80	80
Tennessee	81	81
Oklahoma	82	82
Florida	79	79
Missouri	80	80
Virginia	84	84
United States	72.1	73.0

STILL SHOOTING AT SEAGIRT, N. J.

Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 5.—Excellent progress was made today in clearing the long-stood program of the third and last week of the military shooting competition.
The competitors concluded today with the Leech cup match, the company team match and the revolver team match. Lieut. Richards, of Ohio, captured the Leech cup with a total score of 92 out of a possible 105. The company team match, which was won by company B, Second regiment national guards of the state of Washington, and the revolver team match by company A, national guard of New York.

PURCHASE OF FULLY ONE MILLION BALES OF COTTON IS ONE QUESTION WHICH WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE COTTON GROWERS

FEVER SPREADS OUT IN STATE

Reports From Louisiana Parishes Show Steady Progress of Yellow Fever.

YESTERDAY'S DEATHS OUTSIDE NEW ORLEANS

Plague Steadily Spreading In Florida and Mississippi Points.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Report to 6 p. m.	32
Total to date	2,111
Deaths	2
Total deaths	294
New total	9
Cases under treatment	430
Cases discharged	1,487

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Dr. White said today:
"Inasmuch as there has been some possibility that reconstruction may be placed by the public upon deduction drawn from the large report of Monday, and to prevent any unfair criticism of the members of the honorable medical profession, I want to say that Orleans Parish Medical society and many other physicians have unquestionably re-ordered all cases, and any opinion applied to a few deaths should not by any possibility be attached to these gentlemen who have been so honorable in all their acts."
All the deaths today occurred on the outskirts of the city.
The worst news from the country districts is now coming from Lake Providence and the northeastern part.

The Holding of Southland's Staple For Higher Market Prices Will be Discussed By Representative Body Now in Session at Kenilworth Inn
President Harvey Jordan and Secretary Cheatham are Both Here to Attend Meeting.

FIRST SESSION WILL BE HELD AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING

Secretary Cheatham Talks In Interesting Manner Concerning Work Performed By His Association, a Body Which He Declares Is Highly Essential to the Welfare of the Cotton Growers--Many Prominent Men are Here.

The Southern Cotton Association will meet in its first annual convention this morning at Kenilworth Inn, where many delegates, including President Harvey Jordan and Secretary Richard Cheatham, are now assembled. It was expected that 100 representative men from every district in every cotton growing state, but the totals have not been compiled, and they will not be issued until Thursday morning. Will this estimate affect the cotton market? I do not know, I don't know what value will be given it by the cotton exchanges. But we think it accurate.
"The organization has a complete system of state as well as Federal government. There are twenty-five vice presidents apportioned among the cotton states according to the amount of cotton raised by each, and in each state there is a president. Each county has its organization and each is divided into districts. A competent grower in each district, a man who knows how much cotton it raises as he knows how much he himself raises, estimates the production for that district and the total of these by counties and districts should be as near certain as possible."
Of the plan proposed to buy a million bales of cotton to be held until other cotton had been marketed at high prices and then sold at a good price because the extent of the crop would then be known Mr. Cheatham preferred not to speak. He admitted that such a plan would doubtless be brought up. From other sources it was learned that this plan would be one of the most important to be considered by the meeting.
"The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association will probably not be represented at this meeting" but in attendance are representatives of cotton brokers anxious to learn what the association is doing, and representative of commercial newspapers, who recognize the immense importance of the meeting.
Prominent Attendants.
Among those present are former United States Senator John L. McLaurin, of South Carolina; Louis B. Farley, of Montgomery, a member of the largest banking house there; R. S. Slater, of New York; Randolph Lyons, of New York; Charles F. Avery, of Dallas, representing Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, of New York; W. H. Seymour, of Montgomery; J. H. Sloan, of Spartanburg; S. A. Witherspoon, of

Continued on page four



"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe"—This is a lively version of that assortment of trouble.

PUBLIC PRINTER PALMER GOES OUT UNDER WAVE OF TEDDY'S "BIG STICK" MISGUIDED YOUTH WHO DARED TO DEFY THE MONARCH OF WASHINGTON GETS IT "WHERE CHICKEN GOT THE AX"

Washington, Sept. 5.—Public Printer F. W. Palmer, practically has been ousted from office. It was learned authoritatively tonight that President Roosevelt had demanded Mr. Palmer's resignation to take effect on the fifteenth instant.
The demand of the President for Mr. Palmer's resignation was due primarily to the latter's action in trying to force Oscar J. Ricketts and L. C. Hay out of the government printing office. Mr. Palmer asked for the resignation of Ricketts and Hay. The public printer formulated the charge of "subordination" against the two men. These charges, it is known, were forwarded to Oyster Bay.
As soon as President Roosevelt learned of the situation that had developed he directed public printer Palmer to forward to him his resignation, to take effect in two weeks.
The investigation made by the Keep Commission, disclosed a serious condition of affairs in the management of the office. The Keep Commission, so far as known, developed nothing to the disadvantage of Ricketts or Hay. The President took the whole matter out of Palmer's hands. A successor to Palmer has not been selected.