

EYES OF THE ENTIRE COMMERCIAL WORLD ARE NOW CENTERED ON THE COTTON GROWERS IN CONVENTION AT ASHEVILLE

Meeting of the Association in this City Controls
the Destinies of the Great Commercial Markets
and Bears on the Cotton Exchange are
Having Many Anxious Moments.
Liverpool Cables are Busy.

YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS WHILE NOT DECISIVE WERE INTERESTING

Questions of "Bagging and Ties", and Establishment
of Association Journalistic Organ Came Up for
Consideration Last Night. Today's Ses-
sions are Expected to Be Pro-
ductive of Great Results.

The Southern Cotton Association met yesterday morning in the auditorium of the Kenilworth Inn with a large attendance of members of the executive committee as well as of persons interested—farmers, manufacturers, and brokers—probably 150 in all, and proceeded promptly to the disposition of business.

And that business appeared by the remarks of speakers, the character of the motions as well as the official utterances of President Harvie Jordan and Secretary Cheatham and the unanimously entered talk of the men before the meeting, to relate to two things.

The first was the estimate of the 1905 crop which is to be officially issued by the association as soon as statistics are compiled from reports presented yesterday, as they related to the least price at

should be sold.

The other matter of absorbing interest was that least price should be—the minimum price which the association should set for the sale of this year's crop.

The two matters are so intimately related that they constitute the one question—what will be the minimum figure named by the association today?

The association will name this figure as a committee of the whole after hearing the report of a statistical committee composed of Senator J. A. Brown of Chatham, N. C.; Col. McMartin of Mississippi, and W. F. Peake of Georgia which has been engaged much of the day in compiling the reports it has received from the committee of fourteen, one from each cotton growing state and territory, appointed to reach a uniform basis of computation and report the estimate from each state to the committee of three who will add the totals after making further allowances based on crop conditions as reported through the association's county and district organizations direct to the national body, the executive committee as a whole does to the United States.

The meeting yesterday morning, except as to action relating to these statistics, was largely routine in character, and the afternoon session adjourned on meeting in order to give the committee opportunity to act.

The morning meeting was called to order by President Jordan who promptly called for the reading of the minutes of the called Members meeting. On motion of Senator Brown the reading of these was omitted and Mr. Brown welcomed the association to North Carolina.

"You have met here," said he, "in the Switzerland of America to transact important business, and North Carolina welcomes you. Walls here are the finest scenery in the world to gaze upon; you have the purest water to drink and you have the prettiest women in the land to give you entertainment. North Carolina welcomes you." Col. McMartin, of Mississippi, responded to the welcome of Mr. Brown. He said he gave him pleasure to respond to the welcome of the association from the North Carolina. "We have all breathed the health-giving zone of these mountains," said he "and we can attest to the grandeur of your scenery and the beauty of your women. Beautiful women we find in other southern states. Our southern women enter into no contest with each other, but all

represent the glorious south. I thank you for the hearty welcome."

President Jordan then announced that before proceeding to business the association should decide whether the session should be executive or open to the public. J. A. Brown said: "I move that the meetings be open to the entire world. The presence of other men here shows their interest. If anything of a private nature comes up we can refer it to executive session."

Mr. E. D. Smith of Columbia, S. C., offered an amendment that one closed session be held each day after the manner of the United States senate. "I consider this body not second in importance to the national congress in its importance to the southern people," and then he assented to the suggestion that any member might ask for an executive session at any time.

H. Y. Brook of Alabama, asked if the committee on rules had been appointed. It was stated that such a committee had not been appointed. Mr. Brook said that the constitution provided for such a committee and that the rules had not been carried out. He moved that the committee be appointed. The motion prevailed and the chair appointed the following committee on rules: Brook of Alabama; Lipscomb of South Carolina; and Witherspoon of Mississippi. The receiving of reports from committees was deferred until the afternoon session, awaiting the arrival of the trains from the south. Mr. Brown moved that a committee on statistics be appointed and this was done.

Mr. Brown's motion provided that the committee should co-operate with the secretary and that the report be divulged only in executive session which should fix the time for its being made public. It was moved, but not carried, that presidents of the different state divisions be made members of the committee and those having reports meet with the committee. Mr. Brown objected to this, saying that only four knew what the question would be the association would know who to hold responsible for the leakage. (Laughter.)

In connection with this report of crop came up the discussion of the matter of fixing the minimum price. Brooks of Alabama moved the appointment of a committee of three to take under consideration the matter of minimum price and report to the association. Mr. Meek said that there would be a discussion any way, and moved that the association consider it in closed session. Mr. E. D. Smith said:

"The matter for which this meeting is called is the fixing of the minimum price." He moved that each state name a committeeman and that all together discuss the question of fixing price in closed session. "Since I have been here I have heard as many different expressions as to price as there are fields of cotton. Let eleven or twelve men get together—conservative men, and we will arrive at the correct solution of the one question. There is no secret disclosed when I say the conditions which confront us now are not those at New Orleans meeting. Then the bulk of the cotton crop was disposed of and it was in strong hands, but now the cotton is ungathered and is in the hands of weak and strong, and the

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WASHINGTON GIRL FALLS INTO BOILING SPRING IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Langton, Mont., Sept. 6.—Miss Fannie A. Weeks, aged slightly over 50, of Washington, D. C., is dead in this city from the effects of falling into a boiling spring in the Yellowstone national park several days ago. In company with other eastern tourists, Miss Weeks was making a tour of the park and while viewing a geyser stepped backward in an effort to dodge the blinding

spray of the spouter and fell into a hot spring in which the water was fairly bubbling. Her body was literally cooked from the waist down and death ensued after a period of intense agony. Miss Weeks was a native of Gainesville, Fla., where she has relatives. At one time Miss Weeks was stenographer to former Senator Call, of Florida, but at the time of her death held a clerkship in the treasury department.

JAPS ANGRY OVER TREATY

Serious Riots Take Place In
Several Portions of the
City of Tokio.

CROWD ATTACKS A NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Stones are Hurlled, Several
Persons Injured and the
Machinery Is Damaged.

Tokio, Sept. 6.—The first disturbance attending on the popular anger over the terms of peace arranged with Russia took place today. A mass meeting to protest against the action of the government was called to take place at Hibiya Park, but the metropolitan police closed the gates and attempted to prevent the assembling of the people. The municipality protested against the action of the police and finally the gates were thrown open and a large crowd gathered and voted in favor of Russia declaring the nation humiliated and denouncing the terms upon which the treaty of peace was arranged. The crowd was serious in its conduct rather than angry, and the police handled it discreetly. The gathering eventually dispersed in an orderly manner.

Later on, however, a crowd attempted to hold a meeting in the Shitomi theater and the police dispersed it. A portion of the crowd then proceeded to the office of the Kokumin Shinbun, the government organ, and began hooting. Three employees of the paper armed with swords appeared at the door of the building and checked the attack and the police again dispersed the crowd. It was thought that the trouble had passed when suddenly a portion of the crowd made a rush at the building, hurling stones and damaging some of the machinery.

Several persons were injured during the attack, but the police eventually cleared the streets of the crowd and arrested a number of the rioters. The disorder is not general and the situation is not serious.

Similar meetings have been held at Osaka and Nagoya, which in round terms denounced the government and asked them to resign.

MISSISSIPPI'S RECORD.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 6.—Mississippi's yellow fever record for the past twenty-four hours is as follows:
Vicksburg, two new cases, one death; Gulfport, two new cases; Mississippi City, two new cases, discovered during convalescent period; Pearlriver, one new case.

ROADS REPLY TO COMMISSION

Answer to Charges of Relations Between Refrigerator
Lives and Railroads.

SOUTHERN DENIES RELATION WITH ARMOUR

It Disclaims Responsibility for
Transportation Rates for
Fruits and Vegetables.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The Southern Atlantic Coast Line, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Pennsylvania railroads have filed their answers to the inquiry of the interstate commerce commission charging relations between refrigerator lines and railroads. All except the two last mentioned declare that they are in no way responsible for the charges made by the Armour car lines.

The Southern admits that the charges made by the Armour car lines for the refrigeration of fruit and vegetables are as stated in the order of the interstate commerce commission charging relations between refrigerator lines and railroads. All except the two last mentioned declare that they are in no way responsible for the charges made by the Armour car lines. The Southern admits that the charges made by the Armour car lines for the refrigeration of fruit and vegetables are as stated in the order of the interstate commerce commission charging relations between refrigerator lines and railroads. All except the two last mentioned declare that they are in no way responsible for the charges made by the Armour car lines. The Southern admits that the charges made by the Armour car lines for the refrigeration of fruit and vegetables are as stated in the order of the interstate commerce commission charging relations between refrigerator lines and railroads. All except the two last mentioned declare that they are in no way responsible for the charges made by the Armour car lines.

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DR. D. SALMON HAS RESIGNED

Chief of Animal Industry of
Agricultural Department
Steps Down and Out.

RESIGNATION ANNOUNCED BY SECRETARY, U. C. WILSON

Recent Charges Against Dr.
Salmon Supposed To Be
Cause of His Downfall.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—Dr. David E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department, has tendered his resignation, and it has been accepted to take effect on October 1.

The resignation was announced by Secretary Wilson at noon today, but he declined to state whether the severance is due to the charges filed recently against Dr. Salmon. These charges related to the connection which Dr. Salmon had had with George E. Howard in the printing business and which later resulted in the organization of the Howard company, which holds the contract for supplying meat inspection tags to the government.

The relations of Dr. Salmon and Mr. Howard were investigated by Solicitor McTaber, of the department of agriculture, and the doctor was exonerated, it having been shown that he withdrew from the company soon after the first contract was received from the government. Charges were preferred against Dr. Salmon also in connection with the meat inspection service. He was exonerated also on these charges, but the report was not accepted as satisfactory by the packing concerns whose applications for meat inspection had been denied.

While the announcement was made that the resignation was purely voluntary, there is a well authenticated rumor that President Roosevelt was not satisfied with the conditions shown by the investigation.

JAPS ARE STILL ON THE MARCH

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—Telegraphing to Emperor Nicholas under date of Sept. 5, General Linkevitch reported that the Japanese Sept. 4 started to advance along the Mandchurian road and commenced constructing entrenchments, but retired after meeting the Russian artillery.

The general also reported an offensive movement by several battalions of Japanese, accompanied by cavalry and artillery, in North Korea, Sept. 3, but the result was not announced in time to be sent off in the dispatch to the emperor.

FIERCE CONTEST IS BEING WAGED AT KENILWORTH ON MINIMUM QUESTION

Now Believed That the Most
Critical Stage Has Passed
In Crescent City.

Reports from the Outside Dis-
tricts However, are Not
Quite So Encouraging.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD.
New Orleans, Sept. 6.—Report to 6 p. m.
New cases 31
Total to date 2,142
Deaths 4
Total deaths 298
New disease centers 6
Cases under treatment 317
Cases discharged 1,527

New Orleans, Sept. 6.—There was no special feature in the fever situation today beyond the small number of cases reported and the few deaths. A heavy rain fell this afternoon, following ten days of similar weather. This, however, has not increased the number of cases, nor the mortality, a fact which speaks well for the efficient work of the marine hospital surgeons.

There has been some demand here for quarantine of the city against the country on account of its degree of infection, but Dr. White does not believe it would be effective. However, all avenues of ingress to the city are being watched.

Among the reports from the country were the following:
St. Mary parish, Patterson, twelve cases; Amelia six new cases; Tallulah twenty cases in all; Lake Providence nine cases.

PENSACOLA PHYSICIAN PLACED UNDER ARREST

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 6.—The number of new cases to develop in Pensacola today showed a decided decrease, although physicians are still investigating a number which will no doubt be pronounced yellow fever before morning.

Only one well developed case was reported, the patient being Herman Pinney, an operator of the Western Union, which office is located in the infected district. He was taken ill Tuesday and the case was diagnosed as fever tonight. Another case which is believed to be fever, though it has not yet been officially announced, is that of a colored woman who resides within a short distance of where the first case originated. There are quite a number of suspicious cases now being investigated.

Circulated False Rumors.
Quite a sensation was created late this afternoon by the arrest of Dr. S. Gonzales upon the charge of opposing the state health authorities and the circulation of false rumors. While in a crowd during the forenoon in front of the official bulletin board Dr. Gonzales stated that there was no fever in Pensacola and that the present scare was for the purpose of getting graft from the public, and that there was not a word of truth in the bulletins posted. Later he was arrested. The doctor served in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, where he received much commendation for his assistance in cleaning Havana.

ATLANTA MAY PUT UP A QUARANTINE

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 6.—The question whether or not Atlanta shall establish quarantine against yellow fever infected points was brought up again this afternoon after a rest of several days.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD MAY HAVE WAR ON ITS HANDS WITH SOUTH AND WESTERN

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 6.—Development here today indicate that the Southern anticipates an effort by the South & Western railroad to checkmate it in its efforts to build a road through mountain passes east of Johnson City, Tenn. 116 miles above Knoxville. A railroad contractor's outfit and a carload of laborers left here early today

Cotton Brokers and Element
of the Growers are Lock-
ed In Combat.

BEARS IN NEW YORK
ARE TREMBLING

Question Is Attracting Atten-
tion From All Parts of
the Textile World.

A contest remarkable for subtlety and almost political intrigue, is being waged in and out of meetings in connection with the minimum price of the coming cotton crop, so fixed by the Cotton Growers' Association, and in the early hours of this morning it will be still in evidence to the experienced cotton man of the exchange.

It is a strange spectacle—a paradox as first impression—to know that a large part of the cotton growers are earnestly opposing the fixing of a large minimum price, while brokers from the New York cotton exchange are regarded with aversion by the growers, because it is almost always a low priced bear market, and the fixing of a comparatively high price, but such a condition now prevails and it is under such conditions that the minimum price will be fixed today by the association, that is the statistical committee makes its report.

Spinners in It.

The spinners also take a hand, so say the brokers' representatives, who charge low, emphasizing of the spinners are favoring and lobbying for a low minimum, while they, of course, friend of the cotton grower, want the farmer to get a big price. Such a price the farmer wants—all of them—but they are not agreed on the method of getting it. They are aware that the mere fixing of the price by them means nothing unless they have the conditions which will hold that price, or resort to some a tiffed method such as the proposition to buy and hold a million bales from the market, and so the paramount matter turns on the report to be made by the statistical committee of which Senator Brown is chairman, which will report this morning at 10 o'clock the association's official estimate of this year's crop. And what will be that estimate? The answer to the latter question a day or two ago would have been doubtful, and if anything it would have minimized its value as do the brokers who say it will have no value because it is not prepared by statisticians who can make allowances for over or underestimates from the fields, but now it has apparently a much recognized value if a flood of telegraphic inquiries from all parts of this country which have forced Manager Calvert of the Western Union to take charge of the Kenilworth office, mean anything, and surely Liverpool does not cable direct to The Citizen office for amusement.

The estimate means much and many efforts to obtain it have been made, but vainly because no one knows what it is. The figures showing the total estimated production from the states will be added this morning at 9:30 and then compared. It is possible for a few persons, perhaps, to obtain the estimates as given by states but the estimates by districts direct to the association are accessible only to the committee and secretary and they have not added them. The estimate by states is indicated to show a crop of ten million bales.

Growers Want Low Minimum.
Why do the brokers want a high minimum and the growers a low minimum to open the season? The answer of the conservative producers who are standing for a price in many instances of ten to ten and a half cents, may answer the first part of the query. They show the underlying southern conservatism and that they have learned something from experience with Wall street. They reason in this way: If a low minimum is fixed it in the first place demonstrates to the cotton world that the growers, although eager for a high price, are proceeding on facts and are hard headed enough to recognize conditions and by this means the association will at once have a standing as an authority on cotton conditions, something it lacks now, because it is so new. This established, the low minimum is far more likely to hold its own than a higher one, and when it resists the onslaught the

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DID YOU EVER NOTICE.

That oftentimes the citizen who knocks home institutions with the largest hammer is the one who gets out of sight the quickest when it comes to paying taxes?