

GROWERS ADJOURN MOST IMPORTANT CONVENTION HELD BY ASSOCIATION

May Meet Again In Asheville Next Summer at Kenilworth Inn.

VISITORS LOUD IN PRAISE OF THIS CITY

Yesterday's Sessions Confined Principally to the Passing of Various Resolutions.

The Asheville meeting of the Southern Cotton Association closed yesterday at 6 p. m. after a day's business of comparative lack of interest to the general public when contrasted with the intense attention Thursday's proceedings inspired throughout the country, and with the announcement of the crop estimate and the minimum price past history and not the slightest prospect that any consideration would be given the Hoadley plan for boosting cotton prices by the purchase and retirement of a million bales, Mr. A. T. Revere, the broker of B. S. Cassell, who was here to present the plan, departed in the afternoon with the other brokers and the New York newspaper men, leaving the association to deal with matters of organization and finance.

It looked until near the close of the afternoon session that it would be conspicuous by reason of the things it did not take up; the matter of the foregoing article plan for raising prices and the suspension of Col. E. S. Peters, the gentlemen from Texas who was or vice president of the association as one views the matter. The colonel put in his or about two months ago when President Jordan was demanding the investigation of the agricultural department and took the part of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in a way that President Jordan decided was harmful and after receiving the telegraphic assent of a majority of the association he fired the vice-president. The colonel refused to be fired, from the title at least, and came to Asheville meeting ex-officio but as his reception was not unduly cordial he sought companionship elsewhere than in the association hall. The colonel at first said he was vice-president and did not care for an investigation but later on said he wanted vindication and an investigation. The latter he would have gotten, but hardly the former and with a drawing of this knowledge the colonel did not press matters, by tacit agreement the statu quo was to continue until the third Tuesday in January when new officers come in, the colonel claiming to be vice-president but no one else recognizing his claim.

The Day's Work.
The matter of finance, the raising of the \$15,000 which the association voted Thursday, came up on the report of the finance committee which was as follows:

"We recommend the appointment of a field manager and financial agent at a salary of \$5,000 per annum and actual expenses."

"We recommend the appointment of Henry E. D. Smith of South Carolina to that position."

"We recommend that the field manager and financial agent appoint one or more assistant field managers in each state and territory with full power to act."

"We recommend that the local sub divisions hold meetings monthly as such time and place as may be designated by the state organization."

"We recommend that quarterly meetings of all state, county and parish or sections be held and that at such meetings the constitution of the county or parish division be read."

"That the officers of local sub divisions be empowered to collect at their monthly meetings the three cent bale tax and we recommend as a means to this end that roll call be made at each meeting and each member give the number of bales made by him."

"All funds coming into the hands of the agents or officers of this association shall be remitted monthly."

"We appeal to all cotton growers, whether members of this association or not, to contribute 3 cents a bale to assist in defraying the expenses of this organization."

The Memphis meeting had decided that if the three cent tax was adopted one cent should go to the National organization, one to the state and one to the county organization. It is the expectation that a total of \$300,000 will thus be raised each year, one third of which will go to each organization.

The report created a warm discussion. Mr. Brook taking the part of opposition and Messrs Clark, Brown,

Hyatt and Moody advocating the report which was adopted.

Resolutions.
Col. J. McMartin for the committee reported a series of resolutions, some of which excited debate. The first directs that as much publicity as possible be given to article I section 1 of the constitution which sets out at length the purposes of the association. Col. Martin's resolution emphasizes the fact that the association is one of cotton men, not growers only but, manufacturer's farmers etc., and states its object to be the "Industrial development and supremacy of the cotton states," and to this end it should urge the government to make better Southern harbors, build dry docks, extend trade etc. Mr. Moody differed with this interpretation of the constitution. He said experience of 20 years made him think such diverse objects unwise. He said if the constitution was so general he was opposed to publicity. His understanding last December was that it was proposed to form a body to put up price of cotton. Martin's resolution covered all agriculture and stock raising, manufacturing, improvement of harbors, and foreign treaties to South's interests extension of trade etc.

Too many officers said Hyatt. Reduce constitution to pamphlet form. Martin urged promulgation of article setting forth scope and purposes of organization and carrying out those purposes. He ardently favored the organization vigorously putting these purposes and dwell on the need for better ports, dock yards, larger foreign trade, and the general plan of uniting all diversified agricultural interests. We have before us here at Baltimore an example of the diversification of crops, farms, dairies, piggeries, chickens. He wished the 4,000,000 bales in the cotton states with their five hundred million to be brought into a plan which would make the planters and merchants independent of Northern capital and to provide for credit which would enable planters to hold cotton months after crop was made, at present the cotton is forced on the market in 30 days because of due notes and more in 90 days. Plan to make a stable security to get money at 6 per cent instead of 10 or 15 in some cases. He was liberally applauded.

Brown said he did not understand the need of passing resolutions now, objected to word "supremacy" which he said would be misunderstood. Main purposes should be to organize. Moved action on resolutions be indefinitely postponed.

Must Know Extent.
Martin said the association could not get support if people did not know the extent of association. How could merchants be expected to support a body he did not know covered him. Brown objected further on ground that resolution pledged association to better rate and lower money and other things which would detract from purposes of association. His plan was to build up cotton association not to build government docks, a political matter. Don't lose sight of main object building up cotton industry and manufacturing interest of south.

Mr. Brown as well as Moody very highly saying he resembled Jefferson Davis, the type of the great southern statesman, in appearance and attainments. The gist of his talk was that success lay in specialization and that which present wished to develop the South each person must specialize his work and so this association must specialize and not scatter its efforts over many fields and he advocated sticking to the main object.

Brown's motion so indefinitely postponed voted on by standing vote. Lost.

Martin accepted striking out "supremacy" and the resolution was adopted.

Martin reported another resolution that present association be directed to correspond with officers of consolidated Southern Bankers association to arrange conference to secure better methods for financing crop and given greatest benefit to all concerned, to avoid rushing cotton to market by extension of credit, to evolve plans to carry crop at lower interest. It was adopted.

Resolution by Mr. Smith met with instant objection. It recited that the Spinners of United States and England had formed a combine to depress the price of cotton and then stated that the coming crop was so limited that eleven cents was a very low price and the price would be higher and that the association urged all growers not to sell for less than eleven cents. Mr. Brown objected to the recital of the combine, saying he did not know that there was such.

Mr. Smith then offered a substitute as follows: "We urge all members of the association to market their cotton even at the minimum price as slowly as possible so as to distribute the sale over the entire year instead of marketing it in 30 days as has been the custom thereby securing the highest price possible above the minimum." This was adopted.

Hot Springs Chosen.
The matter of the place of next meeting, the third Tuesday in January brought to meet in Asheville where the associations stay had been so pleasant, Mr. Clark proposed Jackson, Miss. Mr. Brooks named Montgomery. Mr. Hickey said Asheville rates made it the best place. It was then said good rates could be secured at any other place. Mr. Brown made a fine effort for Asheville, where the association had come at his invitation, and showed his former friendship for the city. He said that rates to Asheville were already established while they were not elsewhere. Mr. Burnett of Arkansas named Hot Springs and Mr. Clark then withdrew Jackson. Mr. Smith proposed Columbia, S. C. President Jordan suggested Atlanta. Mr. Brown then said that if the summer meetings were held in Asheville he would withdraw in favor of Hot Springs which was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Brooks' motion that if there was a called meeting between now and the Hot Springs meeting it be held in Montgomery was carried.

President Jordan said that it was in his power to call a general convention of the people interested and he wanted he should call such a convention or congress to meet at the time of the association meeting. Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith favored the convention but not at the time of the association meeting. The president said he would not call such convention unless the members wished.

Peters to Resign.
Col. Peters had left on the afternoon train and made no request for a hearing on the demand that he resign but before leaving he evidently suggested that in a few days he would on account of un-pleasant surroundings tender his resignation. This was conveyed to the association which after debate left the entire matter in the hands of President Jordan who is thus vindicated, with the understanding that in a few days Col. Peters will "voluntarily" resign as vice-president. A committee of friends will "see" him.

How It Arose.
An insider yesterday summarized the events which led to the Peters trouble. When Secretary Cheatham first went to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson with complaints that the statistical bureau was leaking and furnishing advance information on crop conditions the secretary was averse to entertaining the idea. He scoffed at it, saying Hyde and Holmes were the finest statisticians in the land. Then Secretary Cheatham stood on his dignity. He thought, knowing so well the facts of corruption that Wilson was sustaining Hyde and Holmes, and he spoke plainly, said: "The Southern people can have a hearing from President Roosevelt and as you will not act I will see him. The secretary then took a look at the proof and charges. One was enough to make him send for a secret service man and then there followed the removal of Hyde and Holmes and absolute proof of Holmes' guilt. "Also Hyde" said the speaker. "He had a woman in his office who threw ink stands at him. He is in Europe and I don't think he will return." "But" said the speaker, "I had not intended to shield anyone. He is just a hard headed Scotchman who thought his department perfect. As to Col. Peters the fact is the old gentleman."

price possible above the minimum." This was adopted.

Hot Springs Chosen.
The matter of the place of next meeting, the third Tuesday in January brought to meet in Asheville where the associations stay had been so pleasant, Mr. Clark proposed Jackson, Miss. Mr. Brooks named Montgomery. Mr. Hickey said Asheville rates made it the best place. It was then said good rates could be secured at any other place. Mr. Brown made a fine effort for Asheville, where the association had come at his invitation, and showed his former friendship for the city. He said that rates to Asheville were already established while they were not elsewhere. Mr. Burnett of Arkansas named Hot Springs and Mr. Clark then withdrew Jackson. Mr. Smith proposed Columbia, S. C. President Jordan suggested Atlanta. Mr. Brown then said that if the summer meetings were held in Asheville he would withdraw in favor of Hot Springs which was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Brooks' motion that if there was a called meeting between now and the Hot Springs meeting it be held in Montgomery was carried.

President Jordan said that it was in his power to call a general convention of the people interested and he wanted he should call such a convention or congress to meet at the time of the association meeting. Mr. Brown and Mr. Smith favored the convention but not at the time of the association meeting. The president said he would not call such convention unless the members wished.

Peters to Resign.
Col. Peters had left on the afternoon train and made no request for a hearing on the demand that he resign but before leaving he evidently suggested that in a few days he would on account of un-pleasant surroundings tender his resignation. This was conveyed to the association which after debate left the entire matter in the hands of President Jordan who is thus vindicated, with the understanding that in a few days Col. Peters will "voluntarily" resign as vice-president. A committee of friends will "see" him.

How It Arose.
An insider yesterday summarized the events which led to the Peters trouble. When Secretary Cheatham first went to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson with complaints that the statistical bureau was leaking and furnishing advance information on crop conditions the secretary was averse to entertaining the idea. He scoffed at it, saying Hyde and Holmes were the finest statisticians in the land. Then Secretary Cheatham stood on his dignity. He thought, knowing so well the facts of corruption that Wilson was sustaining Hyde and Holmes, and he spoke plainly, said: "The Southern people can have a hearing from President Roosevelt and as you will not act I will see him. The secretary then took a look at the proof and charges. One was enough to make him send for a secret service man and then there followed the removal of Hyde and Holmes and absolute proof of Holmes' guilt. "Also Hyde" said the speaker. "He had a woman in his office who threw ink stands at him. He is in Europe and I don't think he will return." "But" said the speaker, "I had not intended to shield anyone. He is just a hard headed Scotchman who thought his department perfect. As to Col. Peters the fact is the old gentleman."

Continued on page four

"BIG STICK" ON THE PRINTER

President Roosevelt Fired Public Printer Palmer By Telegraph Yesterday.

PUTS RICKETTS IN SOLE CHARGE

Was Told Also to Keep Hands Off Hay's Associate In Office.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 8.—President Roosevelt this afternoon took summary action in the case of Frank W. Palmer, public printer and head of the government printing office at Washington, by removing him from office.

Last Monday the president directed Mr. Palmer to send to him his resignation to take effect on the 15th inst. At the same time he directed him not to take any further action in the case of Oscar J. Ricketts, former manager of printing, and the case of L. P. Hay, a division foreman in the government printing office, whose resignation Mr. Palmer had requested.

In direct disobedience of the president's instructions, Mr. Palmer, on the 5th inst., notified Ricketts and Hay that the time when they might have in which to answer his charges would be extended until Saturday, the 9th inst. As this was a violation of the president's specific instructions, and as the case of Ricketts and Hay had been placed in the hands of the keep commission for investigation, the president felt that it was his duty to take positive action regarding Mr. Palmer. He therefore removed him from office by telegraph and directed him to turn over the government printing office to Foreman Ricketts, whom he has designated as acting public printer.

BIG DEAL MADE BY N. C. TOBACCO FIRMS

Danville, Va., Sept. 8.—Negotiations that have been pending for several months between R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., and the Butler & Witten Tobacco Company, of Martinsville, Va., Mt. Airy, N. C., and Richmond, Va., were yesterday finally consummated, the former company becoming the purchaser and owner of the latter.

JAPS ATTACK THE CHURCHES

Catholic and Protestant Offices are Selected for Targets By Rioting Mobs.

CHURCH AND PRIEST'S HOUSE ARE DESTROYED

Little Yellow Men Are Making Things Hum Over In City of Tokio.

Tokio, Sept. 7.—Church property was destroyed and damaged Wednesday and today. The Catholic church, school and priest's residence in Honjo were destroyed. Four small houses at Honjo were also burned and the Protestant church at Honjo under the pastorate of Tubrey Armstrong, an American, and the latter's residence were burned. Three mission churches in the Asakusa district were partly wrecked.

At Honjo the church people anticipating an attack raised a white flag with the result that the mob contented itself with destroying a few chairs and tables.

A mob attacked the Methodist church on Okachinachi street, wrecked the walls and fences and carried part of the furniture into the street and burned it.

The Yonokura and Eamacho churches in Nibhon were burned.

PULLED DOWN STATUE.

Tokio Sept. 8.—The city was quiet this morning. No serious disorder was reported anywhere during the night.

Disorders have occurred at Kobe. Last night (Tuesday) the statue of Marquis Ito was dragged from its pedestal and pulled through the streets.

WILL PUBLISH TERMS.

Tokio, Sept. 7.—5:30 p. m.—In response to the popular desire and urgent requests of political leaders, the government has decided to publish the terms of peace tomorrow.

SALUDA CITIZEN SHOT ON STREET

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 8.—A special from Saluda says that Joe Ben Coleman, a well known citizen of that town was shot and probably fatally injured by State Senator E. S. Thomas. The encounter was on the main street and Coleman received four wounds. He was surrendered to the sheriff. No further particulars are known here.

BRITT MEETS NELSON TODAY

Seventy Thousand Dollars Prize for Which These Men Will Fight.

STANDING ROOM AT \$3 PER HEAD

Odds Now Stand at 100 to 70 In Favor of Jimmy Britt.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—Seventy thousand dollars is the prize for which Jimmy Britt and Battling Nelson will contest in the pugilistic arena tomorrow afternoon, according to the estimate made today by Manager Coffroth, the sales of seats so far having reached \$20,000 with few high priced seats left. A rush for the cheap seats and for standing room tickets is expected at the arena tomorrow morning. Standing room will be at \$3 a head.

Britt and Nelson took a rest today, doing barely enough hard work to warm up and keep their muscles in condition. Britt looks well, but Nelson shows many marks of hard training.

Britt money is in evidence wherever wages are recorded, the odds standing 100 to 70.

JEFFRIES TO REFEREE.

San Francisco, Sept. 8.—James J. Jeffries will referee the Britt-Nelson contest tomorrow at Colma. After all the wrangling and objections that have been advanced by the Nelson side against the retired champion, Jeffries still says he will act as referee. This is almost the only saving feature of the situation today. The developments of the past twenty-four hours tend to strengthen the growing suspicion that all was not right in the understanding between the boxers.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT GLENVILLE

Ridgelyville, Ga., Sept. 8.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Glennville visited that town last night. Eleven stores and one dwelling were burned.

At 11 o'clock fire was discovered in the store of S. E. Deloach and soon it spread rapidly to the adjoining buildings.

Those who lost by fire are as follows: A. H. Prince, storehouse and stock; the postoffice; S. E. Deloach, store and stock; S. M. Copeland & Co., store and stock; A. W. Deloach, storehouse and stock; S. J. Kiecklighter, storehouse and stock; Dr. W. H. Mann, office and furniture.

The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. The loss is probably \$50,000, partly covered by insurance.

RAWLINGS AND SONS WANT NEW TRIALS

Thomasville, Ga., Sept. 8.—The motion for a new trial in the cases of J. G. Rawlings and his sons, Milton, Jesse and Leonard, will be argued at the Thomasville courthouse before Superior Court Judge Robert G. Mitchell, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Attorney John R. Cooper advised this afternoon from Macon and Solicitor Thomas will be here at midnight. Cooper will put up a hard fight and has a long list of reasons why the new trial should be granted. He seems hopeful of such a result, but the general opinion is that the matter will be carried to the supreme court. Judge Mitchell denying the motion. The Rawlings were sentenced to be hanged September 17 for the murder of the child of Rev. W. A. Carter at Habers.

FIRE AT DANVILLE.

Danville, Va., Sept. 8.—Fire in the tobacco district today destroyed three buildings enrolling a loss which will exceed \$100,000. The principal losers were J. B. Anderson & Co., C. C. Dula, of New York; Chalmers Patterson and Mrs. Allen Patton. A warehouse was demolished by a falling wall. The losses are partially covered by insurance.

TWO AT NATCHEZ.

Natchez, Miss., Sept. 8.—Two new fever cases today show that secondary infection has appeared. The patients are white boys living in the neighborhood of the original infection, though three blocks apart. These make three cases under treatment. Assistant Surgeon Anson arrived today from Mobile.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMARY.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 8.—The Mississippi yellow fever summary tonight is as follows: Gulfport, five new cases, no deaths; Mississippi City, no new cases, no deaths; Natchez, two new cases and one new fever, making a total of 17 cases and five feet to date; Vicksburg, Pearl River and Hantsboro report no new cases. Surgeon Waldauer, of the board of health, diagnosed the suspicious cases at Sharkey, nine miles from Anzalla, as yellow fever. This is the only new point of infection.

ARMY WORM IN N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 8.—A special to the Observer from New Bern, says that the army worm appeared in Craven county, N. C., ten days ago and the nest has already destroyed \$25,000 worth of cotton in the fields, many fields being completely stripped. The pest is spreading and numbers of farmers will lose almost their entire crops.

FEVER JUMPS IN NEW ORLEANS

No Accounting for Increase Yesterday in the Number of New Cases.

PHYSICIANS MAY NOT HAVE REPORTED FULLY

One Case Taken Yesterday From Steamship Westover. Outside District Reports.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD:
New Orleans, Sept. 8.—The fever record up to 6 p. m. today is as follows:
New cases, 44
Total to date, 2,221
Deaths, 4
Total deaths, 308
New foci, 12
Cases under treatment, 336
Cases discharged, 1,607

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—There is no accounting for the jump in the record of new cases today, except possibly the fact that the physicians have lately been reporting more positive cases and less suspicious cases. A case was taken to the marine hospital from the steamship Westover, which ply between New Orleans and Tampa, Fla., but she had been in port long enough for the man to have contracted the illness ashore.

The only new point of infection in the country reported today was by Dr. Brady who discovered a nest of twelve cases on Woodlawn plantation, twenty miles below New Orleans, and another case two miles below.

Among other country reports were: Patterson, eleven new cases, one death; Bayou Houff, four cases; Riverside plantation has had 180 cases to date and seven deaths. Tallulah, seven cases; Lake Providence, seven cases.

ELEVEN NEW ONES AT PENSACOLA.

Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 8.—The reports of physicians up to 6 o'clock tonight showed eleven new cases of yellow fever today, and one death. All the new cases are traceable to the original infected district, but they are scattered about the city. The situation is regarded as serious, as a number of doubtful cases also have been discovered. The death today was of S. P. Winters of Harrison, Ohio. He was a soldier at Fort Barranocks but served his discharge a week ago, and came to this city. Police officer Fish is dying tonight.

GENERAL FUMIGATION.

Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 8.—There were no new cases of yellow fever and no deaths today. The day was set apart for general fumigation and nearly 100,000 pounds of sulphur were burned.

TWO AT NATCHEZ.

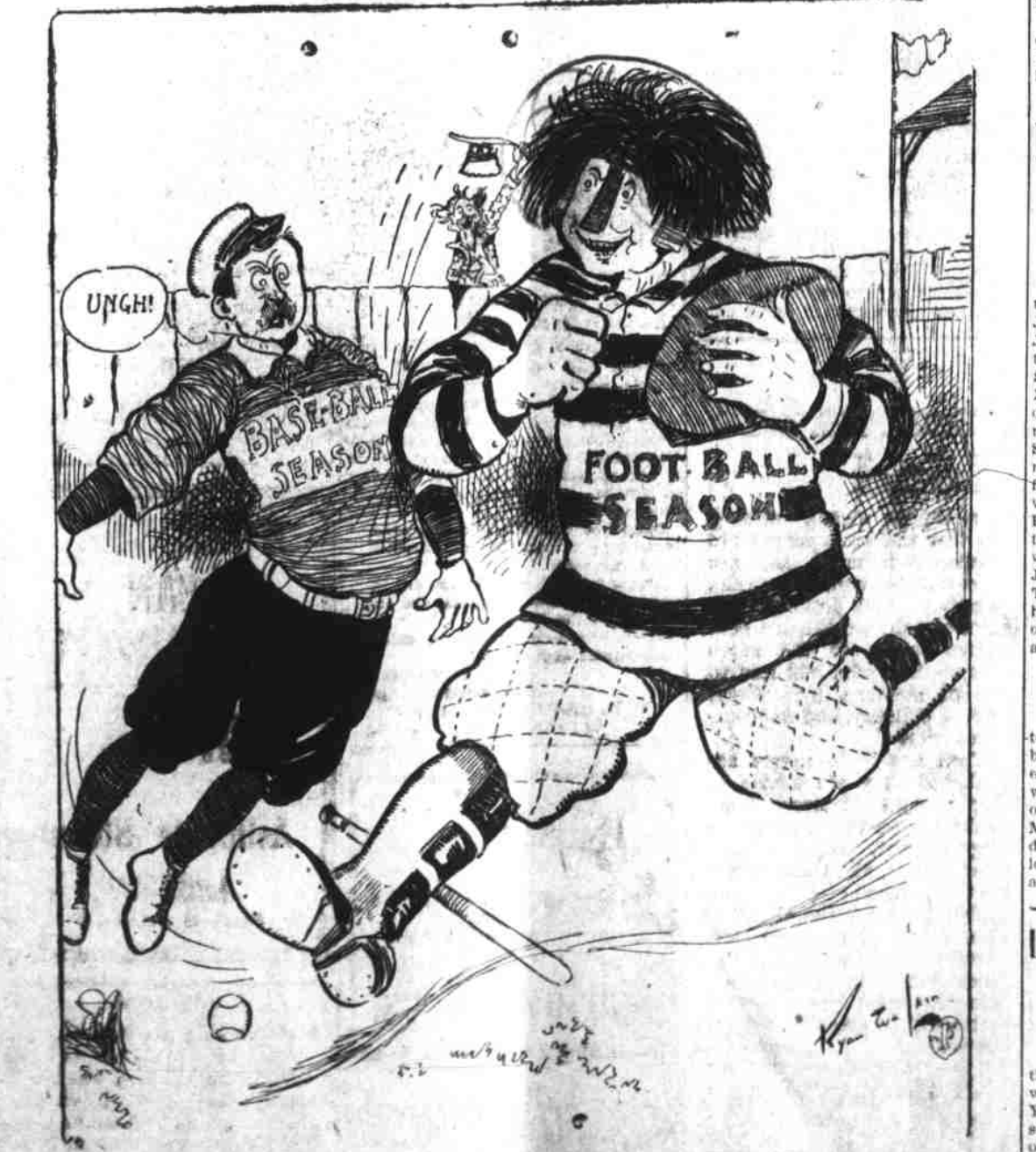
Natchez, Miss., Sept. 8.—Two new fever cases today show that secondary infection has appeared. The patients are white boys living in the neighborhood of the original infection, though three blocks apart. These make three cases under treatment. Assistant Surgeon Anson arrived today from Mobile.

MISSISSIPPI SUMMARY.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 8.—The Mississippi yellow fever summary tonight is as follows: Gulfport, five new cases, no deaths; Mississippi City, no new cases, no deaths; Natchez, two new cases and one new fever, making a total of 17 cases and five feet to date; Vicksburg, Pearl River and Hantsboro report no new cases. Surgeon Waldauer, of the board of health, diagnosed the suspicious cases at Sharkey, nine miles from Anzalla, as yellow fever. This is the only new point of infection.

ARMY WORM IN N. C.

Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 8.—A special to the Observer from New Bern, says that the army worm appeared in Craven county, N. C., ten days ago and the nest has already destroyed \$25,000 worth of cotton in the fields, many fields being completely stripped. The pest is spreading and numbers of farmers will lose almost their entire crops.



PASSING OF ANOTHER HORSE.

Death (to his Pale Horse)—To the boneyard with you—as a get there for me, the auto has you beat by a day.

BRIGADIER GENERAL C. A. WOORUFF, OF N. CAROLINA, CAN COLLECT HIS MILEAGE EXPENSES

Washington, Sept. 8.—Comptroller of the Treasury in his decision published today by the war department relative to allowances for mileage for retired army officers detailed for service with the national guard, has taken the ground that such an officer under orders to join state militia cannot claim mileage expenses but that an officer detached from such service and ordered home may receive mileage. The first case was that of Brig. Gen. Wooruff, retired, who is attached to the North Carolina militia and the second that of Brig. Gen. E. M. Hayes who was detached from service with the Arkansas militia.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BEING RIGIDLY INVESTIGATED AT NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 8.—Today's session of the legislative investigating committee was devoted to the affairs of the New York Life Insurance company, and a searching examination was made of its officers who appeared on the stand. Beginning with the salaries paid to the officers, which it was shown had been largely increased the line of inquiry extended through all the details of the company's participation in various underwriting syndicates for railroad securities, the New York Life's connection with trust companies, and finally, near the close of the day developed the fact that it was not an usual thing for clerks or messengers in the employ of the company, with salaries as low as \$500 a year, to sign notes of millions of dollars to be used by the company in relieving its books of undesirable securities.