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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 signing 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 15 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 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 establishment 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 Dalian, together with the lands and waters adjacent, shall pass over in their entirety to Japan, but the properties and the rights of Russians 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 expropriated 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 the 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 guaranteed 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, such 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 Japan 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 re-constitute 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 text shall 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 intermediately to 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 limits the parts owned respectively by Russia and Japan in the Sakhalin Island shall be definitely marked off on the spot by a special limnographic 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. Thomas H. Rice, of Atlanta, be given a position. He was leader in the movement to have the seminary moved from Columbia and consolidated with the Clarksville university into a big Presbyterian university at Atlanta.

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.

Wm. Lees, an electrician.

Joseph Bache, a policeman.

James Cooper, employed by Fireproof Tenement House Association.

Emma Conhoven, died in Roosevelt Hospital.

Albert Weister, clerk, died in Roosevelt Hospital.

Of the dead, the most frightfully mutilated was James Cooper, whose head was completely severed from his body.

THE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Henry Atkins, 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 aswitchman, 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 outflanked by the Japanese and fled in disorder, leaving forty corpses.

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 or less seriously.

Arms For Revolutionists.

Helsingfors, Finland, by Cable.—Customs officials on Saturday discovered 660 carbines of Swedish manufacture, with bayonets, and 120,000 cartridges on a barren island in the Gulf of Bothnia, near Kerni. On Sunday morning a boat belonging to the customs service discovered a 300-ton steamer near Kalfswaer Rock, 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.

Will Meet to Run Line.

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

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 freight cars. The property extends from the main line 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.

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, 2,253. Deaths, 7; total, 316. New food, 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 he had been in 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 food infections, which have been of some standing and were unknown except through the second-hand infection. The district officers have been especially diligent in this 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 19 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 powder mills, were more or less painfully injured.

The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt in Connellsville, 20 miles away, building being rocked 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. The sides were battered as though axes had been used. Haystacks were toppled over in the fields and live stock were stunned. 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. Thain 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 sides were shattered and passengers crowded 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 and 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.

"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 should have entirely agreed with the conclusion of the committee that if it were possible 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:

"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 success or 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 answers 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 be unnecessary as there were no starting incidents. Governor Gomez was given a brilliant reception at the San Carlos Club this afternoon and addressed a meeting at a theatre at night.

Private Car Line Rates.

Washington, Special.—The Southern Railway, the Atlantic Coast Line, the Central of Georgia, the Atchafalaya, the Santa Fe and the Pennsylvania have filed their answers to the inquiry of the inter-State commerce commission concerning relations between refrigerator lines and railroads. All except the last two mentioned declare that they are in no way responsible for the changes made by the Armour Car Lines.

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 Keop 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 officials of the Mergenthaler Typetting 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 Keop report, that the contract for the Lanston machines should stand. The Keop 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 "imprudent" 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."

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North State Notes.

Walter Whitmore, of Spencer, was killed instantly Saturday night between Salisbury and Concord by being run over by a freight train.

At a special term of the Federal court at Greensboro last week twenty-eight revenue officials were indicted by the grand jury. Some of the parties have fled the State.

The increasing business in the Raleigh postoffice, made so by the continued growth and progress of the city, has been substantially recognized by the United States Postoffice Department. Postmaster C. T. Bailey has received a letter from Mr. F. H. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster General authorizing him to employ one additional clerk at a salary of \$600 per annum, and to detail one of the present force of clerks whose salary is not less than \$900 per annum to duty as private secretary. In offices where the gross receipts exceed \$350,000 a year the civil service rules allow an exempted private secretary.

The North Carolina School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Morganton, opened with over two hundred present the first morning. Fifty more are expected. This will be the largest attendance in the history of the institution. There are other deaf and dumb children in the State in this institution who are kept out to work. Every child should be given the benefit of instruction in this well managed institution.

Atlanta Patient Dead.

Atlanta, Special.—Atlanta's only yellow fever case resulted fatally shortly after noon Tuesday. The patient, J. C. Caruthers, who arrived from Pensacola last Friday and who was sent to the detention hospital several miles from the city, died after an attack of yellow fever of a pronounced type. No other cases have reached here and none is expected with the vigorous precautions that have been taken to exclude even suspicious cases from outside points.

NORTH CAROLINA CROP BULLETIN

Weather Conditions Given Out by the Department Observer.

The North Carolina section of the climate and crop service of the Department of Agriculture issues the following official bulletin of weather and crop conditions for the past week:

The weather has been dry with warm days and cool nights. The temperature has been about normal over the whole State except in the eastern part where it has been a few degrees above normal. The week has been very favorable for saving hay and fodder, and all outdoor work. There has been little or no rain in the west and central portions, while in the extreme east the weather has been generally fair, but some heavy rains have occurred. The farmers are ready, as a rule, to plow land for wheat and oats but this has been impossible in many cases on account of the hardness of the ground. Many of the crops now need rain, particularly corn and turnips. Frost was reported in Watauga county.

The cotton crop has experienced no improvement during the past week as a whole; in many places the yield is disappointing, and on the whole the crop will be fully 30 per cent. short. In the east the cotton is still shedding and taking rust in many sections; there are also reports of its being attacked by the army worm which will reduce the crop one-third in those places. Caterpillars are also doing damage to some late cotton. The weather being dry also causes it to open prematurely in some parts. In some sections the crop improved a little during the past week, and the top crop is maturing. In the central part the bolls are few and small, and the lint is short; it is not ripening on top. In the west cotton is heading in all shapes and small bolls in some places; picking is general but the yield is light. The boll weevil, it is said, has made its appearance in Martin county, but in small numbers. Cotton is being marketed in Nash county.

Tobacco is all cut and cured in the east; while in the central and west portions a great deal has been cut and cured but there are some farms where cutting is only about two-thirds done. In general the leaf is good in quality and color but it lacks weight; in the western part it is firing and speckling badly in places. The crop will be light, about 60 per cent. Corn has improved a little during the week, but needs rain; upland corn is generally good but bottom corn is drowned; it is earing well and maturing rapidly, the crop will be short, many reporting only a two-thirds crop; there is some cutting in progress in the west.

Peas are doing well as a whole, but in some places in the central and west districts the vines are good but have few peas; a great deal of pea vine hay is now being saved in the east. Peanuts are generally reported a good crop, but in the east the crop will be short in some sections. Most of the fodder has been saved in the east, and pulling is well under way in the central and west districts. A large quantity lost by too wet weather. Hay is still being cut on a few farms in the east, and central districts while in the west a great deal is now being cut. Most all of the minor crops are doing well, except white potatoes which are rotting to a considerable extent in the ground. Sweet potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, and buckwheat are doing well. Some buckwheat is now being cut. Land for wheat and rye is being plowed, and some has been planted. Pastures are reported good, and cattle doing well. Apples are fair crop in the mountain districts, but a failure in the valleys, some are being shipped. Corn crop is looking fine, and molasses making is in progress in places.

Stranded Vessel Sighted.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—The steamer Aragon, lumber laden from Georgetown, S. C., to New York via Norfolk, which stranded two miles south of False Cape, on the Virginia coast. The Aragon and the lumber-laden barge Saxon, which went ashore with the steamer but was subsequently floated, arrived here this afternoon apparently uninjured.

Asheville Slayer Arrested.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—Floyd E. James was arrested Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock by Patrolman James on a warrant charging him with the murder of James Dougherty, last Sunday night, August 27. Mr. James was placed under arrest while at work, a short distance from his residence, and brought to the city hall. He was in conference with attorneys relating to the conduct of his case and at the conclusion of this conference a preliminary hearing will be had. When arrested Mr. James declared that he was an innocent man and that he regretted the arrest more on his wife's account than on his own.

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EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

Disturbances Disquietive and Severe in Parts of Italy

370 REPORTED DEAD IN THE SOUTH

Shock Before Daylight is Said to Have Completely Destroyed 18 Villages and Wrought Widespread Loss of Life and Property in the Southern Extremity of the Peninsula.

Rome, By Cable.—All Italy is suffering from terrible depression because of the news from the South, where one of the worst earthquakes ever experienced occurred Friday. Although the earthquake was felt all over Calabria and to a certain extent in Sicily, the worst news came from Pizzo and Monteleone and from the eighteen villages, which are said to have been completely destroyed. According to the latest news received, 370 persons have been killed and a great number injured. It is as yet impossible to even estimate the property losses.

The shock was felt at 2:55 o'clock Friday morning. It lasted for sixteen seconds at Catanzaro and soon thereafter was felt at Messina, Reggio, Monteleone, Martirano, Stefano, Picerno, Tripartita, Zmarano, Cassaniti, Naida, Olivani and other points.

Scenes of indescribable terror ensued. Women, aroused from their sleep, rushed half clothed into the streets, screaming with fear, carrying their babies and dragging along their other children, and calling for help on the madonna and the saints. The men escaped into the open with their families, all calling on their favorite saints for protection. The cafes were taken by assault by the strangely garbed crowd, but as daylight broke without a repetition of the earthquake the crowd gradually melted away until by 8 o'clock the streets had almost assumed their normal appearance except in the ruined villages, where the inhabitants had no homes to go to. The general confusion was added to by dreadful cries from the halls, where the prisoners were beside themselves with fright and in some cases mutilated, but fortunately all the prisoners were kept within bounds.

Troops, engineers and doctors have been hurried to the scenes of the disaster to assist in the work of rescue and salvage. The Ministry of the Interior sent \$4,000 for the relief of the destitute, and the Minister of Public Works left for Calabria in the evening.

Public Printer Palmer Dismissed.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Special.—President Roosevelt took summary action in the case of Frank W. Palmer, Public Printer and head of the Government Printing Office at Washington.

Last Monday the President directed Mr. Palmer to send him his resignation to take effect on the 18th instant. At the same time he directed him not to take any further action in the case of Oscar J. Ricketts, foreman of printing, and L. C. Hay, a division foreman, in the Government Printing Office, whose resignations Mr. Palmer had requested.

Direct disobedience of the President's instructions, Mr. Palmer on the 5th instant, notified Ricketts and Hay that the time which they might have in which to answer his charges would be extended until Saturday, the 9th instant. 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 Keop commission for investigation, the President felt it was time to take positive action regarding Mr. Palmer. He thereupon 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.

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