

ENVOYS MEET ON THE MAYFLOWER

The Formalities Observed With Simple Ceremonies

CANNON BOOM SALUTES

High Officers of the Army and Navy Grace the Event With Their Presence—Lunch Follows the Presentation—Cordial Relations Between the Plenipotentiaries Established

New York, Aug. 5.—After weeks of waiting and thousands of miles of travel, the Russian and Japanese peace envoys, who came to this country at the invitation of President Roosevelt to try to agree upon terms for the conclusion of the great war in the far east, went to Oyster Bay this morning to be introduced to each other and practically begin the negotiations which will mean the end of the protraction of the struggle in the orient.

Little realizing that they were beholding one of the most picturesque and important events in the history of this country, hundreds of persons crowded about the two hotels where the foreign negotiators had been quarantined and the pier on the East river where they embarked on their momentous journey.

The Japanese started on their journey in a most unostentatious manner. At 8 o'clock several carriages drew up in front of the Waldorf-Astoria and attaches of the hotel began to place the envoys' hand baggage in. There was no demonstration at the pier but the ambassador's salute of 19 guns was fired by the Tacoma as the first launch drew up alongside the cruiser.

The Russian peace plenipotentiaries left the St. Regis hotel about one hour later than the start of the Japanese from the Waldorf-Astoria. When M. Witte, followed immediately by Baron Rosen, stepped aboard the Chattanooga, an ambassador's salute of 19 guns boomed out from the cruiser, as she weighed anchor immediately and started for Oyster Bay.

Preparation for the Visitors

Oyster Bay, Aug. 5.—When the newspaper correspondents boarded the Mayflower at 11:30 in the morning the decks were swarming with jacks in white, all busy and bustling, in their soft, silent fashion.

Down below in the mess room preparations of another sort were going on with the same swiftness and silence. A score of spotless Chinamen in white were setting the great round table while the caterer was busy arranging the edibles.

At 11:50 Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, and General Frederick D. Grant, in command of the department of the east, arrived in the New York harbor superintendent's boat, and came aboard the Mayflower in a launch that was sent for them.

Shortly after the president's launch was seen to put off and a fanfare of bugles was sounded. Cheers and hand-clapping broke out from the numerous craft about the Mayflower when at 12:25 the president stepped aboard. After acknowledging the naval salute he shook hands with the officers and guests while the band of the Mayflower gave four ruffles and the "Star Spangled Banner."

have presented any other two distinguished gentlemen.

Roosevelt Remembers Old Acquaintances

The president said it gave him great pleasure to see them there and Secretary Pierce asked Baron Komura to present his suite. One by one the twelve men were presented to the president, who gave a hearty handshake to each and a pleasant word to those he knew.

"How do you do," exclaimed the president to Commander Issama Takeshita, whom the president knew in Cuba during the war with Spain. "Glad to see you as always."

A pleased smile flickered for a moment on the dark face of the naval attaché as he bowed. Commander Takeshita and Col. Tachibana, the military attaché, were the only two members of the Japanese party in uniform. The others were all in civilian afternoon dress.

When Henry W. Dennison, the tall American legal adviser of the Japanese, was introduced the president pressed his hand lingeringly and looked straight between the eyes of that giant among the dwarfs. When Mr. Sato was introduced the president smiled and said: "Glad to meet you."

When the handshaking had subsided the president, by request of Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, went into a small room off the large saloon where he remained closeted with them for more than ten minutes.

Baron Komura said a word or two of thanks to the president. Then the Japanese envoys said they had a message of thanks and congratulation from the emperor to present to the president and they also wished to confer with him.

The president said to Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira he hoped to see them both at his house to luncheon before Baron Komura leaves the country and then those three adjourned into the small room. When the president came out he asked the Japanese party to enter the small room of the conference and from there he said he would call them.

In the meanwhile at 10:05 the Chattanooga, bearing the Russian envoys, had entered and was reported by Lieutenant (Continued on Page Two.)

NEW CONTROL OF THE QUARANTINE

The Federal Government Will Take Charge

FIGHT ON THE SCOURGE

Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service Ordered to New Orleans—Complaint of Louisiana as to Mississippi Patrol Boats to Be Investigated and Remedy Will Be Applied

Washington, Aug. 5.—The federal government will take charge of the yellow fever situation in Louisiana and wherever the disease may make its appearance, and the state authority will be expected to recognize the paramount authority of the federal health officers. The decision to take this step was reached at a conference today between Secretary Shaw and Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service, and in accordance with general instructions received by Dr. Wyman from the president Governor Blanchard of Louisiana telegraphed to the president last night from Baton Rouge, informing him of the action taken by the commercial bodies of New Orleans.

The expenses of the government's fight against the fever scourge will be paid out of a fund known as the epidemic fund, which was provided by congress several years ago. It was said at the treasury department today that there are several precedents which justify the federal government in taking charge of the situation at New Orleans, for similar action was taken in the yellow fever epidemics at Brunswick, Ga., and at the national soldiers' home at Hampton, Va., some years ago.

At the conference today it was decided to send Capt. Worth Ross, chief of the revenue cutter service, to New Orleans to take charge of the revenue cutter situation. The action of the commanding officer of the cutter Winona toward some of the vessels in the harbor of New Orleans during the epidemic has caused much complaint from the state and city authorities, and although the officer's general course is upheld by the treasury department it has been deemed best to send the chief of the service to take charge of the situation.

The decision to send Captain Ross was reported after this telegram had come to Mr. Shaw from Governor Blanchard: "Mississippi patrol boats for ten days past have been invading Louisiana waters and jurisdiction, molesting our fishermen, stopping, driving in and chasing our boats. They kept railway drawbridge at Rigollets closed for week except as they saw fit to permit it opened; bridge entirely on Louisiana soil. Sent force to seize or expel the boats. Found a boat almost at Louisiana canal connecting river with lake, seized her and arrested crew and will prosecute later in courts. At Rigollets found Mississippi boat Grace. She has been principal offender. When about to seize her she claimed to be in service of United States marine hospital service. Asked for credentials, she had none, but said would go get them. She returned with some kind of authority from Dr. Washin. If you have authorized this I must submit, but it is pretty hard to have Mississippi boats invade our territory, committing such acts of trespass and shield themselves behind authority of federal government. In all the communications that have been published between Governor Vardaman and myself, I was never informed the Grace was commissioned by your department. I asked Washin a few days ago the direct question whether the Mississippi armed patrol boats were under his orders. He answered he had not sent any armed boats into our waters except Winona. Then was the time for him to have informed me the Grace was under his orders whether she was armed or not. Looks like Mississippi has been using authority of federal government for depredations in Louisiana. I protest against all this. Hope you will order investigation. Please wire if I am to regard Grace as in service of your department."

Secretary Shaw sent the following telegram to Governor Blanchard this afternoon: "I have ordered Captain Ross, chief of revenue cutter service, to New Orleans to take charge of the revenue cutter service there under general direction of the public health and marine hospital service. Officials of both branches of the service deny any violation of law. Now that the whole subject of quarantine has been, by authority of the governors of each state, turned over to the federal government, there need be no fear of further complications. Meantime, I will have all charges investigated."

Archbishop Chappelle Stricken

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New Orleans, Aug. 5.—This city was shocked at 8 o'clock tonight when the news came from the board of health that Archbishop Chappelle had been stricken down with yellow fever. He had been working faithfully among the Italians in the French market quarter ever since the yellow fever plague made its appearance. He carried love and confidence to every one and assisted the medical corps as no one else could. The news of his illness was taken as far the most serious news of the day. He is lying very low in this extreme hour of need.

Archbishop Chappelle is one of the best known personages in the Catholic world today. He was apostolic delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico and was formerly delegate to the Philippine Islands.

Out of thirty new cases of fever today, all are within five blocks of the fever infected district and all but three are Italians.

The Record for Saturday

New cases 30. Deaths 8. No new cases were reported from any of the country districts.

New Orleans, Aug. 5.—A decidedly more optimistic feeling prevailed here today due to the yellow fever situation, growing out of the appeal to the United States government to take charge and the telegram from the president to Governor Blanchard in which he announced that he would as a matter of course do all in his power to assist in crushing out the disease. The mere assurance had a good effect, although it is understood that there will be no very great change in the work to be done, and that the assistance the government can give is limited and will not greatly alter the methods now being pursued.

The failure of the sanitary measures that have been taken to produce favorable results in the matter of new cases expedited the application, as it was felt that it would be unfair to wait until the last moment, until the epidemic was hopeless, and then ask federal assistance. Dr. White, who has charge of the United States marine hospital service here, stated that the campaign would be carried on by the federal government along the lines (Continued on Page Two.)

IN PERILOUS POSITION

Picnic Party Rescued From a Burning Boat

A Match Dropped in the Bottom of the Boat Ignited Gasoline—Seven Ladies Rescued With a Negro Fisherman's Assistance

New Bern, N. C., Aug. 5.—Special. A heart rending scene was witnessed at noon today by spectators on the river front, who stood almost breathless and saw seven ladies and one gentleman rescued from a fire and watery grave.

Dr. Ward secured the naphtha launch owned by his brother-in-law, William Haar, to take an outing party for the day. The party consisted of Dr. Ward, Mrs. William Haar, Misses Irene, A. and Thelma Peck, Miss Nettie Fowler, Miss Nettie Daniels and Mrs. Dr. Francis Duffy, all of this city. Dr. Ward filled the gasoline tank to its utmost, some of the fluid running over into the bottom of the boat. When about two miles down Neuse river Dr. Ward struck a match. In a cigarette thought he threw it overboard, but it lodged in the boat, igniting the gasoline, and in a few moments the flames almost covered the entire boat, extending fifteen feet in the air. Mrs. Haar and her three daughters, the Misses Peck, went overboard and clung to some net stakes. Miss Nettie Fowler and Mrs. Duffy stood in the boat's stern while Miss Nettie Daniels was forward on the extreme end of the bow, but failed to escape the flames. She was burned on her lower limbs, but her injuries are not of a serious nature, as she was rescued by Dr. Ward, who was also in the water. He did heroic work trying to save the entire party.

An old colored fisherman, who was near by, assisted Dr. Ward in helping all the ladies in his boat and carried them ashore.

The revenue cutter Boutwell dispatched a life saving crew to the scene and several launches were there in a short time.

General Tom, a United States service boat, hurried to the scene, put their fire pumps to work and extinguished the fire. The naphtha launch was gutted, leaving the hull and damaged machinery.

New Law Firm in Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 5.—Special. A new law firm opened offices in Greensboro this morning under the firm name of Broadhurst & Stern, composed of Edgar D. Broadhurst of this city and D. P. Stern of Winston. They have temporary offices in the Cartland building, but their permanent quarters will be in the Mendenhall office building on Court Square. Mr. Broadhurst was formerly superintendent of city schools here, resigning some time ago to take the law course at the University of North Carolina. He obtained his license from the supreme court last February. Mr. Stern was granted license last September.

RATES TOO LOW FOR CAR LINES

Money Lost in Transporting the Berry Crop

TALK OF AN ADVANCE

Bad Luck Began With the Florida Lettuce Crop, Continued With Strawberries and Ran Through Cantaloupes and Georgia Peaches. Figures on Revenue Collections

By THOMAS J. FENCE

Washington, Aug. 5.—There is reason to believe that the private car lines, which handle practically all the fruit and berry shipments in this country, will endeavor to increase their schedule of rates in the south next year.

The largest one of these car lines operating in North Carolina and other southern states claims that it had sustained heavy losses in handling southern fruit and berries during this year, and threatens to abandon the territory where the losses occurred. To use the language of a representative of the company, renewals of contracts with southern roads may not be sought next year. While it is probably true that the private car lines operating in the south have been hit hard this season, it is doubted whether this threat to quit the southern field will be attempted. Rather is the opinion entertained that the refrigerating lines will attempt to increase their scale of rates, assuming the position that they have been operating without profit. At any rate expression is freely given to this opinion.

Representatives of the private car lines declare that the entire southern season has been the worst in all their history and that the story of their operations is one of continuous losses. Things began to break badly with the shipment of Florida lettuce. The crop was cut short by a sudden freeze. There was a car famine during the strawberry crop in North Carolina, which cost the Armour line alone \$100,000, in order to settle up claims. It is claimed also that much money was lost in handling the cantaloupe crop because of the inability to get a sufficient supply of ice. The statement is made that ice had to be shipped by special trains from Philadelphia and Washington to Columbia, Hamlet and Rocky Mount in order to adequately ice fruit trains from the south.

The representatives of the private car lines declare that they had hoped to recoup their losses to a considerable extent on the Georgia peach crop, but information received by them this week is that their hopes will not be realized. It is claimed that provision was made for handling over 5,000 cars of peaches and that the crop amounts to an actual shipment of only 2,500 car loads. The refrigerating car companies contend that their losses, unlike railroads, are not confined merely to the difference between the anticipated revenue from an expected shipment, but is increased by the loss of mileage on thousands of cars and on the ice that is intended for refrigeration. The contracts with all railroads provide that the private car lines are responsible for the shipment of fruit, and that in order to estimate properly the probable size of crops, the companies have to maintain a force of agents for the year around for internal report.

This statement of the position of the private car lines with reference to southern business is interesting, to say the least, and future developments will be watched with interest. It is probable within the range of accuracy to declare that the berry growers of North Carolina, not to mention many of the truckers, are absolutely dependent upon the private car lines for the delivery of their products to the markets of the north.

Internal Revenue Collections

North Carolina contributed five million dollars to the federal government in internal revenue collections, which is a gain of a third of a million dollars during the past year. These facts are obtained from the preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. The total collections for the past year were \$4,994,968, as compared with \$4,667,182 the year previous. For the first time in many years the collections in the fourth district (Duncan's) exceeded those of the western district. Duncan's collections are \$2,549,155, showing a gain of \$292,878, while Harkins' are \$2,445,813, showing a gain of only \$35,408.

The monthly report of the fourth assistant postmaster general shows that there were 967 rural delivery routes in operation on August 1. There were 310 petitions pending at the time, of which 94 are from the eighth district.

Japanese Attack Staroe-selo

St. Petersburg, Aug. 5.—Dispatches from the front report that the Japanese continue to land troops at Astroe Bay, where they now have 30,000 men with artillery. An advance guard on August 4 reached Staroe-selo, thirty-five miles inland. The Japanese attacked Staroe-selo vigorously. The defenders eventually abandoned the place after setting the village on fire. The Russians lost thirty-eight killed and 112 wounded.

Views on the China Boycott

Impression Grows That It Will Be a Serious Matter

NO HELP IN PROSPECT

Imperial Chinese Government Unable to Check the Movement—Some Inclined to Hold Foreign Trade Rivals Responsible—Shanghai Chamber of Commerce Regrets

Washington, Aug. 5.—After having received many dispatches and mail reports concerning the spread of the boycott of American products, officials of the state department were intensely relieved today when a dispatch from Consul General Rogers at Shanghai arrived, announcing that the chamber of commerce at Shanghai investigated the boycott, and its apparent change of attitude is reassuring. Government officials here hope that the boycott will die a natural death soon. Minister Rockhill, the American diplomatic representative in Peking, has been doing everything possible to alleviate the situation, assuring the Chinese government of this country's good intentions. The officers through China have tried to prevent a spread of the boycott ever since its inception. In his dispatch Mr. Rogers said that the chamber of commerce had passed resolutions deploring the movement and expressing the belief that it was the work of students that set it on foot.

Seldom has the government here found itself more helpless to cope with a serious issue. That the anti-American movement in China will probably be very serious, if it spreads at the rate it has for the last few weeks, there is no doubt. At the Chinese capital Minister Rockhill, acting under instructions from Washington, got the government to issue orders prohibiting the boycott. The order has apparently been ineffective, and not only have reports been made of the adoption of the principle of the boycott in various parts of China, but it has spread to Chinese settlements in foreign countries. The disregard shown for the imperial order that the anti-American agitation be ended places the issue entirely outside of the province and possibilities of diplomacy. Negotiations with the Chinese government can have no effect on the actions of the commercial organizations. Officials are not so much concerned over the boycott itself as the effect it will have on the Chinese mind with regard to Americans in the Celestial empire. The further the boycott goes the more bitter will the feeling toward Americans be.

Unless the change of attitude on the part of the Shanghai commercial guild has a good effect, something must be done by this government soon. Government officials here hope that the Chinese will begin to suffer soon from the loss of American goods brought on by the boycott. While the movement will be more costly to American manufacturers it will be more injurious to the Chinese merchants.

It is not unlikely that this government will, through its diplomatic and consular agents in China, make a thorough investigation of the causes of the boycott. There is a suspicion that it is not entirely a Chinese movement, but that foreigners interested in gaining the Chinese market are leading the Chinese on. Government officials here are inclined to favor the anti-American movement as a display of the rankest sort of ingratitude on the part of Chinese. The United States government, of all the powers, has alone stood for the protection of China, and the attack now made on the manufacturers and producers of this country is not looked upon as a just measure of retaliation, even though the exclusion laws of this government are regarded as unjust by the Chinese.

FIGHT ON BALL FIELD

New York Players Jump on the Umpire

Pittsburg Fans Take a Hand and Make It Hot for the Visitors—Police Able to Afford Partial Protection From the Mob

Pittsburg, Aug. 5.—An incipient riot occurred on the baseball field here today at the close of the New York-Pittsburg game.

With the score 5 to 5, and no one out, and a Pittsburg player on third base in the last half of the ninth inning, New York started a fight and refused to play. They objected to a decision by Bausewine calling Ritzky safe at third, and became very ugly with Umpires Emisle and Bausewine. So bad did they become that Umpire Bausewine pulled his watch on them and threatened to forfeit the game if play was not resumed in one minute. McGraw shook his fist in the face of Bausewine while Mathewson tried to knock the umpire's watch from his hand. This settled matters. The moment the hands of the watch showed the minute was up Bausewine held up his hand, shouting that the game had been forfeited to Pittsburg 9 to 0, and the New York players started for Umpire Bausewine pell-mell. And just about the time the New York players started for Bausewine about 10,000 of the 18,000 spectators in the field and stands started for McGraw and his players. They were soon surrounded by a large and angry mob. Then scores of police seemed to rise out of the ground and the bloodthirsty crowd was hammered back with clubs. Fred Clark came in with his players and helped bear the crowd back from the New York players, who huddled in a bunch near the bench. The New Yorkers were at the end of fifteen minutes taken in couples from the field and lodged in their carriages back of the stand. But the troubles of the New York players seemed only to have begun. The crowd, which was the biggest ever appearing at a game in Pittsburg, extended around the stand, and there was no protection for the players there. Some of the rougher element among the fans took pot-shots with stones at the New Yorkers as they started out in their carriages. The yellow blankets (New York champions) were torn from the horse of McGraw's carriage and the entire club was stoned down Robinson street and clear to the bridge spanning the river. Several of the New York players were hurt, but not seriously, by the flying stones. All the players before leaving for Chicago tonight said they felt indeed glad to have escaped with their lives. McGraw said he would protest the game. The game was closely contested until the dispute arose.

The score: R.H.E. New York .....0 0 0 0 1 4 0—5 7 1 Pittsburg .....3 1 0 0 1 0 5—5 4 1 Batteries: Mathewson and Bowenman; Case and Peitz. Umpires, Bausewine and Emisle. (Continued on Page Two.)

Teacher Who Whipped a Boy

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 5.—Special.—A few months ago Prof. T. B. Hamby, principal of the Orange street high school was arrested charged with cruelly whipping a student. The case was tried in police court before Judge Stevens. Hamby was found guilty and fined \$10 and ordered to the superior court by the defendant to the superior court and the matter was called up today. Preparations had been made by the private prosecution to push the case, and some forty or fifty witnesses had been summoned, when Solicitor Brown stated that a nol prosee had been taken.

The friends of the school teacher were jubilant while the attorneys and the private prosecution were disappointed. This afternoon a civil suit was instituted against Hamby and summons were served. The complaint has not been filed, but it is said that \$5,000 damages will be demanded.