

THE WEATHER TODAY.  
For North Carolina:  
Showers  
For Raleigh:  
Showers

# THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE  
August 10, 1905  
Temperature  
past 24 Hours  
Maximum, 82;  
Minimum, 68.

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RALEIGH N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.

No. 61

## ROANOKE GIVES SHAW A BOOST

### Virginia Republicans Encourage Presidential Hopes

## TALK OF RESIGNATION

### The Secretary Ignored by the President in Regard to the Yellow Fever Situation—Mrs. Peck's Relations to the Cotton Leak Scandal May Come Out Before Grand Jury

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Aug. 8.—Special.—Secretary Shaw of the treasury department returned to Washington today from Roanoke, where he attended the Virginia Republican state convention. Mr. Shaw did not speak with reference to the subject, but it is evident that he was pleased with the manner in which he was received and hailed as a presidential candidate. Of course he pats the Virginia Republicans on the back, for he is looking for their support in 1908 at the Republican national convention. Mr. Shaw is modest enough not to claim Virginia for the Republicans, thereby displaying more judgment than the average Republican from the Old Dominion. In speaking of the convention, Secretary Shaw said:

"I was told that the gathering was the most representative one the state has had in many years, either Democratic or Republican. The night was exceedingly warm, but so much interest was shown that men stood for over two hours listening to the speeches and proceedings. Representative Stemp is a wonderful organizer, and an astute man and politician. I talked with a good many Democrats and asked them as to the Republican prospects. None of them cared to admit that the state would go Republican this year, but all of them said the Republicans would make great gains, and I am sure this is apparent. The Republican leaders were hopeful, enthusiastic and willing to work, and that means a great deal. I am certain that the Democrats of Virginia are at least assured of a general fight, and that in the future they will have to fight for control of affairs in the state."

The story was repeated several times today that Secretary Shaw was on the point of resigning from the cabinet because of the fact that President Roosevelt ignored him in dealing with the yellow fever situation at New Orleans. This is what caused Mr. Shaw's visit to Oyster Bay Monday, according to the story told here. The direct cause of the trouble was the president's giving orders to Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service over the head of Secretary Shaw. Mr. Shaw is the immediate superior of Dr. Wyman, who has been in charge of the federal end of the yellow fever matter, and it was to the secretary that he looked for orders. He was quite surprised, therefore when he began receiving instructions direct from the president regarding the conditions at the Louisiana port. It is understood that the orders from Oyster Bay conflicted in some degree, though not seriously, with those already issued by the secretary himself, and this annoyed Mr. Shaw considerably.

The mystery of the relations of Mrs. Frederick A. Peckham to the cotton crop report leak scandal may yet be solved. Mrs. Peckham, suspected of being able to throw light on the relations of the various people who were involved in the leak, has been served with a summons to appear before the federal grand jury here August 15. Just what the officials expect to prove through Mrs. Peckham's testimony is not clear, because of the well recognized rule of law in the District of Columbia that a wife can not testify against her husband, or in a case in which her husband is involved. Justice Wright has held that Mr. Peckham is practically under accusation, and lawyers interested in the case are inclined to discredit the rumor that the government expects to rely to any appreciable extent upon the testimony Mrs. Peckham might be able to give.

In addition to the subpoena for Mrs. Peckham it is understood that several employees of the bureau of statistics will be summoned to testify before the grand jury. Mrs. Peckham's name has appeared several times during the course of the investigation. She was, up to a short time ago, extremely friendly with Mr. and Mrs. Holmes. When Secretary Wilson was at Oyster Bay a week or so ago, he asserted that the cotton scandal would never have materialized had not "two New York gamblers quarreled over a woman." The secretary declined today to say whether or not he had Mrs. Peckham in mind when he made that statement. "I do not wish to prejudice the case one way or the other," said Mr. Wilson, "by making any further declarations, or admissions."

The secretary declared that there is no ground for the rumor that Mr. Hyde, former statistician, will not return immediately to the United States. "We received Mr. Hyde's cable," said the secretary, "in which he said he would come as soon as possible. I have received no word from him one way or the other except the cable, and I have every reason to believe he will keep his word."

P. L. Hutchins of New Orleans, the third member of the recently organized board to prepare future cotton statistics, has reported to Secretary Wilson, and will be assigned to the southern districts. The other two members of the board already appointed are Victor Olmsted and Stephen D. Fessenden. The fourth member has not been selected. "I am doing all I can in selecting this board," said Mr. Wilson today. "I am getting the best men in the south; men of character and ability and education; men in whom the south must have confidence. If their work is not satisfactory I don't know what else can be done."

James T. Farrell is appointed rural carrier on route No. 1 from Rich Square, and Claudius Grant is named alternate.

Richard Cheatham, secretary of the Southern Cotton Association, has returned to Washington. Department of agriculture officials have not forgotten that he is responsible for the present agitation, and now they say that he is a "messenger boy" between District Attorney Beach and the clique of New York brokers who were involved in the cotton leak charges.

## Ministerial Order Reversed

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The emperor has ordered Senator Postovsky to visit the leaders of the recent congress of Zemstvos and Dumas at Moscow and ascertain and communicate to him their views. This is a complete reversal of the last order of the minister of the interior, which was to seize the records of the congress and hand them over for inspection by the ministry of justice, with a view of prosecuting the members of the congress for participating in an illegal assembly.

## ORDERED TO OYSTER BAY

## Submarine Boat to Report to the President

### Naval Officers Puzzled—Perhaps the President Intends to Take a Dive, but Possibly He Only Wants to See Some Stunts

New York, Aug. 9.—The officers about the Brooklyn navy yard are greatly interested at present in the rather unusual orders that have been received by Lieutenant Charles Nelson, in command of the submarine boat Plunger. The orders came from the secretary of the navy and read:

"You are to proceed as soon as possible to Oyster Bay and report to the president."

The general impression is that Mr. Roosevelt would like very much to take a trip in a submarine if he were not president and wants to see anyway what this crack boat can do. Three years ago he went to Annapolis, fully expecting to go down in the Holland, but was persuaded not to do so by certain members of the cabinet who had accompanied him. On this particular occasion the president is reported to have turned on his heel rather sharply and remarked that some day he would have a chance.

When the orders came for the Plunger to hurry to Oyster Bay the boat was in dry dock being overhauled. She was yanked out and is now lying in the waterway that runs through the center of the navy yard. A large force of expert engineers and mechanics are working night and day getting the little craft in uptop shape. An entire set of new and heavily insulated electric light wires is being put in her, and the gasoline engine is undergoing a complete revamping. Every bolt and rivet is being subjected to a thorough resoldering and the torpedo tube gets tests often. It will be five days before the Plunger will be in condition to make the run to Oyster Bay.

Lieutenant Nelson who commands her, is considered one of the best experts in handling submarines. The present plan is for Lieutenant Shapley of the Porpoise to accompany Nelson on the trip. Both Nelson and Shapley would be glad if the president would make the dive, but they fear it is a case of no such luck. Anyway they hope to show him a few stunts.

## Russians Forced to Retire

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—A dispatch from General Linievitch, dated yesterday, says that a Russian force operating east of the Mandarin road, advanced August 5 to near the village of Chagon, south of Taulu. The Japanese thereupon resumed the offensive and turned both flanks of the Russian force, obliging it to retire northward.

## SENSELESS AND BRUTAL RULES

### Local Quarantine Regulations Vigorously Opposed

## EXPERIENCE OF A JUDGE

### Barred Out of His Home Town and Finds Members of His Family Manacled in a Detention Camp. Fruit Steamer Arrives at Mobile With Fever on Board

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—The yellow fever record for today was 63 new cases and 7 deaths.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—The state board of health announces its intention to break up what is styled the unbearable situation produced by the brutal and senseless quarantines, and cites the case of Judge J. L. Gaudel as an instance. Gaudel is judge of the district court, which includes the three parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John the Baptist. He held court in Jefferson, from which he returned to his home in St. John, provided with the necessary certificate from the health officers of Jefferson. He was informed that St. John no longer recognized those Jefferson certificates and was violently and brutally assaulted by the health officers. Of these, he said, many are grossly illiterate and unable to read the certificate. The detention camp is without protection from the rain, and in it he found his daughter-in-law, a feeble woman, and child, manacled by the health guards.

The yellow fever emergency hospital, established by the citizens' committee and operated by the city board of health, was turned over today to the United States marine hospital service. Two cases of yellow fever are reported from Tulla, Madison parish, La., on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, about twenty miles from Vicksburg. A case of yellow fever is reported from St. Gabriel, Iberville parish. There have been three cases in all there.

While the Louisiana legislature and the New Orleans city council have agreed to give \$10,000 and \$50,000, respectively, to the yellow fever fund it is not probable that all or any portion of these appropriations will be needed. It is thought that the popular subscription will cover all expenses.

Physicians and nurses have been sent to Bon Ami, where several cases of fever have been reported. Governor Vardaman indignantly repudiates the suggestion of some of the Mississippi press that he should retaliate on Louisiana with a quarantine embargo as punishment for the act of Governor Blanchard in seizing the Mississippi quarantine patrol boats. "Retaliation in such emergencies is the weapon of the small minded, soul quenched and cowardly man," said Governor Vardaman.

"Regardless of the bad faith which characterizes the conduct of the Louisiana health officers, or however mendacious and scurrilous any criticism of me may have been (and it was infamous), or whatever may have been the spirit which inspired or the motive behind the acts and utterances of Louisiana's governor, the Mississippi state board of health will not be guilty of anything even tainted with the spirit of retaliation. Such perfidious acts hurt only the man or men who commit them."

The arrival of fruit vessels at Mobile from Boacas del Toro, Panama, with yellow fever aboard, led to the detention of the vessel and the removal of the sick sailors to the quarantine station. In the case of the steamer Harold of the United Fruit Company the entire cargo of bananas was ordered dumped into the bay.

Montgomery, Ala., has prohibited the importation of bananas from anywhere, following in this respect the embargo of Chattanooga, Jackson and other places.

## Asphalt Company Protests

Washington, Aug. 9.—The state department has been informed that the agents of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company in Caracas have lodged a formal protest against the decision rendered by the Venezuelan federal court of cassation Monday, which upheld the findings of the lower court annulling the concessions of the American Asphalt Company. The asphalt company can appeal no further to the courts of the South American republic, the court of cassation being the highest tribunal. The company will probably again appeal to the United States for assistance.

## FIRST MEETING GOES SMOOTHLY

### The Credentials Found Mutually Satisfactory

## ENVOYS BEGIN WORK

### Two Sessions to Be Held Daily—Any Language May Be Spoken, but Writing to Be in French—Armistice May Be Arranged—Prospect of Peace Treaty Not Encouraging

Hotel Wentworth, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9.—Just at the moment when an optimistic feeling as to the outcome of the peace negotiations was in the ascendant and with substantial cause, advices received by the Russian plenipotentiaries have cast a cloud over those who had hope for a happy culmination of the Portsmouth conference. These advices are said to have come from the czar and are regarded as in the nature of instructions or commands to M. Witte and Baron Rosen for their guidance in the conduct of the exchanges. They are said to have revived hope for Russia, and the prevalence of a sanguine feeling throughout the empire had brought many petitions to Emperor Nicholas praying that peace terms which would be humiliating to Russia should not be accepted.

These disquieting words came towards the close of the day when the hopes of all parties to the conference had been raised to a marked degree, for the first session of the plenipotentiaries was remarkable for its display of cordiality and expression of good will. The Russian entourage is considerably depressed, for the promise of a successful outcome of the exchanges had been held out. It is now declared that the advices from St. Petersburg must necessarily cause the czar's envoys to reject at once any terms demanded by the Japanese which might be construed by the world as a stigma on Russian pride. The sudden change in the situation has borne its fruit in a more determined intention on the part of the Russian emissaries to resist the payment of a cash indemnity.

The information from St. Petersburg is regarded by some of those who are here as placing M. Witte and Baron Rosen in a position where they will virtually be obliged to reject nearly all the conditions suggested by their opponents. The hope of a successful termination of the conference was stronger than ever before when the envoys ended their rather brief session today. An optimistic feeling was in the very air, and it did not arise from mere intangible and unexplainable ideas with no substantial foundation. On the contrary there was ample evidence upon which to base the view that the chances of an understanding between the envoys were very good indeed.

It became apparent almost from the moment that the plenipotentiaries of the belligerents began their first business session this morning that both sides were possessed of an earnest wish to come to an agreement. Any suspicion that may have existed on either side as to the good faith on the other seemed to vanish before the meeting was over, and there was from all outward appearance every promise of a successful and fairly harmonious ending.

## Prospects for an Armistice

Leaving out of consideration the perturbing tidings from the Russian capital, to which undue importance may have been attached at a moment when hope of peace was exceedingly strong, the prospects of a successful outcome of the conference may be regarded as fairly satisfactory. In the happy conditions that were initiated today the chances for an early arrangement of an armistice were regarded as exceedingly satisfactory, and there is still the possibility that the negotiations will prosper so rapidly that the envoys at no distant day may lay aside temporarily the work of treaty making and devote themselves to the arrangement of articles for the suspension of hostilities.

The failure to officially halt the warfare in the far east has been due in the main to mutual suspicion between the warring nations, stronger, unquestionably, on the part of Japan. In this connection it may be well to explain that so marked was the suspicion that the present meeting would hardly have been possible if both Russia and Japan had not been confronted with the embarrassing contingency that a disinclination to accept the friendly advances made by the president of the United States might have given offense to a great government with which both were and are anxious to be on the best of relations.

This is the opinion of men concerned in the negotiations whose views are certainly entitled to respect for reasons other than that they are in a position to know something of the feelings that exist in the imperial circles

at St. Petersburg and Tokio. To a respect for the standing and importance of Mr. Roosevelt as the chief executive of the government the well-informed attribute the willingness of Russia and Japan to send plenipotentiaries to this quaint New England town for the purpose of seeing, at least, whether a peace could possibly be arranged in existing circumstances.

Perhaps the most significant augury of success in the negotiations was afforded, prior to the receipt of the advices referred to by the lack of friction between the envoys in the mutual acceptance of their respective credentials. It had been the understanding that the Japanese envoys would not treat with the Russian unless the latter were clothed with plenary powers, and as the Russian letters of credit were regarded by some as not meeting that condition there was uneasiness over the result. The Russian plenipotentiaries held credentials giving them authority to discuss terms of peace and to negotiate and conclude a treaty subject to the approval of the emperor. If the Japanese found these unsatisfactory they showed no disposition to quibble, but consented to accept them as full and satisfactory.

Undue importance may have been attached to this matter, for it is now declared that there was never any question over the extent of the powers that had been granted to each of the plenipotentiaries, but the disposition here is to regard the outcome as showing an exceedingly strong disposition on the part of the negotiators to act in amicable manner toward each other.

## First Session of the Conference

The initial session of the peace envoys was begun shortly after 10 o'clock this morning and lasted little more than an hour. It was harmonious from the beginning to the end. The Russian representatives, M. Witte and Baron Rosen, and the Japanese emissaries, Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira, were taken in separate automobiles from the Hotel Wentworth to the storage warehouse in the Portsmouth navy yard, where they are to conduct their negotiations. With the Russian envoys (Continued on Page Two.)

## THIRTEEN DEAD FOUND

## Complete Results of Collapse Not Yet Known

### Another Body Seen in the Ruins. Work of Exploring the Debris Suspended While Workmen Pull Down a Dangerous Wall

Albany, Aug. 9.—The number killed in the collapse of the John G. Myers Company department store will not be nearly as large as anticipated. The number of bodies taken out of the ruins so far is thirteen. All the dead were employes and residents of Albany. Miss McAvoys was the only one of the twenty-five injured in the hospital to die. Her back was broken, so is the back of Miss Ella Donahoe, and it is expected that she will die. The others will recover.

At midnight last night six bodies were taken out, the other seven were recovered between that time and 11 o'clock this morning. They were frightfully crushed and mutilated and many could not be identified except by clothing and jewelry. All of the missing employes have been accounted for, and from this but few bodies are supposed still to be in the ruins unless they be those of customers. This will not be known before tomorrow. This afternoon the work of removing the debris and the search for bodies was abandoned to permit the tearing down of the dangerous south wall, which it was feared would topple over on the rescuers. It will be tomorrow afternoon before the full death list will be completed. One additional body can be seen beneath the ruins, but can not be identified or reached.

So far as can be learned there have been no inquiries for customers from relatives.

The property loss is \$250,000. The Myers Company will rebuild.

## ARCHBISHOP CHAPPELLE DEAD

## Distinguished Prelate Falls a Victim to the Yellow Fever

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—Archbishop Chappelle, who was stricken with yellow fever last Friday, died this afternoon. It had been thought that the crisis of his illness was past, but today he took an alarming change for the worse, and his physician, Dr. Larnie, hurriedly called a consultation of other doctors. Their labors were fruitless.

Piacle Louis Chappelle, a rich bishop of New Orleans, was born in the diocese of Mende, France, August 3, 1842. He came to the United States in 1869, taking a complete course in theology and physiology at St. Mary's College. Bishop Chappelle taught in St. Charles College from 1883 to 1885, and was ordained priest in 1885. He was made doctor of divinity in 1888. From 1885 to 1870, he was engaged in missionary work; later he became assistant pastor, and finally pastor of St. John's church in Baltimore.

## WINSTON WANTS NO DISTILLERIES

### Aldermen Unfavorable to Granting of License

## WATTS LAW ATTACKED

### C. B. Watson Declares That the Whiskey Combine Could Afford to Spend a Million to Promote Recent Legislation—Believes It Is Pushing the Revenue Inquiry

Winston Salem, N. C., Aug. 9.—Special.—After the board of aldermen of Winston had been in session for an hour and a half this morning and had listened to speeches from a number of prominent citizens, the motion to grant license for a distillery was withdrawn, the status of the whiskey business in Winston thereby remaining the same.

When Mayor Eaton called the special meeting to order at ten o'clock every member of the board was in his seat. A large number of citizens were also present, many of them standing in the mayor's court room, the council chamber being too small. There was intense interest manifested in the proceedings, this being evidenced by the large attendance upon the meeting and the close attention that was given the various speakers. C. B. Watson, in his address before the aldermen in opposition to the establishment of a whiskey distillery in North Winston, said:

"If whiskey is to be sold in North Carolina I see no reason why it should not be manufactured in the state, but I do not believe that the distilleries should be located in cities and towns, but out in the corn districts, so as to furnish a local market for corn-raisers, with proper state protection in these neighborhoods. I do not believe in the recent state legislation on the subject; I believe that the whiskey trust could have well afforded to spend a million dollars to bring about our recent state legislation, and I do believe that, either directly or indirectly, they have not only aided in bringing about our state legislation, but they, directly or indirectly, are pushing the internal revenue prosecution in order to drive out competition in the markets. We in this city are managing the whiskey traffic just as we did before the passage of the state laws. We are not a whiskey town, and we do not want to be so considered. To invite the whiskey distillers here is offensive to the moral sentiments of many of our people and to many of the people of the whole state. It does us no good, and may in the future do us great harm. Let us leave matters just as they are. We may safely invite comparison with any city of the same size in the United States. We are practically free from drunkenness and loafers. Our people will compare favorably with any people in the world for sobriety and industry."

## TOO LATE TO PROPHECY

## Russian Official Willing to Leave It to the Envoys

Boston, Aug. 9.—From Manchuria, via St. Petersburg, Commander Roussine, former naval attaché of the Russian legation to Japan, and more recently naval adviser of General Linievitch, was in Boston today en route to Portsmouth, where he will advise with M. Witte, the Russian envoy, on all naval matters. With him came A. J. Boutakoff of the Washington embassy, who is bearing dispatches to the envoy. M. Roussine, when asked if Russia is desirous for peace, said:

"All nations desire peace. Russia is not unlike the others. What is the use of my predicting what results will come from the meeting of the ambassadors with those of Japan? If it were a month ago that you had asked me that would be all very well. I might then have ventured to prophesy a little. But now the negotiations have already begun. M. Witte, Baron Rosen, Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira have already met each other and doubtless have exchanged ideas. They are off as you say in English. It is like a race, for it would be useless to try to predict the finish."

"And which horse are you putting your stakes on?"

"The Russian," replied the commander, emphatically.

## A Missionary's Mission

Seattle, Washn., Aug. 9.—Dr. W. H. Martin, who for about forty years has been preaching and teaching in China, is in this city en route to New York and Washington. In the latter city he will call upon President Roosevelt and Secretary Root relative to the Chinese exclusion law. He will do so at the request of Chang Chung, vicerey of two center provinces near Hankow, for whom he acted as instructor during the last three years.