

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

THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:
Temperature for the
past 24 Hours:
Maximum, 84;
Minimum, 71.

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RALEIGH N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1905.

No. 63

HOPE OF PEACE STILL LINGERS

Jap and Russian Envoys May Yet Arrange Terms

CONFLICTING REPORTS

While the Portsmouth Story Is Encouraging the Cablegrams From St. Petersburg All Point to Russian Dissatisfaction and War Spirit—Exact Terms Not Known

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 11.—Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, the Russian plenipotentiaries, will tomorrow present their response to the Japanese terms. They have not awaited instructions from St. Petersburg to guide them in the preparation of their answer, but being fully aware of the attitude of the Russian government have prepared a statement upon their own responsibility.

Before going any further, it is well to say that the situation is decidedly more hopeful tonight. This is a purely unofficial view, but it is based on the knowledge that the Russian envoys in their response to the Japanese will concede some of the demands made by the latter and evince a disposition to discuss the more radical proposals made by the representations of Nippon.

There is no disposition on the part of the Russians, depressed as they profess to be, to stand on their dignity and cut the conference short. They are still willing to meet their opponents half way and to give careful and reasonable consideration to any and every suggestion that has or will be made by the Japanese. The lingering hope which reference was made in the dispatches printed in the Morning Post from Portsmouth at this writing seems stronger than a lingering hope. The feeling on the part of unprejudiced and interested observers that an earnest effort to bring about peace would be made is gradually being sustained.

It is useless to attempt to give in detail the conditions which the Japanese proposed as a basis for the ending of the war. The Russian newspaper correspondents, men of high standing in their own country, and maintaining relations of intimacy with members of the czar's mission, freely admit that their sources of information have failed them at this crucial moment of international interest in the demand which the Tokio government has submitted. As for the Japanese, they are, as always since the very outset of the present conflict, wrapped in a mantle of secrecy, and only smile and say things that have no meaning when they are imported for information about the position which their government has assumed.

Native correspondents of Japan newspapers are even more in the dark than their European and American competitors, for their channels of news are confined to those of their own nation. In the honest display of that touchy patriotism which seems to be the very pith and fibre of the race, they are firmly convinced that the Japanese terms are irreducible, to quote the cant term which all of them use.

But the two silent men to whom the nikado has entrusted the adjustment of the greatest crisis in the history of his islands is sufficiently acquainted with the ways of the western world to know the game of give and take and there can be no doubt that they are willing to bargain in if by that means the one great end which they seek, the withdrawal of the slavish peril from the far east, can be accomplished with satisfaction to the Japanese envoys without intending any reconsideration on those who have earnestly striven to ascertain the terms which the inscrutable brown men from across the broad Pacific submitted yesterday to their European adversaries, and who gave their version of what those terms were. It may not be improper to say in the interest of ephemeral notoriety that outside of the very few who are officially cognizant of them, nobody here knows the full extent and significance of the Japanese proposals as being an end to the war.

Exact statements of what the Japanese note contains are to be disseminated.

"Not," exclaimed one of the Russian envoys, when he was shown today what professed to be a full synopsis of the demands made by Japan. Most of the guesses that have been made are based on a remark attributed to M. Witte (which he may not have uttered at all), that the American press had foreshadowed the Japanese conditions before they were presented.

In the prospect that the text of the note presented by Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira to M. Witte and Baron Rosen will be made public within the next forty-eight hours it is decidedly useless to profess a thorough understanding of what Japan has submitted.

The Japanese demands are far reach-

ing and even those who are aware of their full import are likely to omit important details while relying upon memory alone.

In giving a statement of the Japanese terms with positive knowledge of its accuracy the thing that stands out most prominently is that no demand for a specific indemnity has been made.

It is true that Japan has "requested" to use a polite term of diplomacy, that Russia recognize the principle that the Japanese government is entitled to remuneration for the vast expenditures to which she has been put in prosecuting the war. Another encouraging sign is that Japan has not demanded the dismantling of the fortifications at Vladivostok, and while there are conflicting statements on the situation still further encouragement is found in the very moderate reference made to the future of the Korean territory.

The cession of the island of Saghalien by Russia to Japan is not an unsurpassable problem in the discussion of Japan's conditions for the reason that up to thirty years ago most of this territory was Japan's and Russia could make it over to her enemy. The same thing applies to a demand on the part of Japan that she be granted the fishing rights at the mouth of the Amur river. These rights were once possessed by Japan and were continued until recently.

A statement of the greatest significance was made tonight by one of the important members of the Russian mission—a man authorized to speak for the two envoys whom the czar has sent to Portsmouth, to arrange as best they may, the destinies of his nation. It was significant in the hope it held out that peace was possible, even in face of the cautious declarations made last night by members of the Russian entourage that the outlook for an amicable agreement was hopeless.

"Some of the terms of Japan are acceptable," he said, "while others are not compatible with the dignity of Russia."

Here is an admission that the czar's envoys are willing to concede the just-

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FUNERAL OF CHAPPELLE

Body of Archbishop Buried Under Church Altar

Fearing Result of the Gathering of Many Thousand People in Heart of Infected District the Funeral Was Semi-Private

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—Archbishop Chappelle was buried this morning under the central altar of the St. Louis cathedral.

The health department feared that the assembly of the many thousands of persons at the cathedral in the heart of the infected section, as would be the case in the event of a public funeral, would be dangerous.

The funeral services were therefore simple, but impressive. A mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock in which fifty of the clerk took part. Mayor Behrman, Dr. Felix P. Guidin, supreme president of the Catholic Knights of America, and Spillard, the president of the Holy Cross College, Fathers Hanrahan, Lorent and Marin, president of the Jesuit College, Father O'Shaghnessy and many prominent members of the Catholic clergy and laity were present to pay their last tribute to the dead.

After the mass Father Biever, who was the confessor extraordinary to the archbishop, delivered a eulogy on the deceased archbishop.

After the ceremony of absolution of the body of the archbishop was carried by eight priests into the vault of the cathedral, which was then sealed.

The question of the successor of Archbishop Chappelle will not be settled for some months.

TROOPS ORDERED READY

No Explanation but They May Be Sent to Venezuela

Burlington, Vt., Aug. 11.—Col. Wm. Wallace received a letter yesterday from Lieutenant General Wade, directing him to prepare and hold in readiness two squadrons of the 15th cavalry for notice. Besides the two squadrons of artillery, which are not designated, but are believed to be the third and fourth batteries at Fort Meyer, Va.; the fifth regiment of infantry, at Plattsburg Barracks, and a company of engineers from Washington Barracks, will be taken from this division for duty.

No reason for this action is given, but the general opinion of the officers and men is that they will be sent to Venezuela. They believe the war department have a secret proposition up its sleeve. More definite orders are awaited by Colonel Wallace, who expects them tomorrow.

The orders to be in readiness have been issued to the first and second squadrons 15th cavalry and they will be ready to leave the post on the receipt of telegraphic orders.

OUR NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICY

Subject of President's Speech Delivered Yesterday

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Regulation of Corporations Doing an Interstate Business—Government Control—Help for Santo Domingo—What Is the Monroe Doctrine?—An Able Speech

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 11.—President Roosevelt addressed 10,000 auditors in the Chautauqua today, nineteen-twentieths of whom were teachers. They greeted him with the greatest enthusiasm and the president expressed himself highly pleased with his visit.

Rain drizzled when the president arrived here and rain poured down steadily as the president spoke and he left here at noon, but the amphitheatre was crowded none the less to its utmost capacity and the thousands stood outside under umbrellas anxious to catch what they could of the president's speech.

The president's train was at Lakewood since 2:15 o'clock this morning. At 8:15 the president left the train. A number of women at the station held up babies in their arms and the president insisted on shaking hands with the little ones. "Hello! you little American citizens," he called to them gaily.

From Lakewood the party proceeded by trolley to Chautauqua. There in spite of the rain a considerable crowd awaited him and the 13th regiment national guard presented arms. From the station the party was driven to Higgins hall, where breakfast was served to about 125 guests.

After the breakfast the president and party proceeded to the amphitheatre. This is an immense structure with a seating capacity of about 7,000 and every seat was taken. The president was listened to with the closest attention. Bishop Vincent introduced the president who then spoke.

The president had begun to speak at 10:55 and ended exactly at 11:55. After hearing America sung by every one in the amphitheatre he left the platform and he and his party walked out to the carriage in a pelling rain.

The president did not mind the rain at all. He said he enjoyed every moment of it. President Roosevelt's speech follows:

The President's Speech

Today I wish to speak to you on one feature of our national foreign policy and one feature of our national domestic feature.

The Monroe Doctrine is not a part of international law. But it is the fundamental feature of our entire foreign policy so far as the Western Hemisphere is concerned, and it has more and more been meeting with recognition abroad. The reason why it is meeting with this recognition is because we have not allowed it to become fossilized, but have adapted our construction of it to meet the growing, changing needs of this hemisphere. Fossilization, of course, means death, whether to an individual, a government, or a doctrine.

It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for exercising that right. When we announce a policy such as the Monroe Doctrine we thereby commit ourselves to accepting the consequences of the policy, and these consequences from time to time alter.

What is the Monroe Doctrine?

Let us look for a moment at what the Monroe Doctrine really is. It forbids the territorial encroachment of non-American powers on American soil. Its purpose is partly to secure this nation against seeing great military powers obtain new footholds in the Western Hemisphere, and partly to secure to our fellow republic south of us the chance to develop along their own lines without being oppressed or conquered by non-American powers. As we have grown more and more powerful our advocacy of this doctrine has been received with more and more respect; but what has tended most to give the doctrine standing among the nations is our growing willingness to show that we not only mean what we say and are prepared to back it up, but that we mean to recognize our obligations to foreign peoples no less than to insist upon our own rights.

We can not permanently adhere to the Monroe Doctrine unless we succeed in making it evident in the first place that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for aggressiveness on our part at the expense of the republics to the south of us; second, that we do not intend to permit it to be used by any of these republics as a shield to protect that republic from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations; third, that inasmuch as by this doctrine we prevent other nations from in-

terfering on this side of the water, we shall ourselves in good faith try to help those of our sister republics, which need such help, upward toward peace and order.

As regards the first point we must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should interpret the Monroe Doctrine in some way inimical to their interests. Now let it be understood once for all that no just and orderly government on this continent has anything to fear from us. There are certain of the republics south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order, and prosperity that they are themselves, although as yet hardly consciously, among the guarantors of this doctrine.

No stable and growing American republic will not take the form of non-American military power acquire territory in its neighborhood. It is the interest of all of us on this continent that no such event should occur, and in addition to our own republic there are now already republic in the regions south of us which have reached a point of prosperity and power that enables them to be considerable factors in maintaining this doctrine which is so much to the advantage of all of us. It must be understood that under no circumstances will the United States use the Monroe Doctrine as a cloak for territorial aggression. Should any of our neighbors, no matter how turbulent, how disregardful of our rights, finally get into such a position that the utmost limits of our forbearance are reached, all the people south of us may rest assured that no action will ever be taken save what is absolutely demanded by our self-respect; that this action will not take the form of territorial aggressiveness on our part, and that it will only be taken at all with the most extreme reluctance and not without having exhausted every effort to avert it.

South American Liability

As to the second point, if a republic to the south of us commits a tort against a foreign nation, such, for instance, as wrongful action against the persons of citizens of that nation, then the Monroe Doctrine does not force us

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DENONCES IT AS A LIE

John Sharp Williams Denies Serious Statement

Interview in Richmond Paper Quoted Crandall McKay as Saying Williams Had Stated That Congressman Swanson Was Dishonest

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 11.—Special Referring to the interview given the Richmond, Va., News-Leader by Crandall McKay, who made the assertion that Hon. John Sharp Williams, Democratic minority House leader, had said that he had Congressman Swanson removed from the committee on postoffices and post roads because he believed the Virginia congressman to be dishonest, Mr. Williams this afternoon gave out the following:

"You may state positively that I never said or thought anything of the kind. The truth is, I suggested Mr. Swanson's removal from the committee in question because he had been appointed to membership on the committee on ways and means. I made it a rule not to ask the appointment of a member on a second committee when he was given service on the important ways and means committee."

RELIEF STEAMER RETURNS

The Terra Nova Which Rescued Polar Explorers of Zeigler Party

Tromsø, Norway, Aug. 11.—The relief steamer Terra Nova, which succeeded in rescuing Anthony Fiala and the other members of the Zeigler polar expedition, arrived here today.

She sailed from Tromsø June 14 last, shaping here course direct for the ice fields, which were encountered June 19 in latitude 75 degrees 57 minutes north, longitude 36 degrees 26 minutes east. The condition of the ice being favorable, the ship proceeded eastward along the edge of the field until June 27, when it commenced to freeze its way through the floe, and on July 25 struck open water.

Thick ice was again encountered the following day, but on the morning of July 28 Palm Island was sighted and on July 29 the Terra Nova reached Cape Dillon, where she found six members of the expedition safe and well. From this outpost sleds were dispatched to notify Mr. Fiala at the headquarters camp of the arrival of the rescue ship.

The Terra Nova reached Cape Flora July 30, and found more members of the expedition. These had become weakened by the hardships they endured, and some of them were so ill that they could not have left out for another winter. Returning to Cape Dillon, Mr. Champ, who commanded the relief expedition, organized a sled party and started for the headquarters camp, from which he brought back Mr. Fiala and his comrades.

The Terra Nova sailed for home August 1. It got out of the ice pack August 6 and returned in excellent condition.

BELUCOSE FOLK IN OLD BETSY

Newspaper Men Apparently Receive Bad Treatment

FIST FIGHT ONE RESULT

No Daily Paper Issued Thursday Another Outcome—Why the Electric Company Shut Off the Power of the Economist and Tar Heel Offices—Bad Feeling

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 11.—Special.—City Editor W. O. Saunders of the Daily Economist and W. J. Moore, engineer of the Crystal Ice and Coal Company of this place, engaged in a fist fight this afternoon.

A few weeks ago the Tar Heel newspaper published an article written by Saunders in which the Crystal Ice and Coal Company were charged with dispensing whiskey at its wharf, giving Mr. Moore as their authority.

Moore replied to the article through the Daily Economist in vigorous terms, denouncing Saunders' article as untrue. This was followed by more hot stuff from Saunders, which was replied to by Moore. The matter then seemed to have died out until today when Moore attacked Saunders. Both parties were fined \$5 and costs.

Yesterday afternoon Manager Lewis of the Electric Light and Power Company of this city, called at office of the Publishing Company and demanded \$50 deposit in bank as a guarantee of the payment of future bills for electric current, otherwise the Electric Light and Power Company would detach its wires connecting with and supplying power to run the motors that run the presses of the Daily Economist and the Elizabeth City Tar Heel. The money was not put up and the current was cut off, leaving the papers without lights or power to run its presses, until they arranged to run them by hand power. The result was no daily paper yesterday.

The Economist in to-day's issue gives the following explanation from the electric light people: "What has the Carolina Publishing Company done that it should be so mistreated by your concern?" asked the business manager of the Economist of the manager of the Electric Light Company.

"Your concern has kilted us every chance it got and we must have our pound of flesh," said the Electric Light and Power Company's manager.

The Economist today warmly denounced the treatment it had received from the electric light people. The Electric Light and Power Company and the Elizabeth City Water Company are one company.

In former recent issues of the Economist the water company has been severely criticised relative to the water they are supplying to the city, etc. The newspaper people claim that they do not owe the electric company anything, and that they were not given time to make the bank deposit demanded before the current was cut off.

Another Version

Elizabeth City, N. C., Aug. 11.—Special.—Enraged by an article which appeared in the Tarheel newspaper here some time ago, W. J. Moore attacked W. P. Saunders, local editor of that paper, and the Daily Economist, in the street here today and beat him severely about the head and face.

Moore was assisted by his son and Saunders was given no chance for self-defense. The article referred to charged that Moore, who is manager of the ice and coal company, allowed boats from Norfolk to discharge cargoes of whiskey in his premises.

This is a prohibition town and the report caused a sensation. Since that time Moore has openly threatened to smash Saunders at the first opportunity.

The expected attack came today as Saunders was going to dinner. Moore, backed by his son, jumped on him and beat him severely before he could disengage himself. Before the town authorities had time to take the matter up, Moore carried the case before Magistrate Wilson, ex-mayor under the whiskey regime and defeated candidate at the last election.

City Water and Power Company, which he claims has these aldermen under their thumb.

Yesterday afternoon as the paper was going to press the power company shut off the electric current by which the presses are run and the paper could not appear.

The temperance people claim that in the event of another election they have gained votes by today's episode. A prominent citizen who has repeatedly declared his intention to vote for saloons said today that it had won fifty votes for prohibition including his own.

THE MIDDY RETURNS

But He Is Not Yet Safely in Harbor, It Would Seem

Washington, Aug. 11.—Midshipman Robert A. Jackson of the battleship Missouri, who disappeared two weeks ago when the North Atlantic fleet was in New York here, joined the vessel to which he is attached at Bar Harbor this afternoon.

The information reached the department today through Rear Admiral Evans, Jackson reported on the Missouri just before the fleet sailed for Boston.

When Midshipman Jackson disappeared in New York it was known that he went to Boston with a woman called Olga Maxwell, who left him there, she returning herself to New York. Nothing was heard from Jackson until his father found him in Quebec last Wednesday.

The middy says that he does not know what caused him to leave the Missouri, and for a greater part of the time his mind has been a blank. His case is now in the hands of Rear Admiral Evans, who will dispose of it. Jackson may be charged with desertion, absence without leave, or conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. If desertion is proved, which is not considered likely by naval officers here, or if it can be shown that his conduct was unbecoming he can be dismissed from the service.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

Texas Mob Makes Quick Work of a Gorilla Negro

Tom Williams Burned in Front of Court House, in Heart of Town, for Attempted Assault on 14-Year Old Daughter of a Widow

Sulphur Springs, Tex., Aug. 11.—A negro charged with attempting an assault upon the daughter of a widow near this place was caught and burned at the stake in the court house square here today. The assault was committed by the negro early this morning.

When the town was alarmed about an hour later a posse of armed horsemen went immediately in pursuit of the assailant. The county was scoured in all directions and the negro was finally captured. He was taken to the court house square, chained to a stake and burned before an immense crowd of excited citizens.

The name of the negro was Tom Williams. He attempted to assault a fourteen-year-old girl. Little resistance was made to the mob by the officers.

Further Details of the Lynching
Houston, Tex., Aug. 11.—The people of Sulphur Springs gathered on the court house square this morning and literally burned Tom Williams, an eighteen-year-old negro, who last night waylaid and outraged a fourteen-year-old white girl named Keefer.

There was only a slight attempt on the part of the officials to prevent the lynching. Throughout the night the officials and enraged citizens searched for the negro and he was caught at 1:30 this morning, hiding in a barn two miles from the scene of his crime, by officers.

They were soon surrounded by the mob and forced to surrender him. The negro was tied on a horse and taken to Sulphur Springs. The news of the capture spread rapidly and they all rushed for the public square where all seemed to know what would happen.

When the scared negro was unbound from the horse he was so weak from fright that he could not stand unsupported.

"Burn him!" was the cry that was started and echoed by hundreds of voices. There were a few who favored hanging, but no attention was paid to them.

In the meantime the victim of the negro's crime was brought to the place and she at once positively identified him.

So forceful was her assertion that the brute confessed, but begged loudly for mercy. This he kept up until the fire licked up around him and his pleas gave way to frantic screams.

Dry goods boxes were broken for fuel and a heap, a yard high in the form of a circle, was piled about him. Oil was poured upon it, starting the blaze. It was ten minutes from the start of the blaze until the negro became a pile of charred bones.

DAILY YELLOW FEVER STORY

Breaking Down Some Senseless Quarantine Rules

DECREASED DEATH RATE

Increased Number of Cases at Patterson and St. John Parish—Italian Character of Scourge not so Marked as Formerly—The Day's Record and Developments

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—The day's yellow fever record: New cases, 61; deaths, 9.

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—Dr. D. T. D. Berry, one of the United States marine hospital service surgeons, in charge of the yellow fever work here, was taken down today with yellow fever.

New Orleans, Aug. 1.—The orders of the Louisiana state board of health prohibiting the illegal non-intercourse quarantine declared by some of the parishes, are being carried out by most of them.

Natchitoches, LaFayette and Calcasieu gave notice today that they had conformed to the state regulations. At Eastrop the town board of health refused to obey the order of the state board and were relieved by Governor Blanchard, but no reply has been received from the former. The Texas health officers threaten to stop all freight trains on the Southern Pacific on the ground that the passengers are smuggled in freight cars.

The Italian character of the disease has been less marked in the last few days, although a majority of the deaths are still Italians. The mortality has consequently dropped under twenty per cent.

Eleven cases have been discovered on Reserve Plantation in St. John parish, where there have been two deaths. With four new cases at Patterson there are now thirty cases in all there. Dr. Gutierrez is in charge and believes that the fever can be stamped out in twenty-five days. Patterson presents the worst condition in the state outside of New Orleans.

Reserve plantation, forty miles above New Orleans on the Mississippi river, with eleven cases, ranks second. A case of fever was reported today from St. Bernard, the first reported there. A large force of men were put to work fumigating the houses in the Italian quarters of New Orleans today. Forty-two blocks, containing nearly a thousand houses, were fumigated with sulphur, every room in these houses being treated. This will be continued each house being fumigated at least nine times, until all the mosquitoes in the infected section are killed.

Were Not Mistreated

New Orleans, Aug. 11.—Governor Blanchard received a telegram tonight from Governor Davis of Arkansas in which he says that the alleged ill-treatment of Louisiana women at Camden had been submitted to the mayor of Camden, where the ill treatment is said to have occurred and was emphatically denied. The ladies were detained for lack of health certificates, but were courteously treated.

RUHLIN BEATS MCCORMICK

Gus Knocked Jimmie Out in the Eighteenth Round

San Francisco, Aug. 11.—A large crowd greeted Gus Ruhlhin and Jimmie McCormick when they entered the ring at the Columbia Theatre tonight. Ruhlhin was a pronounced favorite in the betting. Eddie Roney officiated as referee.

The fight was scheduled to go twenty-five rounds, but McCormick was knocked out in the eighteenth by a short arm blow to the jaw.

Ruhlhin had all the best of the fight. It was a rather tame affair throughout. Ruhlhin landed almost at will and was the aggressor during the entire bout. McCormick made a rather poor showing and was never dangerous.

William R's Car Smashed

Paris, Aug. 11.—While William R. Rockefeller was autoing on the Airmans, department of Somme, his car ran into a tree and fell down an embankment. Mr. Rockefeller was not hurt. The car was smashed.