THE WEATHER TODAY.
For North Carolina:
Partly Cloudy
For Raleigh:
Partly Cloudy

THE MORNING POST.

Vol. IX RALEIGH N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1905. No. 65

State Library
...ERE:
...e for the
past 24 hours:
Maximum, 86;
Minimum, 71.

TWELVE KILLED 25 INJURED

A Passenger Train Collided With Freight in Ohio

BLUNDER OR NEGLECT

Kishman, Rear Vermillion, Ohio, the Scene, on Nickel Plate Road. Locomotive and Three Coaches of Passenger Train Thrown Over Freight Engine

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 14.—A fast eastbound passenger train on the Nickel Plate road collided with a westbound freight early yesterday at Kishman, O., near Vermillion, resulting in the death of 12 persons, while at least 25 others were injured, eight of whom will probably die. he wreck, according to the officials of the company, was caused by a misunderstanding of orders or neglect to obey them on the part of the crew of the freight train.

The dead are:

Charles W. Poole, engineer of passenger train, 60 years old, Conneaut, Ohio.

Joseph Alexander, 24 years old Newyork N. J

Frank Weaver, 35 years old, Findlay, Ohio.

Domenico Pomodoro, Italian 30 years old, laborer.

Antonio Grillo, 25 years old, Italian laborer.

Joseph Paraci, 26 years old, laborer.

Frank Burcini, 26 years old, laborer.

Francisco Scrilla, 28 years old, laborer.

Natale Dirmora, 24 years old, laborer.

Antonio Achille, 24 years old, laborer.

Calagus Travola, 24 years old, laborer.

Guigbno Cagliana, 22 years old, laborer, hurled through car window, died in Loraine Hospital as the result of his injuries.

The injured:

John W. Long, 31 Rayner street, Cleveland right leg broken.

Richard A. Long, back sprained and head cut.

Louise Reinbolt, Bascom, O., compound fracture of left leg, foot crushed and body bruised.

E. E. O'Hara, 213 Milan street, Findlay, O., right leg amputated.

B. L. Kerr, Grafton, O., contusions on both legs.

John W. Murphy, West Haven, Conn., right foot bruised, and body lacerated.

Philip. Baskim, Tiffin, O., back sprained.

Floyd Trumer, Ada, O., left leg broken, face badly cut.

John Dexter, Tiffin, O., three ribs broken, and scalp wound.

Frank Phillips, Findlay, O., left shoulder broken.

John Jafa, back sprained.

Lenordo Siracusa, back sprained and body bruised.

Charles Buccusfusu, back and both anskles sprained, and bad cuts about body.

Veona Leonardo, two ribs broken.

Charles Dumont, left hip and back contused.

Joseph Dumont, two ribs broken, back cut and internal injuries, may die.

Tony Trevalli, back and both ankles sprained.

Charles Degar, right hip and back bruised.

Albert Jama, right anskle sprained.

Frank Gallia, ankle sprained.

Tony Veranca, ankle sprained and leg badly lacerated.

Aside from the engineer, the men killed on the passenger train were all riding in the smoker car at the head of the train, and were mostly foreign laborers in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, on their way from Fort Seneca, O., to Brookfield, O., in charge of a foreman. Engineer C. C. Poole, of the passenger train, was killed at his post, while trying to reach for the air brake, after seeing the headlight of the freight train. His fireman, Haefner, saved himself by jumping.

The high speed of the passegner train threw its locomotive and first three coaches over on the engine of the freight train, telescoping the smoker and the car following. The forward cars of the freight train were splintered to fragments.

Of the passengers in the smoker, none escaped injury. Fortunately there was no fire, but the heavy timbers of the wrecked cars pinned down many and prevented them from getting out until assistance arrived.

As soon as possible after the wreck occurred doctors were sent on a special train to the scene from Lorain. The injured were hurried to Lorain and placed in the hospital there. The dead were conveyed to the morgue at Lorain, awaiting identification and disposition.

When the trains came together almost everybody in the smoker was dozing. The sudden jar hurled them out of their seats into the aisle, and threw several persons to the roof and sides of the car, which seemed all at once to crush in like a paper bag, pinning down each passenger in the position in which he had been caughht. The passengers in the second car escaped more easily, as there the violence of the impact was not so severe, although few got off without cuts, bruises, sprains, or broken bones. The two rear cars were sleepers, and they withstood the shock without suffering serious harm. No passengers in the sleepers were injured.

The men on the train who escaped injury worked as well as they could without tools to save life and limb, and the residents in the sparsely settled vicinity soon arrived to help. The sleepers were used for the accommodation of some of the injured, as were several houses near the siding. The officials of the Nickel Plate, as soon as they learned of the accident, ordered every possible assistance to be given and no expense spared in taking care of the injured.

President Caniff of the Nickel Plate stated that from the information in the hands of the officials the freight train had orders to go on the side track at Kishman and there await the passage of the passenger train. Why this was not done in time to permit the passenger train to go by, or a flagman sent out, has not yet been learned. A rigid investigation is, however, being made by the railway officials.

It is said that the watch of the engineer of the freight train was slow and that the engineer believed he had eight minutes to get his train on the siding before the passenger train was due. The freight train had slacked speed and was about to back in on the siding from the main track when the passenger train came tearing along at the rate of forty-five miles an hour and dashed into it.

The engineer and fireman of the

(Continued On Page Two.)

KILLED ON THE YANKEE

Coal Passer Knocked Out in Boxing Contest

Affair Investigated by Navy Department—Charge Was Made that the Man Was Forced into the Fight by Officers

Washington, Aug. 14.—An investigation at the navy department today disclosed the fact that Raphael Cohen, a coal passer on the cruiser Yankee, was killed on board that vessel in a boxing contest at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo, on July 8. It has been alleged that the man was forced into the fight for the edification of the officers of the Yankee and of other vessels of the Caribbean squadron. The officers of the Yankee were giving an entertainment on board. Rear Admiral Bradford, commanding the Caribbean squadron, reported Cohen's death on July 10. He merely said that the sailor came to his death by a blow on the head sustained in a boxing contest.

A court of inquiry was ordered on the case. It found there was no need for further action, as death had been accidental. A board of inquest also reported to the department the board's report, which said that the man died while in line of duty. The ship surgeon's report said that death was caused by the man being knocked out in a boxing contest, causing a hemorrhage of the brain, and that he died an hour later without recovering consciousness.

The reports on the case have been in the navy department for at least a fortnight. The matter was treated as one of routine and no especial attention was paid to it. The decision of the court of inquiry that no further steps were necessary, the death being due to accidental causes, has been considered final by the navy department.

It is not likely that the matter will be taken up again.

Raised Property Valuations

Winston-Salem, N. C., Aug. 14.—Special.—The county commissioners, who by investigation have found considerable property in the county unlisted for taxation, met today and increased the valuation of some property. The stock of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company was advanced from 30 to 60 cents on the dollar. It is understood that several property owners have employed counsel to contest the action of the commissioners.

New Bank in Durham

Durham, N. C., Aug. 14.—Special. The new bank, the Merchants', opened its doors this morning for business. During the banking hours a large lot of money was deposited in the new bank. C. C. Thomas is president of the new bank; W. M. Yearby and J. B. Warren are vice presidents; Paul Hutchings is cashier and W. P. Farthing assistant cashier and bookkeeper.

HOLD CHINESE RESPONSIBLE

Rights of American Citizens to Sell Goods to be Enforced

OLD TREATIES INVOLVED

Mr. Rockhill, American Minister, Informs Government at Pekin That the Tien Tsin Treaty Will Be Enforced to the Letter—No Change, Cables Consul Rodgers

Washington, Aug. 14.—It was said at the state department today that the United States government intends to hold the Chinese responsible for the results of the present boycott of American goods. The government at Pekin has been informed by Mr. Rockhill, the American minister there, that the United States would insist that the Tien Tsin treaty, especially that part of it relating to the rights of American citizens to sell goods in China, be enforced to the letter. That many of the steps being taken by those behind the anti-American movements involve infringements upon the agreement of 1858, which the Chinese government should prevent, is the belief of government officials. One phase of the movement which touches particularly on this aspect of the situation is the proposed plan of the boycotters to refuse the use of lighters to American vessels or to allow stevedores to assist in unloading the cargoes of American ships in Chinese ports. Such steps on the part of the Chinese as this would be regarded by this government as direct violation of the terms of the treaty whereby the Chinese government agrees to protect the rights of the American merchants in China.

That the Chinese government is helpless as far as the boycott itself is concerned is acknowledged here. State department officials say that the Chinese government can no more compel the merchants of the empire not to buy American products than the government in Washington could direct the merchants of the United States to do the same with regard to the goods and products of any other country. To what extent the government here may hold the government responsible for the damages inflicted on American citizens by the boycott is a question which can not be determined for a long while, and not until specific cases have been presented to the state department. Protests from American manufacturers continue to reach the state department.

Hong Kong, Aug. 14.—Chinese residents of this city are applying to the government for permission to hold public meetings for the purpose of discussing the boycott on American goods.

A meeting of Chinese called for today to discuss the boycott of America ngoods was not permitted by the government and the Chinese then formally presented a petition praying for permission to meet. A strong anti-American feeling is apparent among the Chinese.

Washington, Aug. 14.—Consul General Rodgers cabled the state department from Shanghai today saying there is no change in the boycott situation in China. Mr. Rodgers, replying to a query of the state department as to what he meant in a dispatch of ast week by saying: "Foreigners were apprehensive," said that the foreign residents feared that disturbances might result from the boycott.

Although the United States government cannot insist that Chinese purchase American goods it can and will insist that there be no interference with the landing of American merchandise at the open Chinese ports.

MET KAISER WILHELM

President Butler and Dean Burgess of Columbia University Received

Kassel, Prussia, Aug. 14.—The audience of Emperor William had by President Nicholas Murray Butler and Dean Burgess of Columbia University, New York city, at the castle of Wilhelmshoehe on Saturday lasted for two hours, and was concerned mainly with the subject of the interchange of professors between American and German universities. Ambassador von Sturnberg arranged the audience.

Although President Butler and Professor Burgess represented Columbia alone, the conversation covered general questions relating to the universities of both countries. It was agreed that it were better that only American professors who know German well should lecture in German universities and that only German professors knowing English should lecture in American institutions. No decisions, however, were arrived at.

Dr. Butler and Prof. Burgess took breakfast with Emperor William at the castle of Wilhelmshoehe today.

The emperor, Dean Burgess says, was most kind and surprised them by his frequent use of every day American expressions.

INDORSEMENT RAILROADED

Pres. Shea, of International Teamsters, Ignores Demand for Roll Call

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 14.—In a manner which was severely criticized by many delegates President Shea of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters today secured the convention's indorsement of the Chicago strike.

President Shea refused to have the roll called on the motion, insisting that a viva voce vote was sufficient. Although there were many nays, President Shea declared the motion carried.

The motion to approve Shea's actions and the course pursued ruring the Chicago strike by the executive board was made by A. J. Dean of Chicago. George Innis of Detroit made an address demanding the roll call. Shea ignored the demand and forced an immediate vote, resulting in the indorsement of himself and the executive board.

Probe Baltic Disorders

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—An imperial commission has been appointed to inquire the reason why social and industrial disorders in the Baltic provinces, especially by the workmen of Riga, Reval and Libau, have become chronic. The government will appoint a governor general for the Baltic provinces with full military powers over the existing administration unless the disorders cease within a week.

In a house raided at Tiflis a quantity of bombs were seized and also photographs of persons whom it was intended to be killed. They included those of the viceroy of the Caucasia, Count Vorontzeffdaskoff.

HYDE'S LETTER ARRIVES

Says He Will Return as Soon as Possible

Suffering From a Second Very Serious Carbuncle—Went Abroad to Consult a Specialist—Epistle Considered Indifferent

Washington, Aug. 4.—The promised letter from John Hyde, former statistician of the department of agriculture, in response to Secretary Wilson's message urging him to return from England and testify in the proceedings before the special grand jury which is investigating charges against Edwin S. Holmes, the former associate statistician, arrived today.

The letter was as indifferent as Hyde's recent cable to Mr. Wilson and nothing is known as to his intentions beyond his promise to "return as soon as possible."

In the absence of Secretary Wilson, who has gone to Chicago, the letter was turned over to District Attorney Beach, who authorized its publication.

It is dated "Southport, England, August 5," and is as follows:

"Dear Sir:—Your cable message of July 27 reached me by mail from London on August 2. As I stated in my reply, I will return as soon as possible. A brief delay is unavoidable. The carbuncle from which I suffered shortly after leaving Washington has been follow by a much more serious one, and I am in bad shape altogether.

"As I wish to avoid going over a third time, I must also see the specialist whom I came over to consult. I have not yet been within 200 miles of London, and the statement that I was attending the convention of the Statistical Institute was a mistake.

"Very respectfully,

"JOHN HYDE."

Hyde says he wishes to avoid a third trip abroad, which statement refers to the fact that he was in Europe at the time of Holmes' dismissal, and was called back to take charge of affairs pending an examination of the bureau of statistics.

Later he resigned his position in the department, but had promised to hold himself in readiness to aid in every way possible the investigation being made by the department of justice.

His second departure for England was made without the knowledge of either the officials of the department of agriculture or the department of justice.

The Six Most Proficient

Washington, Aug. 14.—An order will soon be issued by the war department announcing the names of the following as the six institutions at which officers of the army are detailed whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge as contemplated by the war department general orders No. 101 of this year:

Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.; South Carolina Military Academy, Charleston, S. C.; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; St. John's Military Academy, Nantius, N. Y.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

THE OUTLOOK IS MORE HOPEFUL

Delegation of Prominent Jews at Portsmouth

3D CONDITION ACCEPTED

That Russia Recognize Prepondering Influence of Japan in Corea and Evacuate Manchuria—No Serious Dispute Over These Questions—No Prospect of Immediate Break

Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, N. H., Aug. 14.—Three of the twelve conditions precedent to peace which Japan laid down on Thursday, were agreed upon today between the envoys of the governments. Nobody knows positively that a treaty will be concluded, but the outlook is more hopeful than ever.

How hopeful it is may be understood from the opinion of the plenipotentiaries that there is no prospect of a break for two weeks at least. The Japanese condition that Russia recognize the prepondering influence of Japan in Corea was acceded to by Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen today, and the succeeding articles which related to the evacuation of Manchuria and the recognition by both Japan and Russia of the integrity of China were disposed of definitely in comparatively short order.

Tomorrow the fourth article will be taken up for discussion, but the rapid progress made by the peace commissioners and the promise which it gives of ultimate agreement was equaled in interest here by the arrival of a delegation of prominent Jews whose coming was forecasted. Jacob H. Schieff of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Isaac Seligman of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman, Oscar S. Strauss, former minister to Turkey, and Adolph Lewisohn, the New York Jewish leader, reached here this afternoon in response to a request from Mr. Witte and went into conference with him at 9 o'clock. Mr. Strauss explained in response to inquiries that the purpose of Mr. Witte in asking himself and his associates to come to Portsmouth was to discuss with them means for amelioriating the condtion of Jews in Russia, but Mr. Seligman went a step further in speaking of the mission. He said that while primarily the object of Mr. Witte was to secure the views of the leading American Jews on the treatment of their race in the czar's domains, it was to be expected that the finance of Russia would be considered.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is reason to believe that Mr. Witte is making arrangements to raise money for Russia, and that he desires to secure the co-operation of Jewish bankers to that end. There has been correspondence on the subject with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and those who are on the insides are aware that Witte is seeking to lay the foundation for obtaining the means with which to satisfy Japan.

The shrewdness of the czar is obvious. If by promises to make less onerous the burden imposed upon the Jewish subject of the czar he secure the respect and gratitude of the great Jews of the world to raise money would be comparatively easy. But it must be raised to purchase peace, not to continue the war.

To revert to the surprising progress made by the peace envoys today, it is important to note that not only did the Russian and the Japanese plenipotentiaries reach a complete understanding on the matter, but actually agreed upon the terminology and signed protocols containing the three articles. In other words, the envoys completely disposed of the conditions of Japan that Russia recognize Japan's preponderance influence in Corea, that Russia evacuate Manchuria, and that both belligerents recognize the political and territorial integrity of the Chinese empire.

When the plenipotentiaries met this morning at 9:30 o'clock in the bare-looking brick building of the Portsmouth navy yard in which they hold their sessions they took up for consideration the only remaining point of dispute with reference to the recognition of Japan's superior rights in the Hermit kingdom.

Portsmouth Not Imprsssed

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14.—The fact that it is the capital of the world just now does not seem to have impressed Portsmouth a great deal. Only by striking an average can this be called the conference of Portsmouth anyway, for the navy yard where the delegates are meeting is across the river and also across the border of Maine.

When the automobiles carrying the delegate to a conference scorch through town Portsmouth lifts itself and says: "There they go," and falls asleep again.

The drive of the delegates is through New England at its prettiest fertile part. The road to the navy yard winds for six miles about the ramifications of the river and bay. Over the river is Kittery and the navy yard. Witte and Rosen on these drives pay little attention to the scenery. Witte, when undisturbed, is always in deep thought. The Japanese on the other hand always turn back to look at the duck pond which has something of Japanese gardening about it.

The navy yard shows no signs of the honor which has been thrust upon it. The approach is by a bridge over the river. A marine guard patrols it and even keeps loiterers off the bridge. When the 2,000 employes enter the yard at 8 and 1 o'clock they show official passes.

The day turned out a little cold and beautifully clear. The hotel is settling down to routine which will go with a protracted conference.

When Mr. Sato rushed in with his statement tonight he made his customary dramatic wait before he let out the real news that the conference had disposed of clauses number two and number three. That meant something, the peace advocates took it as a good sign, a great sign. The war party interpreted it as a sign that the conference was only making a bluff at doing serious business. They were off again debating like a high school. As Sato stepped from the chair some one said: "Mr. Sato, couldn't you tell me exactly what part of this question you are going to debate tomorrow?"

"Certainly," said he, "with pleasure. The subject to be considered is clause No. 4."

Influence Date of Manifesto

St. Petersburg, Aug. 14.—The proceedings at Portsmouth are now scrutinized chiefly for signs of how their successive stages may influence the date of the issue of the czar's manifesto promulgating a national assembly. It is everywhere accepted that the manifestto will be launched so as to merge immediately with the great public sense that the terms offered compel all patriotic Russians to come together to uphold the spirit

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AFTER J. E. B. STUART

Democrats Dismissed and Reduced at Newport News

Citizens Have Written Personal Letters to the President About It. Appeal Made to the Civil Service Commission

Newport News, Va., Aug. 14.—Representative Harry L. Maynard of the Second Virginia congressional district and Attorney W. E. Barrett, the Democratic nominee for the house of delegates, have returned from Washington, where they appealed to the civil service comchanges which Collector J. E. B. Stuart is making in the local customs service. Last week the collector dismissed from the service four democrats and reduced E. N. Eubanks, deputy collector, and Edloe Morecock, a chief inspector, from their positions paying $1,600 and $1,500 respectively, to the offices of inspector, paying $3 per day. Both of the men reduced have served in their offices for many years and are regarded as among the most competent men in the service. It is claimed that their reduction is due entirely to the fact that they are Democrats, although Mr. Stuart said that their being Democrats was merely a "coincidence."

Prominent citizens here have addressed personal letters to the president calling his attention to the manner in which the office of collector is being administered. Mr. Stuart began making changes in his office upon his return from the Roanoke convention, where it is understood he was in conference with Slemp, the state Republican leader, and Secretary Shaw. It is understood that other changes are to be made—Democrats reduced from good positions to make way for Republicans. Mr. Morecock, who will be reduced on the 15th instant, when the changes are to go into effect, has declared to his friends that he will resign. He says that Mr. Stuart has made it so unpleasant that he would have resigned before but for consideration for his friends, to whom his surrender might be harmful.

Captain Stuart maintains that business at this port has fallen off to such an extent that the interests of the government demand a reduction in the force. He has not explained, however, why he put M. M. Vipond, a Republican, in Mr. Morecock's place at an increased salary and Rufus W. Powell, a Republican, in Mr. Eubank's place at an increased salary. Mr. Eubank is at the head of the Masons in this state, and his friends consider that he has been greatly humiliated by Captain Stuart's action.

Will Make Investigation

Washington, Aug. 14.—Commissioner Greene, the only member of the civil service commission at present in the city, stated this morning that Representative Harry Maynard of the Second Virginia district was in the city Saturday and called at the office to lay before the commission the alleged violations of the civil service rules in the office of the collector of customs at Newport News. Commissioner Greene state he did not know anything of the matter himself, but had referred the charges to an officer of the commission who would make an investigation.

A NEW POINT OF INFECTION

Plaquemine Parish, 22 Miles Below New Orleans

18 CASES OF MILD TYPE

Disease Carried There by Italian Refugees and Concealed From Health Officers—Only Other Point Besides Patterson Where the Fever Still Prevails

New Orleans, Aug. 14.—The yellow fever record for today: New cases 55; deaths 12.

A new point of infection was discovered today in Plaquemine parish, twenty-two miles below New Orleans, where eighteen cases of infection of a mild type were brought to light. The disease was carried there from New Orleans by Italian refugees and concealed from the health officers undisclosed by a thorough investigation. This is the only other point besides Patterson where the fever still prevails. There are now 41 cases of fever at Patterson and there has been so far only one death with two seriously sick.

Sugeon General Wyman has ordered that no bananas shall be shipped out of New Orleans during the epidemic.

Dr. John Guiteras of Cuba arrived here today from Cuba and will spend some weeks studying the fever situation. The United States detention camps are all full and there are long waiting lists of people anxious to enter them, in order to go from New Orleans to other parts of the south.

The health authorites found it necessary to keep watch over the Italians even when they have passed the crisis of yellow fever. No food can be taken during the height of the disease, and convalescents are warned to eat very meagerly for several days. The Italians do not take this enforced starvation mildly, and several Italians who have recovered from the disease have suffered relapses from over-eating.

A series of special days of prayer has been inaugurated in the Jesuit Church of the Immaculate Conception, in which prayer will be offered for a relief from the present afflicton. The state quarantine against Sumaralt, Miss., has been raised, and that state is now entirely free of interior quarantine.

In view of the fact that the Texas quarantine fund had been exhausted and Governor Lanham is now issuing deficiency warrants to cover the expense of the service, an offer has been made by several citizens of Texas to give all the funds needed for the quarantine. These offers will be accepted.

Florida is suspicious of Atlanta, and requires passengers from that city to present health certificates.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC TAXES

Kentucky Claims Over Eleven Millions for State and County

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—The Examiner says today: Since the arrival of President Harriman of the Southern Pacific Company in this city it has become known that he has offered the Kentucky authorities $480,000 to settle the tax dispute of the company with the state and with Jefferson county, in which Louisville is situated and where the company maintains an office.

The claim of the state and county is for unpaid taxes amounting to $11,857,902, for the years between 1900 and 1905, inclusive.

Mr. Harriman claims that all taxes up to two years ago were paid to the then state auditor, and that the present auditor, A. J. Bijot, is demanding taxes dating back into a previous regime.

Dead on His Front Porch

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 14.—Harry Williams of this city, holding one of the chief clerkships in the general offices of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad in Portsmouth, was found dead on the front porch of his residence here Sunday morning. Mr. Williams, in the absence of his wife and children who were visiting in Boston for the summer, had been staying alone at night. He went home Saturday night apparently in the best of health, but as the result of the hot weather is supposed to have removed his coat and seated himself on the porch in the breeze.

Two Brakemen Killed

Toledo, O., Aug. 14.—Two Wheeling Wabash freights collided head-on near Fremont yesterday and Brakeman Geo. Wells of Norwalk and Geo. Peck of Toledo were killed. Failure of the westbound train to get orders to stop at Clyde is claimed to be responsible. The locomotives were badly wrecked and six cars were destroyed. Crews of both engines escaped by jumping.