

THE WEATHER TODAY.  
For North Carolina:  
Fair, Warmer  
For Raleigh:  
Fair, Warmer

# THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:  
Temperature for the  
day:  
Scale Fahrenh  
Minimum, 65.

## SHIP OF PEACE ON THE ROCKS

### Envoys Show No Disposition to Yield a Point

## ADJOURNED TO TUESDAY

### Japan's Claim for Indemnity and Limitation of Russia's Naval Force in the East Threaten a Rupture. There Is Still Hope That a Basis of Compromise May Be Proposed

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The peace conference has adjourned over until next Tuesday, ostensibly to give time for the preparation of a protocol setting forth the terms. According to the Russians the exchanges are at an end and there will be no peace. The Japanese, however, maintain through their spokesman that there is still hope. They base this opinion apparently on the belief that their opponents are bluffing and will make concessions rather than see the negotiations fall. But nobody seems to know definitely what Tuesday has in store. In the four days that will elapse before the Russian and Japanese envoys assemble they will communicate with their respective governments and there will be plenty of time to receive responses. There can be little doubt that it was to afford this opportunity for consultation with St. Petersburg that Tokyo that the plenipotentiaries agreed to such a long rest. Each side is clinging tenaciously to the hope that the other will modify its position in the meantime. The chance for peace has grown stronger with the continuance of the conference in spite of statements to the contrary from those most concerned, and it is believed that one more effort will be made when the envoys face each other again to reach a satisfactory understanding. The four days' recess is important in another particular. It will permit an interchange of views between the neutral powers. Among those at Portsmouth whose opinion are worthy of notice, there is a general expectation that very effort will be made by some European nations and the United States to establish an understanding for bringing influence to bear upon both Russia and Japan to prevent the conference from ending abruptly. From the very first the belief has been prevalent here that President Roosevelt, to whose initiative the present exchanges are due, would not stand idly by if he were confronted with the knowledge that the plenipotentiaries of the far eastern belligerents were to adjourn without having accomplished the momentous task which brought them to a misunderstanding that prevails tonight, namely that the conference will be barren of results if something is not done in the meantime. Now it is time for the president to act. Should he again assume the initiative he would without question have the moral support of the German kaiser and perhaps of the president of France. The best unofficial opinion is that he will act. The real crisis in the negotiations is now in progress. M. Witte and Baron Rosen, the czar's emissaries, are represented by those who seem to have their confidence as having gone to the limit of their instructions. They can go no further, it is asserted, without additional advice from their imperial master. As for the Japanese envoys, everybody with the exception of themselves and the few who maintain intimate official relations with them is unaware of what they intend to do. They are silent, inscrutable, unfathomable. If they have more cards to play they are keeping the fact to themselves. Much may depend, in the final outcome of this great history-making game, upon the attitude they will display when a break appears to be certain. Japan's demands for indemnification for the cost to which she has been put to prosecute the war and for the limitation of Russian naval strength in the east are the rocks which threaten the ship of peace with its two strangely assorted crews. If all that is being said tonight in the lobby of the Wentworth is to be believed the ship is already on the rocks with no hope of salvation. The envoys have utterly failed to agree upon these two points of dispute. There are other "notes of divergence," but indemnity and limitation overshadow them. The question of the cession of Saghalien Island to Japan has not been officially disposed of, but it will be adjusted without difficulty if an agreement should be reached upon the other subjects mentioned. (The same applies to the matter of the Russian warships interned in neutral ports, which Japan demands as prizes of war. The basis of agreement upon this point has been found in the fact that Japan has not insisted upon the possession of all her enemy's war vessels

now in the custody of neutral nations, but only those which had participated in engagements and were obliged to take refuge in friendly ports to save themselves from capture. Among the vessels in this limited category are the three cruisers of Rear Admiral Enquist's squadron which sought safety in Manila Bay after they had sustained serious injury in the battle of the Sea of Japan, in which Russia's powerful Baltic fleet under Rear Admiral Rojestvensky was wiped out by the ever-victorious Togo. Under the Japanese proposal the cruiser Lena, now interned at the Mare Island navy yard near San Francisco, and the other unfought Russian vessels which placed themselves under the guardianship of the Chinese government in the earlier stages of the war are not claimed by Japan. The Japanese demand for fishing rights in the waters of Siberia opposite the Island of Saghalien was disposed of today, the Russian envoys conceding what their opponents sought. This then leaves only the demands relating to indemnity and the limitation of Russian naval interests as the obstacles to be overcome before peace, although the czar's emissaries contend that Saghalien is of equal importance with indemnity. The Russians maintain as positively as ever that they will not pay a penny to Japan, but they will probably consent to reconsider that proposition if the Tokio government would modify its attitude, suggesting a compromise on a reduction of price. At least that is the feeling here in Portsmouth, where one hears much that seems to bear the ear marks of authority, but whose source can not be traced. When the indemnity proposal was under consideration by the conference the point was never reached where an estimate was submitted of the amount Russia would be willing to pay if she yielded to the indemnity demand. Most of the discussion was general, the Russians protesting that pride and honor would not permit them to accept this humiliation, and the Japanese with exasperating and consistent complacency maintaining that they could not recede. The matter rested. Most of today's two sessions were occupied in fighting over the demand for the limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Pacific. With all the eloquence at his command Mr. Witte asserted that his country could not and would not commit itself to be humbled in the eyes of the world by compliance with this condition, which Japan would require. He offered, however, a slight concession. He said that Russia would be willing to make a declaration that for a limited period she would not increase her naval forces in far eastern waters, but he declared that she would not consent to be bound by a pledge of that character that would exist for all time as the Japanese desired. Baron Komura and Mr. Witte were obstinate. They clung tenaciously to a complete compliance with the letter of their condition and refused to accept any suggestions of a compromise. The usual "note of divergence" was recorded when the envoys found they could not agree. There is some reason to hope that the Japanese will make concessions rather than see the conference end disastrously. This information comes second handed, but it is regarded as reliable. It is said tonight that Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira have already recommended to the Tokio government that the Japanese position be modified on certain points. Tonight Mr. Sato smilingly said that things were not as black as they seemed, and he intimated that hope of peace had not been abandoned. It is explained this evening that between now and next Tuesday the secretaries of the two missions will be engaged in drafting the protocols setting forth the agreements that have been reached on certain points and also the disagreements that have been noted with respect to the demands of Japan for the cession of Saghalien Island, indemnity, the limitation of naval strength and the surrender of interned ships. Both sides, in statements made orally, agreed that even if these protocols were signed it would not then be too late to reach an amicable agreement upon all matters in dispute if a basis of compromise were proposed. It was learned this evening that even should there be a failure to change existing conditions when the envoys hold their next session Tuesday a final break will not come that day. A meeting will be held Wednesday according to present intentions, and this is in itself an additional reason for not abandoning hope. "It was not unexpected," he said, "as it had been arranged for some time. I believe it will have the effect of unifying the Russian people and cause them to stand behind the government, whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations here. The people will see that we have made all the concessions possible. If the Japanese are not satisfied the people at home will know that we must fight it out." Tuesday's meeting will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be no morning session. The following explanatory bulletins were authorized by the plenipotentiaries today: In the sitting of this morning the conference has continued the discussion of article 11 (the limitation of naval power) and has not finished. In the afternoon session, not being able to arrive at an agreement on article 11, the conference proceeded to the discussion of the last article, the demand for fishing rights on the Siberian coast, which has been settled unanimously. The next sitting will be held next Tuesday, August 22, at 3 o'clock.

## NEW NEST OF FEVER FOUND

### Forty-eight Cases and Three Deaths in Riverside

## DOCTORS ARE HOPEFUL

### The Situation in New Orleans Improving—Sulphur to Be Burned All Over Town Sunday to Kill Off the Mosquitoes—Railroad Train Service Accommodated to Conditions

New Orleans, Aug. 18.—Yellow fever record: New cases 62. Deaths 8. The physicians sent to investigate the suspicious cases of fever at Riverside, St. Mary parish, report that it is another yellow fever nest. They found 48 cases of fever and three deaths. Riverside is near Patterson and may have been infected from that town. An investigation was made today of a camp of Italians. A number of sick were found there and there had been one death from yellow fever, it is believed. On account of the number of stations on its line where fever prevails the Southern Pacific has been compelled to put on two trains, one running to healthy and the other to unhealthy towns. The healthy towns have refused to allow any trains to stop that stop at yellow fever points. As this cuts off supplies from the latter, a special train has been put on that will stop only at points where the fever prevails. An investigation into the case of the late Archbishop Chapelle has disproved the story that he caught the fever while out riding in New Orleans, and has shown that the arch-episcopal palace was infected and filled with mosquitoes at the time of his return from his country trip. It is now developed that the archbishop's gardener, who lived on the premises, had an attack of yellow fever two weeks before. It was a mild case and the man, ignorant of the fact that it was yellow fever, did not even call in a physician. Dr. White announced today that he was not satisfied that every case of fever, however light, was being reported which would enable the marine hospital service to carry out its campaign successfully. The past week has shown a marked improvement in fever conditions in the American section above Canal street, and there is no reason to doubt that the disease will be practically eliminated shortly. The work of cleaning the cisterns and oiling the ponds to get rid of the mosquitoes has been finally completed. Sunday has been declared sulphur day by the United States hospital service, on which day every room in the city will be fumigated with sulphur to get rid, if possible, of the mosquitoes. The health authorities of Cairo, Ill., have quarantined against Louisiana and Mississippi, believing that many places are infected which have not reported the fever.

## BOOKER AGAIN CHOSEN

### National Negro Business League Will Meet in Atlanta

New York, Aug. 18.—Atlanta has been selected as the place for holding the next convention of the National Negro Business League. This was decided at a meeting of the executive committee held this morning at the Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth and Lexington avenue. The present session, over which Booker T. Washington has presided, closed today with the reading of several papers. John Wanamaker was one of the speakers at the afternoon session. An interesting address was made upon "the Chicago strike and negro labor," by S. L. Williams of Chicago. The meeting closed with the election of officers for the ensuing year. Booker Washington was elected president and G. M. Howell of Atlanta was elected first vice president.

## Final Effort for Peace

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—President Roosevelt has determined to make a final effort to prevent the peace negotiations from ending in failure. It is expected that he will have a conference within the next two days with representatives of the Russian and Japanese governments for the purpose of impressing on them the necessity of reaching an amicable agreement. At this writing nothing more can be said, but the above information may be accepted as authentic. Paris, Aug. 18.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says that Count Lamorsdorff has tendered to the czar his resignation as foreign minister. The czar has not yet replied to him.

## CZAR PROCLAIMS NATIONAL DUMA

### State Council to Have Legislative Powers

## WILL MEET IN JANUARY

### Provisions Made for Electing Representatives—Power of the Czar to Be Supreme—The Term of Office Is Five Years but the Czar May Dissolve the Assembly at Pleasure

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—The text of the czar's manifesto on the subject of a national assembly, which will be issued tomorrow, is as follows: "The empire of Russia is formed and strengthened by the indestructible solidarity of the czar with the people and of the people with the czar. The concord and union of the czar and his people is a great moral force which has created Russia in the course of centuries by protecting her from all misfortunes and all attacks, and has constituted to the present time a pledge of unity, independence, integrity, material well being and intellectual development in the present and in the future. "In our manifesto of February 24, 1902, we called to a close understanding all faithful sons of the fatherland in order to perfect that organization of the state by establishing solidly the order of the domestic life of the state. We devoted ourselves to the task of co-ordinating the elective and public institutions with the governmental authorities and removing the disagreements existing between them which acted so disastrously on the normal course of the national life. The czars, our ancestors, constantly had that object in view, and the time has come to follow out their good intentions and summon elected representatives from the whole of Russia to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of the laws, attaching for this purpose to the higher state institutions a special consultative body entrusted with the preliminary elaboration and discussion of measures and the examination of the state budget. It is for this reason that, while preserving the fundamental law regarding autocratic power, we have deemed it well to form a gosouderstvennaya duma (state council) and to approve regulations for elections to this duma, extending the validity of those laws to the whole territory of the empire, with some exceptions only as may be considered necessary in the case of some regions in which special conditions obtain. As regards participation in the labors of the gosouderstvennaya duma of delegates from the grand duchy of Finland, for questions concerning the empire in general and the grand duchy in particular, we will take special measures. At the same time we have ordered the minister of the interior to submit immediately for our approbation regulations for elections to the duma so that delegates from fifty governments and the military province of the Don may be able to assemble not later than the middle of January, 1906. We reserve to ourselves entirely the care of perfecting the organization of the gosouderstvennaya duma, and when the course of events has shown the necessity of changes corresponding completely to the needs of the times and the welfare of the empire we shall not fail to give at the proper moment the necessary indication. "We are convinced that those who are elected by the confidence of the whole people and who are now called upon to take part in the legislative work of the government will show themselves in the eyes of all Russia worthy of the imperial trust in virtue of which they have been invited to cooperate in this great work, and that in perfect harmony with the other institutions and authorities of state established by us they will contribute profitably and zealously to our labors for the well being of our common mother, Russia, and for the strengthening of the unity and greatness of the empire as well as for the tranquillity and prosperity of the people. "In invoking the blessing of the Lord on the labors of the institutions established, with unshakable confidence in the grace of God and in the infallibility of the great historical destinies preserved by divine providence for our beloved fatherland, we firmly hope that with the help of God Almighty and the combined efforts of all her sons Russia will emerge triumphant from the trying ordeals through which she is now passing and will renew her strength in the greatness and glory of her history extending over a thousand years. "NICHOLAS."

Provisions for a constitution are set forth in the document at great length. The first paragraph declares that the duma is established for the preliminary study and discussion of legislative propositions which, according to the fundamental laws, will be submitted to the supreme autocratic authority by the council of the empire. Subsequent paragraphs decree that the members of the duma shall be elected by population in accordance with specified regulations for five years. The duma is dissolvable by the emperor before the expiration of five years and new elections can be ordered by imperial decree. The length of sessions and adjournments are to be determined by the emperor. The expenses are to be defrayed from the imperial treasury.

## TWO MISSED LYNCHING

### Governor Vardaman's Promptness Prevents a Mob Outrage

New Orleans, Aug. 18.—Will Horn and Will Dimwinder, negroes, have narrowly escaped lynching, one in Mississippi, the other in Texas. Horn, who is the convict that murdered Street Commissioner Smith at Hattiesburg, Miss., was captured in Hancock county yesterday. Gov. Vardaman acted with great promptness, calling out the Lumberton Guards to protect the murderer, had him put on a train and sent through to Jackson without stopping. It was given out that he would be lynched if he was caught, and he would have been but for the action of the governor. The Texas negro, Dimwinder, was charged with criminal assault on a white woman near Paris. The mob got hold of him, put a rope around his neck and was preparing to lynch him, when an eloquent appeal against lynching made by County Judge Low led the mob to abandon the proposed lynching. Dimwinder was lodged in jail.

## Four More Bodies Recovered

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 18.—Four more bodies were taken from the wrecked cars at Bruce's station today where the train of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway yesterday ran into the open draw-bridge over the western branch of the Elizabeth river. The crews of the wrecking tugs worked all last night and today with derrick cars and pontoons, and sought to lift the cars which lie splintered and partially submerged in the draw. They have not as yet raised any of the cars. From St. Vincent's Hospital this morning it was stated that only one of the injured taken there had died. Twelve bodies have been recovered. Some bodies are supposed to have drifted away from the wreck. It is estimated that 25 were killed.

## Sensational Conspiracy Charge

London, Aug. 18.—A great sensation has been created by the arrest of Hugh Watt, a financier and formerly a member of parliament, for the Camlachie division of Glasgow, on the charge of attempting to procure a private detective to assist in the murder of his former wife. Detective Marshall testified in a police court today that Watt offered him \$25,000 if he would induce the woman to come to Watt's flat, where he proposed to kill her by the administration of chloroform and then to remove the smell of the chloroform with peppermint. The police found both chloroform and peppermint in Watt's apartments.

## Captured in Tennessee

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 18.—Special Sheriff W. J. McIntosh this afternoon telegraphed Sheriff Reed that he had arrested "Chief" Greenwood at Johnson City, Tenn., and awaited instructions. Greenwood agreed to come back without requisition papers, and it is probable that an officer will be sent for him tomorrow. Greenwood is the man who several days ago stabbed his wife in a fearful manner in Big Ivy townshw and then fled. Mrs. Greenwood is still dangerously ill and her recovery is doubtful.

## Mountain Electric Car Line

Asheville, N. C., Aug. 18.—Special The Asheville and Craggy Mountain Railway Company this morning ran the first electric car over its Beaver Dam extension down as far as New Bridge, and the trip was a success. The rotary transformer has been installed in its new house at New Bridge, and will be shortly ready for service. The work of stringing the trolley wires is progressing rapidly, and it is hoped that the electric service can be put into effect on the entire line by September 1st.

## Storm at Tillery

Tillery, N. C., Aug. 18.—Special.—Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock this vicinity was visited by one of the most terrific wind and rain storms, accompanied by a grand electrical display, passing from north to east by south. Considering the fierceness of the storm, slight damage was done to growing crops. Considerable injury was done to fodder, the saving of which is progressing quite rapidly around this neighborhood. Cotton crops have deteriorated the past two weeks by reason of drought, but are reviving by late rains.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The Troquois today won the deciding race of the series for the Canada cup, defeating the Canadian yacht Temeraire by two minutes and fifteen seconds. The race was the closest of the series. The

## MOODY INTENDS TO SHIFT PROBE

### Investigation of the Whiskey Frauds to Be Thorough

## VERY MUCH IN EARNEST

### District Attorney Beach Still at Work on the Cotton Crop Scandal. Grand Jury Examines More Witnesses—Lieutenant Hilton to Report in Raleigh September 1

By THOMAS J. PENCE  
Washington, Aug. 18.—Special.—The investigation that the department of justice is making in western North Carolina with reference to the charges of whiskey frauds and collusion on the part of revenue employes is very likely to be broadened in scope. Attorney General Moody has had his attention called to charges which it is thought will shift the probe to another section of the state. Mr. Moody is said to be very much in earnest about the investigation and that he intends to go to the bottom and sift thoroughly the allegations affecting the conduct of employes in the government service. The special agents of the department of justice who are at work in the state have confined their operations to Wilkes and Rowan counties. It is said that they will be sent to a number of other counties before they complete their work. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the department, returned to Washington today from Chicago, where they went to confer with representatives of the leading railroads out of Chicago on the subject of new regulations governing the enforcement of the twenty-eight hour law covering the treatment of cattle in transit. Mr. Wilson, in discussing the progress of the investigation in the bureau of animal industry, said that the report of the inquiry had not yet been handed to him, but that he expected to receive it this week. He would make no comment for publication on the present situation with respect to the internal administration of the department. District Attorney Beach, who is conducting the investigation of the cotton crop scandal, and who is understood to have spent yesterday in New York in search of additional evidence, returned to Washington this morning. Mr. Beach denied himself to all callers and spent the day at work in his private office. The grand jury heard several witnesses today, including the chief clerk of the bureau of statistics. There were no witnesses from out of town. The grand jury adjourned until Tuesday. The blockade shoal in Croatan Sound, N. C., one of the most important lights in North Carolina waters, is again in service, the light having been rebuilt and relet August 7th. The beacon was damaged by ice last winter, and when a tug ran against it in the spring it tumbled into the water. Lieutenant Wilson Hilton of the Tenth cavalry, who has been detailed as professor of agriculture at the A. and M. College, as heretofore announced in the Morning Post, has been ordered to report to President Winston at Raleigh, September 1. Car Famine Relieved  
High Point, N. C., Aug. 18.—Special. Forty-five cars came in a lump yesterday and sixty-five more are en route. This will make about one hundred cars secured since the car famine. If the cars were to come more regularly it would suit the manufacturers better than landing them here in larger numbers, but they are not kicking. The situation has materially improved and is expected to remain so through the shipping season. Hard Blow at Archdale  
High Point, N. C., Aug. 18.—Special. Wednesday afternoon a terrific storm passed over Archdale, three miles from this place, doing considerable damage to crops, and blowing down trees and unroofing houses. A large tree at the home of Mrs. Amos Ragan was blown down on a buggy, smashing it to smithereens. The barn of Bob English was blown down and many large trees were uprooted. Southside Park Opened  
Greensboro, N. C., Aug. 18.—Special. The new Southside Park, recently donated to the city by E. E. Wharton, was opened with appropriate exercises last night, addresses being made by ex-Judge R. M. Douglas, Dr. W. P. Beall, O. W. Monroe and Mr. Wharton. Music was furnished by Brockmann's orchestra. The park has an ideal location and will prove to be a popular