

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

# THE MORNING POST.

TEMPERATURE:  
Temperature for the  
past 24 hours:  
Maximum, 82;  
Minimum, 72.

Vol. IX

RALEIGH N. C. THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905

No. 73

## FIGHT ON FEVER STILL GOING ON

### Epidemic in Four Places Outside of New Orleans

### ITALIANS GIVE TROUBLE

Lee Severely Afflicted by the Scourge and the People in Great Dismay. Alabama Quarantine Regulations Denounced by Governor Blanchard of Louisiana

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—The yellow fever record today:  
New cases 53.  
Deaths 5.

New Orleans, Aug. 23.—It is now recognized that the yellow fever is epidemic in four places in Louisiana outside of New Orleans, and possibly one in Mississippi. All the other cases are sporadic and are giving no trouble, and the disease will be got rid of there with very little difficulty. A thorough investigation has been made of every town and settlement around New Orleans, and it is not believed possible that another yellow fever nest can exist. The infested localities are Patterson and Riverside, in St. Mary's parish, Lee, in Lafourche parish, and the Italian settlement in Jefferson parish, between Kenner and Hanson City. The Mississippi infested point is Mississippi City, a seacoast watering place near Gulfport.

There seems little likelihood of the fever being crushed out in any of the Louisiana infested points. It will probably run its course and die out from lack of fresh material. Great care is being taken to prevent its spread to neighboring towns and the situation is well in hand.

Riverside presents the easiest problem. It is the plantation on which 150 Italians are employed. It will probably run out early in September. The disease is of a mild type with only four deaths, a mortality of less than 4 per cent.

The disease is still milder in Patterson, where the mortality has been under 1 per cent. Patterson is a town of 1,500 population, largely devoted to lumbering. There have been 115 sick of the fever and one death. The head nurse from New Orleans, who came there with a case of fever, also died. A great deal of sanitary work has been done, cisterns have been screened and people have done everything possible to stop the disease. It will probably run itself out.

**Bad Situation at Lee**  
The situation at Lee, in Lafourche parish, is probably the worst of all. Lee is a fishing settlement of 1,000 inhabitants. The fish are sold in New Orleans and the fever was imported early in June direct from the original infested section, which faces the old French fish market. Its existence was not known for six weeks afterwards, for Lee is one of the most secluded places in the world, 100 miles from a railroad or any other settlement. At the time the fever was discovered at Lee the settlement was badly infested, and it is said that there is not one in all its 300 houses free from the fever. The doctor sent there found 122 cases of yellow fever and 145 of dengue, a light malarial fever, which frequently prevails in the midst of a yellow fever epidemic and causes much confusion. There have been a number of fever cases before, how many it is difficult to say. Twelve deaths have been reported with a number of others in a moribund condition.

The wide prevalence of the fever at Lee and the comparatively heavy mortality is due to the lack of preparation in the settlement for fighting the disease. There is only one doctor who lives within several miles and there were no medicines at hand. Two more doctors were sent to Lee today and a number of nurses. The people of Lee are said to be completely distracted by the epidemic, to have abandoned their fishing and to be doing nothing.

**Trouble With Italians**  
The situation is by no means bad in the Italian settlements in Jefferson, for there are not thirty cases there, but the Italians cause so much trouble that it is probably the worst place in the state to handle.

The Jefferson Italians are engaged in truck farming and are among the most prosperous of their race in this country, but they are not amenable to any sanitary laws or regulations, refusing to report cases or to adopt any of the precautions against the disease. It is the hopelessness of accomplishing anything with them except through violence, that renders it improbable that the disease will be crushed out until it has run its course. New cases of fever continue to appear at Mississippi City, and the indications are that the disease will run its course there also. The health authorities are having trouble in fumigating and screening houses. An order has accordingly been issued by the state board of health giving the health officers absolute control in such matters, and Governor Vardaman has placed the state militia under General Fudge at their command to execute all sanitary orders.

In New Orleans the health officers have been compelled to put into effect the rule of removing all Italian patients to the hospitals because of their defiance of the regulations. In an Italian tenement in Hospital street in which there are five sick with the fever, the screens put in by the surgeon were found hacked to pieces and the spread of the disease thus encouraged. It was then decided to remove the sick to the emergency hospital.

The healthy inmates of the tenement resisted this and the police had to be called to the assistance of the physicians. The new rule will be rigidly enforced, but it applies only to the Italians, no trouble being encountered with any other race. It was decided today to open a second emergency hospital for the reception of Italian suspects.

**Unreasonable Quarantine Regulations**  
Governor Blanchard has complained to the governor of Alabama of the rules adopted by the Alabama state board of health in regard to passengers from New Orleans going through to the north, as arbitrary, cruel and illegal. The Alabama governor replied that he approved of these rules, whereupon Governor Blanchard retorted that the authorities are policing on the assumption that a state has the legal right to interrupt interstate passenger commerce.

"I doubt," the governor continues, "that a state of the union possesses legally any such authority. I would like to see this tested in the federal courts and the action of Alabama in refusing to permit people on their way to other states to travel through the state on interstate railroads would seem to offer the occasion for such a suit, accompanied by an injunction against those claiming the authority to stop them. I hope some of the

(Continued on Page Two.)

**TAFT AMONG THE MOROS**  
Sultan of Sulu Provides a Great Entertainment

Spear Dance, Bull Fight and a Ball for the Edification of American Visitors—The Sultan and Dattos Give Presents

Manila, Aug. 23.—News from the southern islands shows that Secretary Taft and his party are having a great reception. Additional particulars of their visits to the dominions of the sultan of Sulu have been received here. The young sultan as so taken with the enthusiasm shown by Miss Alice Roosevelt that he invited her to remain forever. The president's daughter thanked his majesty, but told him that, as much as she was enjoying her visit to his islands, she would be obliged to return to her family.

The sultan's formal reception to the party took place last Friday in a field by the walls of Jolo. The American party was escorted thither by a battalion of the Twentieth infantry, a squadron from the Fourteenth cavalry and the Twenty-eighth battery of field artillery.

In the field 8,000 gaudily attired Moros had assembled, hundreds of them mounted on decorated ponies. The sultan of Sulu, dressed in a shabby frock coat, attended by his ministers and accompanied by armed umbrella bearers, rode into the arena and greeted Secretary Taft. The congressmen and ladies of the party jostled one another in their anxiety to shake hands with his majesty. For two hours the Americans were entertained with a program of native sports, including a spear dance and a bull fight. They were then taken for a drive through exquisite coconut groves.

In the evening there was a ball at the Army Club. The sultan attended it, arrayed in a golden and bejeweled coat and attended by a hundred armed retainers. The monarch, through his prime minister, presented a pink pearl to Miss Roosevelt, and a saddle to Secretary Taft. The chief dattos also gave presents, Miss Roosevelt receiving from them their pearls and a decorated saddle, and Secretary Taft a collection of bolos and whips.

The party sailed at daylight Saturday and arrived at Matabang at daylight the next morning. Secretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt and the Misses Boardman and McMillan, accompanied by thirty-five congressmen went by rail to the town of Iligan and arrived at noon, after a tremendously interesting trip. All the party are well.

**Note on the Military Situation**  
London, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from New Chwang says that General Linievitch is still detaching a considerable force to strengthen his extreme right. His plan appears to be to divide the Japanese into two or more bodies by compelling them to devote their attention to their left flank and thus prevent the cutting off the railway between Harbin and Vladivostok.

## AIRSHIP SAILS OVER NEW YORK

### The Toledo II Makes Its Second Successful Trip

### GREAT CROWDS FOLLOW

The Aeronaut Hobsonized by a Girl When He Hit the Ground—He Takes Warning From His Manager and Steers Clear of Petticoats—Arranging for a Race

New York, Aug. 23.—The Toledo II, A. Roy Knabenshue's airship, made a second successful attempt this afternoon to navigate the aerial ocean above the city. Starting from a vacant lot at Sixty-second street and Central Park, west, at 2:30 in the afternoon, he went south as far as the Flatiron building and returned safely to the park, where he landed without trouble.

All the morning the crowd gathered about the tent set up in the vacant lot on Sixty-second street. The police reserves of five precincts and a large squad of mounted men surrounded the place to prevent a recurrence of the scenes of last Sunday, but they were helpless in the crowd that gathered by the time Knabenshue was ready for the start.

When the start was made the airship rose straight in the air for some distance, turned west and circled over the park, and then turned her prow south and shot down Broadway.

The crowd, which now had grown to many thousands, followed for a few blocks, stumbling and falling over everything in their way, so fixed was their attention on the wonder above.

Automobiles, cabs, wagons and all kinds and conditions of vehicles followed the course of the Toledo II.

After passing over the Flatiron building the airship headed north and returned to Fifty-ninth street entrance of Central Park and landed. The crowd charged in, but they were held somewhat in check by the mounted policemen, and fair order was maintained.

With Knabenshue still on board the ship was lifted on the shoulders of his assistants and carried in triumph to Sixty-second street. When the good looking aeronaut climbed out of the machine in the enclosure he was surrounded by a small crowd of enthusiastic young women who begged for his autograph. One golden haired damsel threw her arms about Knabenshue's neck and gave him a hearty kiss. He did not look displeased, and several other young women were about to follow Golden Hair's lead when Knabenshue was dragged inside the tent by his manager.

"Have you forgotten the fate of Hobson?" asked that wise one, and thereafter Knabenshue steered to port or starboard every time a pretty petticoat hovered in sight.

The highest point reached by the airship was about 5,000 feet above the city.

After the flight Knabenshue met Leo Stevens, the builder of the California Arrow, and the two began arrangements for an airship race which they hope to pull off in New York some time this month.

### MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

### Five Hundred Delegates Attend the Opening Session

Toledo, O., Aug. 23.—Five hundred delegates, representing cities and towns in all sections of the country, were present today at the opening session of the ninth annual convention of the League of American Municipalities. This number is expected to be doubled by tomorrow. The convention will close Friday.

Mayor Finch of Toledo welcomed the delegates at this morning's session and the response was made by Mayor William Crolius of Joliet, Ill., president of the league. The president's annual address was the feature of the first session, and dealt with the achievements of the league and its opportunities for future usefulness.

The report of Secretary MacVicar shows all expenses paid and a balance in the hands of the treasurer. Shreveport, La., Portsmouth, Va., Adrian, Mich., and Orange, N. J., are the new members of the league, while Indianapolis, Ind., and Mansfield, O., have been reinstated. The receipts for the year are \$2,500.

Frank McDonald, superintendent of the Minneapolis workhouse, read a paper on "Workhouses" at the morning session.

At the afternoon session Charles Hague of New York city addressed the convention on "Fire Department Water Supply." J. W. Wood, chief engineer of St. Louis, spoke on "St. Louis' Municipal Lighting Plant." "Street Cleaning" was discussed by Mayor Silas Cook of East St. Louis.

## HOPE OF PEACE IS ON THE WANE

### Russians Assume an Unyielding Attitude

### WILL NOT COMPROMISE

Japanese Offer of Concessions Met With Refusal—The Conference Adjourns Until Saturday, Which Is the Only Favorable Indication of the Result of Deliberations

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 23.—The hope of peace, held out last night in the knowledge that the Japanese envoys would make concessions, waned perceptibly today, for the Russians have assumed an uncompromising attitude, have in fact virtually refused to accept the proposals of their adversaries.

In the disposition of the plenipotentiaries to go slowly and conservatively, however, lies the chance of a favorable outcome. The situation is exceedingly uncertain, and for that reason if for no other, is more intensely interesting than it has been at any time since the Portsmouth conference was begun.

When the envoys met today, after a recess since last Friday, they realized that the crucial moment had come. The Russians went to the conference room prepared to agree to a final adjournment if the Japanese did not bring forward a reasonable plan for a solution of the deadlock at which the conference had arrived. Their position was strengthened by the advice which they received last night from their government to stand fast to their refusal to pay a cent of tribute or cede an inch of territory. It was no surprise to them when Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira proposed a settlement that was in the nature of a modification of the Japanese terms, now no longer the irreducible minimum supposed to be represented in the list of conditions precedent to peace presented by the mikado's representatives on the second day of the conference. But the Russians were not impressed with sense of the magnanimity of Japan's offer. They were frank in expressing their belief that it would not be acceptable to St. Petersburg, and after some discussion the envoys agreed to take a recess until Saturday in order to give both sides the opportunity of thinking things over and to communicate with their respective governments.

In effect, according to the Russian view, the compromise proposal of Japan is a combination of old points of difference in a new dress. It involves a division of the island of Saghalien between Russia and Japan and a financial arrangement concerning the Eastern Chinese Railway, built by the Russian government, in exchange for the payment to Japan of an amount of money approximating the cost of the war less the amount realized by Japan through the pecuniary scheme affecting the railway. In other words, Japan proposed that Russia take back part of Saghalien at the understanding of the railway, or the sum obtained through the sale, be deducted from the total money spent by the Japanese in prosecuting the existing war against Russia.

M. Witte and Baron Rosen are anxious for peace, and were not pleased over the suggestion for a settlement put forward by Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira. In the course of the discussion that followed the presentation of Japan's plan to break the deadlock the probable amount that Russia would be required to pay was mentioned tentatively, and it was considerably in excess of \$500,000,000. But the proposal that Russia should pay out a vast sum to her victorious enemy is not the reason for the opposition which is shown by the czar's envoys to the scheme of adjustment. They take the ground that under whatever guise the payment of money to Japan is sought it is nevertheless indemnity, and an indemnity Russia will not pay if the present position of that government is honestly held and adhered to.

To the Russian mind, as the case was explained this evening by a prominent member of the czar's mission, remuneration for the cost of the war and the repurchase of Saghalien are synonymous with indemnity, a word that has come to be regarded by the Russians as a reflection upon their national and personal honor and pride. It will be seen, therefore, that the Russian plenipotentiaries are not attempting to deceive themselves as to the real meaning of the Japanese new compromise scheme, and refuse to be placed in the position of merely seeking some verbal subterfuge to make peace with their enemy upon terms dictated by Japan.

There has been a disposition to believe, on the part of those who have watched the situation closely, that the Japanese would offer concessions if they saw the Russians were determined to refuse any more of Japan's demands. The actions of Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira today confirm this forecast, and also the opinion that Japan was quite as anxious for peace as Russia was.

M. Witte has frankly avowed that Russia regarded an ending of the war as necessary to her well being, and he has expressed his personal wish that a treaty should result in the current exchanges, but he has at the same time insisted that there would be no hope of an adjustment so long as Japan persisted in her claim to remuneration for the money she had spent in prosecuting the war.

It is apparent that Japan must make more substantial concessions in order to win from the Russian envoys a consent to the conclusion of the treaty of peace. Whether Japan will do this is problematical, but there is enough hope in the change proposed by the Japanese conditions originally presented by them virtually in the form of demands, to suggest that the Tokyo government is now willing to meet Russia half way in the efforts of both to adjust their differences.

To what extent President Roosevelt's influence was responsible for bringing about what may be termed a more conciliatory attitude on the part of Japan has not been disclosed, but the evidence at hand indicates that while a moral effect may have been produced by the knowledge that he was working to save the Portsmouth conference from dissolution the proposal made by the Japanese today was not directly due to the president's endeavors. In the form of silence maintained by the Japanese the understanding is that Mr. Roosevelt confined his efforts for peace to the Russian envoys.

If the president made any representations to Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira or the government at Tokio nothing has yet appeared to indicate it. His efforts to prevent the conference from a futile ending were seemingly directed personally to M. Witte and

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

(Continued on Page Two.)

## CIRCUS STRANDED IN FRENCH TOWN

### Two Hundred Americans Out of Employment

### IN FAIR WAY TO STARVE

Show in the Hands of a Receiver Who Offers Them Four Dollars Apiece and Transportation to London—The State Department Has No Means of Helping Them

Washington, Aug. 23.—Two hundred Americans, members of the MacCaddon's circus troupe, are stranded in France without food, shelter, money or transportation back to the United States. The circus has failed and is in the hands of a receiver. The members of the show are demanding their money. The receiver has offered them each transportation to London and twenty francs, or about four dollars.

According to the information at the state department, which came by cable from France today, the employees of the show refuse to compromise with the receiver. In the meantime their chances of starving are considered excellent. An appeal has been made through the consular service for government aid from Washington, but there is absolutely nothing that the government can do, there being no fund for the aiding of stranded Americans abroad.

The state department's information concerning the circus is meagre. It seems that the MacCaddon's show were touring France when they finally reached Grenoble, in the southeastern part of the country. At Grenoble the show met its untimely end. Grenoble is a city of 60,000, but the American style of outdoor amusement apparently did not please the good people there and the show failed.

It is difficult to foresee what will become of all these Americans. They have not enough money to get back home, and there is no one who can aid them. If it were a matter of ten or twenty persons it might be arranged, as work could be procured for them, but to secure work for two hundred foreigners all at once is almost an impossibility. Americans being stranded abroad is an old matter to the state department, though there were never so many reported all at once as in the present instance. The department has urged congress to provide a fund for sending deserving stranded travelers back to the United States, but congress has always refused to take action.

The MacCaddon circus incident may be taken before congress at the next session as an illustration of what is needed. The department would like to have congress insert in its mail contracts with big steamship lines which are paid a subsidy, a clause requiring the company to bring back free wayfarers to this country who have become penniless abroad, provided always that they have certificates from consuls or diplomatic officers.

### CORTEYOU MAY CHOOSE

But He Prefers His Present Position to the Treasury

Washington, Aug. 23.—Special.—It is current belief that George B. Cortelyou can be secretary of the treasury, but that he informed the president that he prefers to remain at the head of the postoffice department. Stuyvesant Fish and a host of others have been mentioned for the treasury portfolio, and now the name of Mr. Yerkes is added as a formidable candidate.

Arrivals today include L. E. Marx of Asheville, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Hains and son of Concord, W. P. Wood and M. J. Pool, W. L. Small and J. L. Simpson of Elizabeth City, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Tomlinson of Wilson, C. E. Blades of New Bern, J. A. Mills of Raleigh and A. H. Price of Salisbury. Charles W. Allgood is appointed rural delivery carrier on route No. 3 from Washington, with John M. Allgood as substitute.

**Ambassador Meyer at Peterhof**  
St. Petersburg, Aug. 23.—The czar received Ambassador Meyer at Peterhof at 5 p. m. The audience was friendly as usual. The ambassador returned to St. Petersburg this evening. He wrote a report of what had occurred at the audience and immediately telegraphed it to President Roosevelt. Nothing has been issued here regarding Mr. Meyer's visit to Peterhof. Rumors of eleventh hour concessions emanate only from abroad and are regarded as empty conjectures. The situation, according to members of the emperor's entourage, is that Russia rejects all four outstanding proposals.

(Continued on page two.)