

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

# THE MORNING POST

TEMPERATURE:  
Temperature for the  
past 24 Hours:  
Maximum, 75;  
Minimum, 56.

Vol. IX

RALEIGH N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1905

No. 77

## YELLOW FEVER NOW AT NATCHEZ

Discovered After Lurking  
There Six Weeks

## WAS A SHOTGUN TOWN

A Strenuous Quarantine Was Maintained Against Other Places While the Scourge Was at Work Within Its Borders—French Theory of Mosquito Propagation of Disease

New Orleans, Aug. 28.—Yellow fever record today:  
New cases 45.  
Deaths 5.

The discovery of yellow fever at Natchez, Miss., following so soon after a similar discovery at Gulfport, has produced a bad effect upon quarantines. Both towns have had the most stringent quarantines, Natchez declaring non-intercourse, and at one time refusing to even handle the mail for the Louisiana town of Vidale, opposite. All this time, however, it was nursing the fever at home. The investigation made indicates that the yellow fever had been in Natchez since July 19, or nearly six weeks before it was discovered and before the New Orleans outbreak was known. The fact that it was of a mild type and prevailed mainly among negroes in a poor section of the town kept it concealed so long. Eleven cases have already been brought to light there, with a number of convalescents who are thought to have had the disease. So far as can be determined, it was brought by negro women who came from New Orleans. Natchez was the first town in Mississippi to declare shotgun quarantine against New Orleans. Shotgun towns have been the worst sufferers from fever and present a strong argument against those with national quarantine.

There has been a second outbreak at Lake Boerdene, La. The first outbreak had been apparently crushed. Fifteen cases are now reported there, mainly negroes.

The frank policy of Memphis in showing Governor Vardaman and the Mississippi board of health over the town has convinced the Mississippi authorities that yellow fever does not exist there. The suspicion that fever existed there originated from a statement of an Italian woman who developed the yellow fever in New Orleans the day after she arrived there direct, so she stated, from Memphis. On the misrepresentation and unsupported statement it was proposed to quarantine a great city from an entire state.

Tonight special services were held at Temple Sinai at which Rev. Beverly Warner, an Episcopal minister, presided and Drs. Rupert Boyce, the English expert, Guiteras, Souchon, president of the state board of health, Kohnke, president of the New Orleans board of health, and Mayor Behrman delivered addresses on yellow fever and mosquitoes. Nearly all the churches have organized sanitary committees for the delivery of lectures.

Dr. Audrian Hava, who has made a close study of yellow fever and the transmission of disease by mosquitoes, announces that the mild type of the disease, is most conspicuous at Patterson, is due to mosquitoes that are not infected by biting a person sick of the yellow fever, but are hatched from the eggs of infected mosquitoes, the infection being carried to the second generation. Dr. Hava has accepted the theory laid down by the French yellow fever commission, which has been studying the disease in Brazil for two years, and which published its report only recently in Paris. The doctrine laid down by them is as follows:

If a female house mosquito feeds on a yellow fever patient during the first three or four days of the attack, it may transmit the yellow fever to a non-immune after twelve days from the date of its infection, and may continue to inoculate the poison to non-immunes during its natural life. That is, the mosquito once infected, remains so as long as it lives. More than that, the eggs that it deposits come forth infected, but with an attenuated virus, which may produce in a non-immune a mild type of yellow fever often mistaken for dengue. These mosquitoes remain infected, as is the case with the mother, as long as they live, and the females during their whole existence are capable of communicating the poison to non-immunes. The male stegomyia, originating from an infected mother, though hatched infected, cannot transmit the poison, nature having denied him the necessary organ to feed on mankind, but as the female has to perpetuate her species, nature has provided her with the means of getting blood, the most nutritious food obtainable, in order that her eggs may

have all the constituents necessary for the subsequent stages of evolution.

The severe cases of yellow fever are those arising from direct inoculation by the female mosquito. The mild cases are the result of an inoculation by a mosquito in which the virus has been attenuated through hereditary transmission, that is, a mosquito hatched from an egg deposited by an infected mother. As the infected female deposits eggs which are infected, and reproduces many mosquitoes with the attenuated virus, we see more of mild cases than severe cases of yellow fever.

He concludes from that that yellow fever can be so attenuated in this way as to be without danger, so that troops or laborers going from a high latitude into the yellow fever zones may render themselves immune and safe against the fever by subjecting themselves to being bitten by the progeny of the infected mosquito, in which the yellow fever germ exists in a very modified form. This theory of the French yellow fever commission has not yet been accepted by the United States marine hospital service or American physicians, and has not been even tested by them. The present epidemic will probably result in a test being made.

### Booker as Bell Boy

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 28.—Booker T. Washington spoke before 5,000 people at the Fairfield Chautauqua last evening. Today while he was walking through a hotel hallway a woman poked her head out of a door and asked him to bring ice water, mistaking him for a porter. Washington replied: "Certainly madame," and proceeded to the office where he told the clerk what was wanted.

The clerk made haste to inform the woman of her mistake. She sent her regrets, to which Washington replied that he was not in the least offended.

### Lincoln Homestead Sold

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 28.—R. J. Collier of New York purchased at public auction at the Larue county court house today the homestead of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, known as the Lincoln farm. The amount at which the commissioner knocked off the sale was \$3,600. The property was bid in by New York interests.

## DIED THE SAME HOUR

Man and Wife Respond to the Death Summons

The Woman Was Drowned at Coney Island, and When the Body Was Recovered a Telegram Came Saying Her Husband Was Dead

New York, Aug. 28.—Half an hour after the body of a western woman was recovered from the waves off Coney Island and at the time it was being identified at the police station by the proprietor of her hotel, a telegram was received from the west notifying her of the death of her husband. The woman's body is now being held at a Coney Island morgue until it is known what member of the family is to be notified of the double tragedy.

Shortly after the recovery of the body Mrs. Laura Herring, who manages the Sea Gate Hotel, Coney Island, appeared at the station and identified the woman as Mrs. June Johnson of Little Rock, Ark., the wife of Allan Johnson of that city, who was president of the Little Rock National Bank.

While she was identifying the woman a messenger rushed into the room where the body lay within its circle of policemen, and handed a telegram to the hotel manager. It was addressed to Mrs. June Johnson. Mrs. Herring opened the envelope and read the contents. They were as follows:

"Mrs. June Johnson:  
"Allan Johnson died today."  
"SAMUEL REIDSBURN."

The telegram was sent about one o'clock, about the hour Mrs. Johnson was drowned, somewhere between Norton's Point and Coney Island. Mrs. Herring said that all she knew of Allan Johnson was that he was a bank president in Little Rock, Ark. His wife was a woman about 36 years old and was known to her fellow boarders at the Sea Gate Hotel as a magazine writer, her pen name being, it is said, "Helen Dix Johnson."

It is not known what was the cause of the woman's drowning.

### Stranded Circus People in Distress

Washington, Aug. 28.—American Consul Nason at Grenoble, France, has cabled Acting Secretary Loomis that of the original party included in the American circus stranded there sixty-five members remain in a state of great distress and destitution. The department does not know how to deal with this case, having no funds available to relieve the sufferers, but it is possible that the president may direct some money to be advanced from the emergency fund, trusting to congress to sanction this action at its next session.

## HOLMES RETURNS AND SURRENDERS

Absence Explained to the Court by His Lawyer

## GIVES A HEAVY BOND

All Parties to the Conspiracy Divulging the Cotton Report for Speculative Purposes Now Under Bail for Their Appearance at Trial. Facts Show Holmes Heeled Himself

Washington, Aug. 28.—Former Associate Statistician E. S. Holmes, Jr., of the department of agriculture, indicted together with F. A. Peckham and Moses Haas of New York on the charge of conspiring to defraud the government by prematurely divulging the department cotton crop report, surrendered to the United States marshal today and later appeared before Justice Stafford and gave bond in the sum of \$10,000, the amount agreed upon last Saturday before his arrival in this city. He was taken to the marshal's office by his attorneys, Lester and Price, who also appeared with him in the court room.

District Attorney Beach made an effort to secure an increase of the bond to \$20,000, but the effort was opposed by Mr. Lester and did not succeed. In moving for an increase Mr. Beach presented an affidavit reciting the failure of Holmes to appear Saturday, as per the agreement between himself and Attorney Lester, and charged Lester with aiding Holmes in evading the execution of a writ for the latter's arrest Saturday night. He also said that facts had come to light showing that Holmes had realized \$50,000 last December, and that he had recently sold a mine in the state of Washington for \$73,000, and had large sums of cash in banks and safety vaults. He also said that the offense charged against Holmes is not extraditable, and he urged that all these facts justified a larger bond.

In reply, Lester characterized as "gratuitous" the statement that he had assisted his client in avoiding arrest, and related in detail all the peregrinations of Holmes since he fell under suspicion. He said that his client had at different times since then been near the Canadian border, and could easily have escaped to another country if he had so desired.

He also repeated that Holmes' failure to present himself Saturday was due to delay in getting a letter to Holmes. The fact was brought out that Holmes was in Wildwood, N. J., from Tuesday to Saturday of last week.

District Attorney Beach is preparing to turn the affairs of his office over to his successor this week. His resignation will take effect Thursday and his connection with the case will cease. There was a report some time ago that Mr. Beach was to continue in the case as special attorney. He said that he was worn out from the hard work and sleepless nights spent in the case and would be glad to be relieved of the work.

### CANTOW-HANKOW RAILWAY

The Chinese Government Desires to Acquire the Property

Oyster Bay, Aug. 28.—J. Pierpont Morgan came to lunch with the president and to discuss further the Canton-Hankow Railway in China, which is largely controlled by American interests. The Chinese government desires to buy the road. The president is said to be opposed to the sale of the road into other than American hands. At the executive offices today it was said that no conclusion as to the matter had as yet been reached in the discussion between the president and Mr. Morgan.

Sir Chentung Cheng, the Chinese minister, it is said, had an interview in Washington today with Assistant Secretary of State Loomis on the same subject.

The indications here are that the road will probably not be sold to China. A few weeks ago the Chinese minister came here to see the president about it, and at that time he said he expected a speedy conclusion to the affair.

Mr. Morgan came here at about 1 o'clock on his yacht Corsair, and left shortly after luncheon, about 3 o'clock. This was Mr. Morgan's second visit this summer with regard to the matter.

### Building Fell on Workmen

New York, Aug. 28.—A part of the second floor balcony of the old Knickerbocker Athletic Club building at Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue, fell this evening and buried six workmen under the ruins. One of them will probably die.

## PEACE IS STILL A POSSIBILITY

Japanese Envoys Will Make a New Offer

## GUESSING WHAT IT IS

Withdrawal of Demand for Indemnity—Pecuniary Compensation to Be Limited to Payment for Re-cession of Northern Part of Saghalien—Russians Will Refuse

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 28.—In a last desperate effort to secure the restoration of friendly relations between their country and Russia, the Japanese peace envoys will tomorrow offer to make concessions to the czar's envoys. To President Roosevelt is left the credit of having produced this move on the part of Japan, for it is upon suggestions submitted by him to the Tokio government that the new proposals are based.

While the Russians profess emphatically that they do not know what the Japanese representatives intend to offer, or indeed that they will offer anything at all in the way of modified conditions, they have heard unofficially that the plan of settlement to be proposed by Japan will embrace an adjustment of the embarrassing money question by a commission of neutrals. This proposition is entirely unacceptable to the Russian envoys if their attitude is correctly represented, and they are not inclined to believe that the situation will be materially improved by any such terms. Still the outlook for peace must be regarded as brighter, particularly when it is kept in mind that the president has accomplished much and is still working.

It is unofficially admitted by the Japanese tonight that they have received new instructions and that they have been informed of the result of the meeting at Tokio today between the emperor, the cabinet officers and the elder statesmen. They admit also that they will offer to make concessions if such a course becomes necessary. In view of the receipt of these advices the Japanese plenipotentiaries arranged with the Russian mission tonight that the postponed meeting, fixed for three o'clock tomorrow afternoon, will be begun at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow.

Just what proposition the imperial council has authorized Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira to make will not be disclosed by them until they have met Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen in the conference room at the Portsmouth navy yard tomorrow. It is supposed to be, however, on a suggestion from President Roosevelt that the money payment by Russia to Japan should be confined entirely to a price for the recession to Russia of the northern part of Saghalien Island, this price to be fixed by a commission of disinterested persons of eminent standing in their respective countries, and to be nominated or chosen by Russia and Japan in equal numbers. In assenting to such a proposal Japan would waive all claim to remuneration for the cost of the war, and leave for adjustment only the bare question of the amount Russia shall pay to get back part of Saghalien.

The Russians are already asserting that a proposal of this character will be immediately rejected. They maintain that it is only another plan to compel Russia to pay indemnity to Japan, and they are emphatic in declaring that they will not pay a cent of tribute, no matter how tempting the suggestion is put. The plan, it is understood by the Russians, is regarded by them as merely an old proposal of President Roosevelt's in a new dress. The original proposal was rejected, and according to what the Russians say, they are no more inclined to approve it now than they were when it was first brought to their attention.

It is known that the president regards the plan of settlement so fair and reasonable that he cannot understand how either can reject it, providing that it is anxious to have the war brought to a close. Ever since he asked Mr. Witte to send Baron Rosen or some other trusted agent to see him at Oyster Bay Mr. Roosevelt has worked steadily to prevent the negotiations from ending in failure. He has made many suggestions and some definite proposals, and has apparently not been discouraged over the far from cordial reception which each met from one side or the other.

The president's proposal was that the emperor of Russia and the emperor of Japan should each name one representative to consider the difference between the Russian and the Japanese envoys over the demands of Japan for indemnity and cession of territory. This suggestion was entirely unacceptable to the Russians, to whom it was put first. They maintain-

ed that even if a commission of the character outlined should reach a harmonious conclusion its agreement would not be binding on either Russia or Japan and would certainly be useless. A tribunal of arbitration which an empire having the determining vote, would be able to make a binding award, the Russians admitted, but they plainly stated that if such a suggestion were made it would be rejected at St. Petersburg for the reason that Russia would never consent to submit to arbitration the question of whether she should pay an indemnity to her enemy.

Out of this and subsequent representations by the president came Japan's offer to sell part of Saghalien Island to Russia for \$600,000,000. When this was rejected Mr. Roosevelt renewed his efforts on the basis of the original proposal that two disinterested men should be selected to adjust the remaining points of difference between the belligerents. It is supposed here that the concessions which the Japanese envoys are expected to offer tomorrow will be along the lines of the idea that the committee appointed to take up the work that the Portsmouth conferees were unable to finish.

While the Japanese are keeping quiet as to the details of the instructions upon which they will act at tomorrow's session they show that they are much depressed. From what one of them said it is evident that they believe that the government at Tokio has gone too far in offering concessions, and they fear that the present ministry will become intensely unpopular and lose its influence in the parliament.

"I am sad," said one of them tonight.

"Why so?" he was asked.

"My government will make concessions that the people will not approve," was the answer.

"Will there be peace?" was the next question.

"I fear so," he said. "Russia will hardly refuse."

Mr. Sato, the spokesman of the Japanese, to whom all press reporters were referred by Mr. Takahira, admitted this evening that the envoys of Japan would go to the conference tomorrow prepared to offer concessions.

"Have you heard the result of the imperial council at Tokio?" Mr. Sato was asked.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## BARBEE COULD NOT HIT

Shooting Affair in East Durham Sunday Afternoon

While Full of Whiskey Reuben Barbee Charged Harvey Knight With Dynamiting a House, and Then Fired Three Shots at Him

Durham N. C., Aug. 28.—Special. The only reason that there was not a homicide enacted in East Durham yesterday afternoon was because Reuben Barbee could not hit his mark in firing three shots with a .38-calibre pistol.

Barbee shot three times at Harvey Knight, a young man. Knight evidently thought that the better part of valor in this event was in flight. He was running when the first shot was fired and kept on running until he was well out of sight of Reuben Barbee. It was about 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The firing of the pistol disturbed the community no little and created some excitement. Both men were more or less drunk at the time.

The preliminary hearing of the case has not been held and the full facts are not known. It seems, however, that when the men were well under the influence of whiskey Barbee charged Knight with having attempted to blow up one of his houses with dynamite, and followed his charge with an attempt to kill him.

A few days ago some one attempted to blow up a house below East Durham that has been occupied by lewd women. Two blasts were made and the house was damaged, two holes being torn through the brick wall. This was after the women had all moved away from that locality. It is thought that some one wanted to demolish the house so there would be no trouble over women in the future. The house was dynamited Friday morning, but the fact was not discovered until Sunday and was not known up town until Saturday afternoon. In telling of the attempt made to destroy the house Reuben Barbee, the owner, said that he knew who did the act, but that he was not at that time prepared to prove it. Sunday he charged Harvey Knight with the attempt and then used his gun. Barbee was arrested and placed under bail until Monday of next week, this being done because he was not ready for trial.

Barbee, the defendant in this case, has done shooting on more than one occasion. Several years ago he killed a man named Cole, but escaped punishment on the self-defense plea.

### Cholera in Prussia

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The official Reichsanzeiger today says that since August 16 seven cholera cases, three of which were fatal, have occurred in the Weichsel district, east Prussia. Traffic from Weichsel has been placed under medical and police control.

## BOYCOTT LOSING ITS TIGHT GRIP

Minister Rockhill Reports an Expected Break

## AFFECTS COTTON GOODS

Important to Southern Manufacturers—The Cotton Scandal Grafters Made a Million Dollars or More. Indictments Expected in the Case of Other Parties to the Conspiracy

By THOMAS J. PENCE

Washington, Aug. 28.—Special.—A dispatch was received at the state department today of much importance to southern cotton manufacturers. It came from W. W. Rockhill, United States minister at Peking, who reported that the Chinese boycott on American piece goods is about to be lifted. The minister's telegram stated that his information is to the effect that the anti-American boycott as a whole is gradually subsiding. He also reports that many of the merchants at Shanghai, where the boycott began, and which has been regarded as the headquarters of the movement, are using their influence against it and are taking steps which are likely to break the boycott so far as piece goods are concerned. The cotton mills of the south are the largest exporters of piece goods of the cotton cloth variety. The news contained in Minister Rockhill's telegram is very gratifying to officials here, who are of the opinion that it marks the beginning of the end of the boycott.

The question is often asked how much the cotton scandal grafters made as the result of the leakage obtained through Statistician Holmes' efforts. It was stated today that not even the authorities had any clear idea as to just how much the cotton conspirators cleaned up between them by the use of this advance information furnished by Holmes. One estimate placed the total at not less than a million and a half dollars; another estimate reached one million. Not a single person of those familiar with the facts in the cotton scandal is of the belief that the cotton conspirators made less than half a million dollars. The general belief is that their operations netted them a million and a half, if not more, and that they were preparing for a grand coup when suspicion was first directed against them and the first charges of irregularities in the bureau of statistics were presented by Secretary Cheatham of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association.

It was learned today that the federal grand jury, which will meet tomorrow after a recess of a week's duration, will resume work on the cotton conspiracy. Other indictments against Holmes and his alleged conspirator will be returned, and it is said that there is good reason to believe that a number of other persons, whose names have been mentioned in connection with the conspiracy but who have heretofore been considered as immune from punishment, will be indicted by the grand jury.

The biggest part of the task of securing evidence against the cotton conspirators has been accomplished. District Attorney Beach considers it the most difficult investigation of his official career.

J. Crawford Biggs of Durham and T. Staples Fuller of Raleigh stopped over here on their return from Narragansett Pier, where they attended the meeting of the American Bar Association. Other North Carolina lawyers present were A. B. Andrews, Jr., F. H. Busbee and S. F. Mordecai. Mr. Busbee was elected vice-president from North Carolina and Mr. Biggs member of the general council of the association from the state.

C. D. Britt of Franklinton, N. C., who is general agent for the Chase City mineral waters, has returned from a tour of the cities of the east and is spending a few days here. He has met with great success in introducing the Chase City drinking article, which is in such high favor that the demand almost equals the supply.

Among today's arrivals are E. W. Womack of Charlotte and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Cullen.

### Taft Party Homesick

Manila, Aug. 28.—The congressional party returned today from its visit to the southern islands, without having visited Olongapo. All are in excellent health, but weary of sight-seeing and homesick. They will sail for Hong Kong on the transport Logan Thursday noon. At Hong Kong the party will separate. Miss Roosevelt and her contingent proceeding to Peking to visit the empress, and the rest of the party, headed by Taft, sailing for San Francisco on the steamship Korea.