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PEACE OUTLOOK DECIDEDLY BLUE

The Russians Declare That Japan's Terms Are Entirely Unreasonable

RUSSIA DECLINES PROPOSITIONS

Session Set For Sunday Afternoon Was Postponed at the Instance of the Japanese, Out of Regard For the Russian Reverence For the Day and the Mutual Desire to Gain Time—Strong, Outside Influences Seek to Have Virtual Indemnity For Evacuation of Sakhalin—Witte Beginning to Raise "Yellow Peril" Cry.

Portsmouth, Special.—No progress was made with the peace negotiations over Sunday. They stand exactly where they did Saturday night. The session of the plenipotentiaries which was to have been held Sunday afternoon was postponed by mutual agreement out of reverence to the fact that it was the Holy Sabbath, which is uni-



BARON KOMURA, SENIOR JAPANESE PEACE ENVOY.

tion of Japan's "preponderating influence" over Korea, involving her right to control the administration of the hermit kingdom, use the littoral for strategic purposes, etc.—was of a remarkable character, indeed the position taken by Mr. Witte was sensational in the extreme. His attitude reveals plainly the Russian tactics. They propose to raise before the world the spectre of the "yellow peril." Russia claims that Japan's present purpose is to get a foothold on the Asiatic continent from which to extend her influence and dominion.

BASIS OF NEGOTIATION.

The cession of the Russian leases to the Liaotung Peninsula, comprising Port Arthur and Dalny.

The evacuation of the entire province of Manchuria, the retrocession to China of any privileges Russia may have in the province and the recognition by Russia of the principle of the "open door."

The cession to Japan of the Chinese Eastern Railroad below Harbin, the main line through northern Manchuria to Vladivostok, to remain Russian property.

The recognition of the Japanese protectorate over Korea.

The grant of fishing rights to Japan.

The grant of fishing rights to Japanese in the waters of the Siberian littoral northward from Vladivostok to the Behring Sea.

The relinquishment to Japan of the Russian warships interned in neutral ports.

Finally a limitation upon the naval strength of Russia in far Eastern waters.

As a whole the terms are regarded as exceedingly hard by the Russians. In addition to the two principal conditions, which cannot be accepted under Mr. Witte's instructions, those relating to the limiting of Russia's naval power in the far east and the granting of fishing rights upon the Russian littoral are considered particularly offensive to the amour proprio of their country, and of such a humiliating character as to be inadmissible.

verely observed in Russia as a day of rest.

The Russians had not been anxious for a session, and the Japanese took the initiative, and through the intermediary of Mr. Pierce, it was decided to postpone the sitting until Monday morning. The situation therefore remains the same. It could perhaps not be too much to say that the general feeling is more hopeful, in spite of even negotiations that before next Sunday the plenipotentiaries will have passed where a rupture will become inevitable. This pessimistic view is based upon the fact, so far as known, the two big barriers to an agreement—indemnity and Sakhalin—remain as high and insurmountable as ever.

NEXT MOVE UP TO JAPS.

The real struggle is only postponed. The main problems are no nearer solution than when the plenipotentiaries met. The principal reason for optimism lies in the fact that, confronted with the absolute refusal of the Russian reply to admit the discussion of either indemnity or the cession of the island of Sakhalin, the Japanese proposed to take up the consideration of the conditions seriatim. From this it is assumed that the Japanese are prepared to yield or have reason to believe a way will be found to overcome the objections of their adversaries when the crucial test comes.

An intimation comes from a high source that very strong outside influences are at work on both sides, and that for the moment the effort is to gain time. The plan of having Russia

Florida Requires Certificates.

Tampa, Fla., Special.—Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, State Health officer of Florida, has issued an order to the effect that all passengers from Florida from the fever infected districts must secure certificates and identification papers from Surgeon Wertenburger, of the Marine Hospital service, stationed in Atlanta.

Tore Out Heart of Victim.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—Samuel Simmons, a wealthy naval stores and saw-mill man, and his son, Eli Simmons, were both shot and killed about fifteen miles from here by Thomas Hisler, who enters the plea of self-defence. The bodies of father and son were found in the pine woods, near the public road. The elder Simmons was shot through the heart by a full charge of buckshot and the heart was found on the ground about a foot from the body it having been evidently torn out by hand after the shooting. There were seven bullet wounds in the body of Eli Simmons. He was also shot in the back with a charge of birdshot.

For Station at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., Special.—The contract was awarded in New York to the General Supply and Construction Company of that city for the building of a new union passenger station in this city by the Southern Railway at a cost of a half a million of dollars. The roads using the station will be the Southern, Mobile & Ohio, Jackson and Kansas City and Mobile & Bay Shore.

Japs in Pursuit.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—General Linevitch, in a telegram to the Emperor, dated August 8, reports that the Russian forces operating to the eastward of the mandarin road advanced August 5th towards a defile near the village of Chagon, 24 miles south of Taulu. The Japanese assumed the offensive and turned both flanks, compelling the Russians to retreat to the northward. The Japanese followed in pursuit and again encountered part of the Russian force, which halted in the Nadoulin gorge, but after a hot fusillade they returned to the southward. The Russians in the Hallung-cheng district, the general says, occupied the village of Yulantsé after a skirmish.

PRESIDENT SPOKE TO MINERS

President Roosevelt Gave Some Splendid Advice.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—From every section of the anthracite region miners and temperance workers came here, thousands arriving on the early trains, and before daylight crowds of people with lunch boxes and umbrellas had camped out in advantageous spots to await the arrival of President Roosevelt.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union delegates transacted but little business this morning, and at noon the ten thousand uniformed cadets and soldiers of the two regiments of the order paraded. This parade ended in time for the regiments to line the streets and keep back the great crowds. Before the President's train came to a full stop a great show went from the enormous crowd assembled at the station, which increased into a roar as the President stepped briskly from the train. The President was met by the local reception committee, which included Father Curran and John Mitchell. The streets along the route from the station to the Susquehanna river, where the speakers' stand was erected, were lined with a solid mass of people. Many of them had been standing at favorite places for hours. The President's reception as he was rapidly driven over the route was a tremendous one. The President appeared to be extremely pleased at the demonstration and kept bowing to the right and left. The crowd at the speakers' stand was so noisy that it took several minutes to quiet the enthusiasm and permit the exercise to begin. Those who spoke were President Roosevelt, Cardinal Gibbons, President Mitchell, Mayor Kirkdall and Father Curran.

John Mitchell, in introducing the President, made a long defence of trade unionism. The President then spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I am particularly glad to speak to this audience of miners and their wives and children and especially to speak under the auspices of this great temperance society. In our country the happiness of all the rest of our people depends most of all upon the welfare of the wage-worker and the welfare of the farmer. If we can secure the welfare of these two classes we can be reasonably certain that the community as a whole will prosper. And we must never forget that the chief factor in securing the welfare alike of wage-worker and of farmer, as of everybody else, must be the man himself.

The only effective way to help anybody is to help him help himself. There are exceptional times when any one of us needs outside help, and then it should be given freely; but normally each one of us must depend upon his own exertions for his own success. Something can be done by wise legislation and by wise and honest administration of the laws; that is, something can be done by our action taken in our collective capacity through the State and nation.

INDIVIDUAL MAN PARAMOUNT.

Something more can be done by combination and organization among ourselves in our private capacities as citizens, so long as this combination or organization is managed with wisdom and integrity, with instance upon the rights of those benefited and yet with just regard for the rights of others.

But in the last analysis the factor most influential in determining any man's success must ever be the sum of that man's own qualities, of his knowledge, foresight, thrift and courage. Whatever tends to increase his self-respect, whatever tends to help him overcome the temptations with which all of us are surrounded, is of benefit, not only to him, but to the whole community.

No one society can do more to help the wage-worker than such a temperance society as that which I am now addressing. It is of incalculable consequence to the man himself that he should be sober and temperate, and it is of even more consequence to his wife and his children; for it is a hard and cruel fact that in this life of ours the sins of the man are often visited most heavily upon those whose welfare should be his one special care.

THE DRUNKARD'S FAMILY.

For the drunkard, for the man who loses his job because he cannot control or will not control his desire for liquor and for vicious pleasure, we have a feeling of anger and contempt mixed with our pity; but for his unfortunate wife and little ones we feel only pity, and that of the deepest and tenderest kind.

Everything possible should be done to encourage the growth of that spirit of self-respect, self-restraint, self-reliance, which, if it only grows enough, is certain to make all those in whom it shows itself move steadily upward toward the highest standard of American citizenship. It is a proud and responsible privilege to be citizens of this great self-governing nation; and each of us needs to keep steadily before his eyes the fact that he is wholly unfit to take part in the work of governing others unless he can first govern himself. He must stand up manfully for his own rights; he must respect the rights of others; he must obey the law, and he must try to live up to those rules of righteousness which are above and behind all laws.

THE FEVER STATUS

Spread to Different Sections of the City Unexpected

THE OUTLOOK GROWS ALARMING

Official Record of New Cases Shows Only 50, But 19 More Were Turned in Just After the Closing Hour—Deaths Rise to 12 and Will Continue to Increase Owing to Swollen List of Cases—Threats of Prosecution Against Physicians Delinquent in Reporting Patients Have Good Results.

New Orleans, Special.—Following is the official record up to 6 p. m. Sunday:

New cases, 50. Total cases to date, 963.

Deaths, 12. Total deaths to date, 154. New foci, 14. Total foci to date, 202. Cases under treatment, 343.

The heavy increase in the number of cases which began four or five days ago is beginning to manifest itself in the death list, which can be expected to grow steadily for the next few days. The number of new cases Sunday seems small in comparison with Saturday's record, but it is really nineteen short, as that number of cases were turned in by an inspector just after the hour for closing the report.

PROMINENT PEOPLE STRICKEN.

Among the cases is Louis Cuellu, Jr., cashier of the People's Bank, who resides far out on North Johnson street. Another case is Maurice Kenney, ex-councilman and ex-member of the Legislature. Two of Kenney's daughters were stricken Sunday. Only five of the new foci are about Canal street.

Surgeon White made a change in his organization by which he hopes to accomplish results much quicker. The fumigation and screening work under a doctor by a central department was all done by physicians. In the afternoon Dr. White assembled all of his subordinates in conference and decided to place the screening and fumigation work under the several district headquarters. The present force will be divided up among the district surgeons, and Dr. Gessner will be given charge of one of the districts.

CONCEALMENT MAIN TROUBLE.

Assistant Surgeon Corput has just concluded a thorough investigation of conditions in Algiers, that part of New Orleans on the west bank of the Mississippi river. There has been two cases in Algiers since the outbreak of fever and Dr. White determined to ascertain by a house to house canvass if there had been any spread from them. Dr. Corput reported that he had found not a single suspicious case, which indicates that the prompt steps taken to screen and fumigate the original cases have been effective in preventing a spread. Dr. White says that if he could learn of every case in the city and apply the proper methods immediately he is confident that he could stamp out the disease here in a short time.

The great cause of the spread has been the concealment of cases and the change of residence of people who have been infected. Dozens of cases are on record which show conclusively that the people have moved away from a house where infection had existed. This Dr. White proposes to stop, and while no drastic measures are being taken, he is enforcing his authority.

FORCING DOCTORS TO REPORT.

The effectiveness of the district headquarters, which are making close investigations of the 17 districts, is responsible for a large number of the new cases which have been reported during the last few days, and as the efficiency of that force increases, an increase in the number of cases daily can be expected. Physicians who have failed to report cases that are discovered are given an opportunity to correct their omission, but a second offence will result in prosecution under the law. This has also brought out a large number of cases that were under cover.

Patterson, which is the largest center of infection outside of the city, reports three new cases and the first death. The victim is a young lady. She died and this has naturally depressed the spirits of the people. They have had 39 cases there so far. They have opened an emergency hospital, which now has seven patients.

At Bon Ami, in Calcasieu parish, there is only one case of yellow fever with no new cases and no suspicious cases.

An Ugly Infection Co.

An exceedingly ugly infection was unearthed in S. plantation and cases on the further Sarpy over group no "u"

30 Cases in One Village.

Five more cases have developed at Patterson, in St. Mary parish, making 30 cases in all there. While the infection was taken there by Italians from the infected district in New Orleans the disease has spread among the residents, and several ladies and children are afflicted. Eight of the patients are convalescent.

Dr. Horton, the State Board of Health inspector, reached Tallulah but has not reported yet whether the illness there is yellow fever.

President Wires Condolence.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Special.—Cardinal Gibbons has received the following telegram from President Roosevelt:

"I am deeply shocked and grieved at the death of my beloved friend, Arch-Bishop Chappelle. His death is one of the most lamentable losses in the course of the outbreak of fever in New Orleans, which is causing such sympathy and concern throughout the nation."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Steamer Aground.

Philadelphia, Special.—The steamship Peconia, Captain Jones, from New Orleans, with a cargo of sulphur, went aground in the Delaware river, about six miles south of this city. The vessel was released Saturday from the State quarantine station at Marcus Hook, Pa., where she had been detained owing to the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. Two tugs made repeated efforts to float the Peconia during the day, but without success.

Bishop Smith Critically Ill.

Asheville, Special.—Bishop A. Coke Smith, of the Southern Methodist Church, who is seriously ill here, passed a restless day, though his condition Sunday evening is reported as being slightly improved. Bishop Smith is suffering with tuberculosis, and while there is little hope for his ultimate recovery, there is hope that he will recover from the relapse incident to his visit to Norfolk, Va., and again be able to leave his bed. Mrs. Smith arrived Sunday afternoon from Norfolk and is now at the bedside of her husband.

To Convey Special Government.

Washington, Special.—The cruiser Galveston, which arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., is taking on coal under hurry orders, preparatory to making a trip to Santo Domingo. She is assigned by the Navy department, at the instance of the State Department, to the duty of transporting Professor John H. Hollander and his secretary to San Domingo. The professor is to continue the prosecution of his inquiry into Dominican finances and resources.

Injunction Against Boycott.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—The strike and lockout of union carpenters here was taken into the courts by the Builders' Exchange asking for an injunction restraining the Structural Building Trades Union from placing one of the members of the exchange on the unfair list, thus virtually boycotting him. The temporary injunction was granted by Judge Call, who set the case for hearing next Monday.

Two Big Volunteer Bankrupts.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—Two volunteer petitions in bankruptcy were filed in the United States Court here Tuesday, the aggregate liabilities of which are over \$600,000 and the assets reported as slightly in excess of \$12,000. H. N. Saxton, Jr., gave his liabilities as \$261,219.92 and assets \$8,000. C. G. Shrader has liabilities of \$350,940.91 and assets of \$1,418.50. Both men were endorsers on the paper of Saxon & Company, lumber exporters, which firm recently failed.

Sunset on Popocatepetl.

There is almost no twilight in Mexico. You watch the sun, a orb, descending with growiness and wreathed in toward the horizon, v ward Zeigler in R ly it begins to mount a acre

12 KILLED ON TRAIN

Terrible Loss of Life Caused By a Head End Collision

STRUCK FREIGHT AT FULL SPEED

Collision on the Nickel Plate Road, Near Vermillion, O., Causes the Passenger Engineer and Eleven Passengers Mostly Italian Laborers, and the Injury of 25 Others, Eight Fatally—Badly Hurt Passengers Were All in Smoker—Freight Engineer's Watch Said to Have Been Slow.

Cleveland, O., Special.—A fast east-bound passenger train on the Nickel Plate Road collided with a west-bound freight early Sunday 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. The 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.

Charles W. Poole, engineer of passenger train, 60 years old, Conneaut, Ohio.
Joseph Alexander, 24 years old, Newark, N. J.
Frank Weaver, 35 years old, Findlay, O.
Domenico Pomodoro, Italian, 30 years old, laborer.
Antonio Grillo, 25 years old, Italian laborer.
Joseph Paraci, 28 years old, laborer.
Frank Burcini, 26 years old, laborer.
Natale Dirnora, 24 years old, laborer.
Antonio Achille, 24 years old, laborer.
Galagus Travola, 24 years old, laborer.
Calgono Caglina, 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, son of J. W. Long, right leg amputated, hip cut, head and body contused, may die.
Mrs. John W. Long, back sprained and head cut.
Louise Reinhold, 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, C., contusions on both legs.
John W. Murphy, West Haven, Conn., right foot bruised and body lacerated.
Philip Baskim, Tiffin, O., back sprained.
Floyd Turner, 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 Jata, back sprained.
Leonardo Stracusa, back sprained and body bruised.
Charles Buccafusa, back and both ankles 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 a sprained.
Albert Jama, right r
Frank Gallia, ankle
Tony Veranca, r
leg badly lacerat
Aside from killed on rided