

SOUTH CAROLINA ITEMS

Newsy Items Gathered From the Different Sections of South Carolina.

Fair Society Officials. Columbia, Special.—The South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical society met in annual session last week in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. building. Mr. J. G. Mobley of Fair field was elected president to succeed Mr. G. A. Guignard. The vice president now holding office were unanimously re-elected as follows: A. T. Smith, First congressional district, Charleston; R. B. Watson, Second congressional district, Ridge Springs; T. J. Kinard, Third congressional district, Ninety-Six; John D. Wats, Fourth congressional district, Laurens; T. L. Bulow, Fifth congressional district, Ridgeway; D. A. Spivey, Sixth congressional district, Conway; J. L. Minnaugh, Seventh congressional district, Columbia. Mr. A. W. Love was unanimously re-elected secretary, as also was Mr. A. G. LaMonte, the present treasurer. The executive committee was chosen with the following membership, four former members being dropped, and Messrs. J. N. Harper, Clemson College; W. P. Harris, Laurens; J. U. Floyd, Spartanburg, and J. H. Hennegar, St. Matthews, were elected to succeed the retiring members. The committee as now constituted, including those mentioned, is as follows: Executive committee—W. G. Hinson, Charleston; R. M. Pagnon, Koflook; D. F. Edd, Lexington; C. S. McCullough, Darlington; B. H. Boykin, Boykin; Wade Stackhouse, Dillon; J. T. Douglas, Union; R. I. Manning, Sumter; J. A. Banks, St. Matthews; Richard Singleton, Acon. Messrs. J. G. Mobley, Ifford Jones, F. B. Crayton and J. H. Wharton are the retiring members of the committee.

The salaries of the secretary, assistant secretary and treasurer were raised. The secretary from \$600 to \$800 per year, the assistant secretary from \$150 to \$300; the treasurer from \$150 to \$300. The once of the assistant secretary was made elective and he will hereafter maintain a bureau of information at the fair grounds, during the fair. Mr. J. M. Canteley was re-elected to this office without opposition. At the meeting of the executive committee which followed immediately afterwards a representative of the athletic association of the University of South Carolina appeared before the committee and requested that usual fee of \$50 charged to all attractions at the fair be remitted in the case of the intercollegiate track meet which is to be held for the first time. It was pointed out that this was a new feature and that encouragement of this sport would develop into an annual event. The request was granted along with 32 free admissions for the officials and contestants in the meet.

The meeting was largely attended and there was much interest in the work, the society reporting a healthy condition as to finances. The president pro tem. and the general superintendent will be elected at a meeting to be held later. Resolutions were adopted thanking the retiring president for the efficient work he has done during the three years of his tenure. The ex-officio members are: J. B. Humbert, Princeton; R. A. Love, Chester; D. P. Duncan, Columbia; Thomas J. Moore, Moore; T. J. Cunningham, Chester; W. D. Evans, Cheraw; R. P. Hamer, Jr., Hamer.

The Synod in Session. Anderson, Special.—This town has had the pleasure of entertaining the Synod during the past week. It was truly a great body of men, and the deliberations were interesting at all times. Much work for the great church represented was done.

Place For R. Q. Merrick. Greenville, Special.—It is learned here on good authority, that R. Q. Merrick has been appointed chief of this division of the federal constabulary to succeed E. A. Aiken, formerly of North Carolina, who has recently been transferred to West Virginia for duty. The appointment will be effective Nov. 1. Merrick is a native of Walhalla and has been located here for the past 15 months as deputy revenue collector. John F. Serrano of Charleston, formerly at Greenville, is slated for the vacancy made by the promotion of Merrick.

Laurens Man Killed Brother. Laurens, Special.—A most regrettable fratricide occurred in this county. Frank Jerry died at his father's home, near Madden's, as the result of two blows on his head, inflicted by his younger brother, John C. Jerry, in a fight between the two Thursday afternoon in the backyard of their father, Joseph Jerry, a well to do German farmer. The fatal encounter was witnessed by the aged mother and Andrew Jerry, another brother. According to Andrew's statement he and Frank were in the garden at work when John Jerry rode up to come out, stating that he had a letter containing some statements which he, John, wanted explained. John then proceeded to read the letter and Frank broke in with the remark that the objectionable language was a lie, a fabrication concocted by John himself and started at his brother with a hoe. Andrew caught Frank and prevented him from striking John, tearing himself away from Andrew. Frank made at John again, when John drew his pistol and struck Frank two blows on the head, knocking him down. John then mounted his horse and left. Recovering from the stunning blows, Frank arose and followed John coming in the direction of the city. A mile from home, Frank was found in a ditch by a passerby and the wounded man was placed in a wagon and carried back to his father's. He was in a very weakened condition and lost consciousness shortly after nightfall. A doctor was summoned and the man lingered until morning. The inquest was held and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts. John Jerry, his brother's slayer, is at the county jail, having been arrested at his home, five miles below the city, by the deputy sheriff. When arrested he claimed that he did not know that his brother was dead.

He stated to a correspondent that he greatly regretted the affair, but he simply had to defend himself and had no idea that it would result so seriously. He says the letter was not written by Frank Jerry, but by a citizen of Laurens. The letter was received Thursday and purported to place in John Jerry's possession some derogatory statement made by his brother. He declined to say what the character of the alleged statement was. John Jerry is 33 years of age and has a wife and one child. The deceased was 47 and a widower, with two grown children.

Seven Rich Veins of Gold Found in Greenville County, S. C. Greenville, Special.—Seven, rich veins of gold have been discovered on a farm about one mile from Fountain Inn, in this county, and about eighteen miles from this city. The announcement was made by Dr. George F. Lee, a geological expert and mineralogist who spent three days in examining the metal. The veins are thought to be about sixty feet deep, and the mine will be the richest in the State and probably in the South. Zircon, monazite, kyanite and rutile were also found on the property. The deposits extend over 270 acres, all of which belong to two well-known citizens of the county. A stock company will be formed at once to mine the metal.

The State Fair Closes. Columbia, Special.—One of the best State fairs ever held in South Carolina was terminated here last week. In point of attendance and exhibits it was all that could be desired. The management is being congratulated freely on the success of the event.

Catawba Indian Pottery. Columbia, Special.—In the art department is a very fine display of pottery made by the Catawba Indians and brought down by Chief D. A. Harris from the Indian reservation in York county. The ware is characteristic of Indian work and is unique and beautiful. Mrs. A. I. Robertson has an exhibit of her pottery and her names of the coast—Jennie and Thomas on various and a wide variety of the finest best out in the State.

A PLAN FOR CREDIT RELIEF

A Plan for a System of Credit Currency Outlined

A SCHEME TO OBTAIN PANICS

Permanent Relief From the Monetary Stringency, Declares the Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, Can Be Obtained Only by That Enactment—He Points Out the Cause of the Present Stringency and Outlines the Real Situation.

New York, Special.—That permanent relief from the present monetary stringency can only be had through a system of credit currency adequate to meet the requirements of trade and reasonable in gold coin was the opinion expressed by Representative Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, chairman of the banking and currency committee of the House, which will, at the coming session of Congress, endeavor to have a law passed providing for credit currency issued by the national banks. Until such permanent relief is made possible by legislative enactment, Mr. Fowler asserted, the situation must be met by the issuance of clearing house certificates, cashiers' checks and due bills of business houses and manufacturers.

Cause of Stringency. "The cause of the currency stringency is that there is scattered broadcast throughout the country, at the mines, in the wheat, corn and cotton fields, in the pockets of the people or locked up about \$1,300,000,000 of the reserve money of the United States most of which under a proper condition would be in the banks, serving as a reserve. Temporary relief will be through the forced use of 'current credit' in the form of clearing house certificates, cashiers' checks and due bills of business and manufacturers during the next 90 days. The permanent cure must come through a system of credit currency expanding and contracting with the ordinary demands of the smaller trade, precisely as checks and drafts do in the broadest field of commerce."

"We have now proceeded far enough into the present financial crisis to get a pretty clear perspective of the real situation."

"First—the condition is now general, reaching every nook and corner of the country. "Second—If the gold certificates, the United States notes and silver certificates, or the reserve money which the banks of the country have sent into the wheat fields of the West and Northwest, into the cornfields of the West and Southwest, into the cotton fields of the South and into the country districts of all sections to settle up the year's business, I say—if these reserves now scattered broadcast overland were in the banks where they properly belong—there would have been no money panic this fall. "The proof of this assertion is conclusive. During the past four months there has been sent from the banks into the country districts approximately \$300,000,000 of currency of this amount, \$250,000,000, approximately now in the banks, would serve as a basis of more than \$1,250,000,000 credit or loans, and the present crisis would have been averted. This result could have been accomplished without increasing the liabilities of the banks of the country to the extent of one single cent."

"I challenge any man to controvert this statement and submit the following as an absolutely conclusive proof of the assertion: If the banks of the country in which \$250,000,000 had been authorized as they should have been, to create bank note credits as well as bank book credits, and they had proceeded to convert this \$250,000,000 of bank book credits into bank note credits the banks would not have been affected in any degree in any way whatever, and the present crisis would have been averted. This result could have been accomplished without increasing the liabilities of the banks of the country to the extent of one single cent."

note credits and as the reserves required for both forms of credits, should be the same, there could have been no change whatever in the situation. The bank debt is the same, the amount of the reserve is the same. It has been only a matter of book-keeping. An issue of current credit adequate to meet the requirements of trade and currently redeemed in gold coin is a principle followed by every civilized country in the world except our own.

World's Banking Power. "Mark this: The banking power of the United States in 1890 was about \$5,000,000,000 and now exceeds \$16,000,000,000—or equal to the entire banking power of the world in 1890, which Mulhall placed at \$15,985,000,000. Today the banking power of the entire world, outside of the United States is only \$21,952,000,000, and of this amount 20 per cent, or more than \$4,000,000,000 is in cashiers' checks or current credits. That is, credit currency—and yet while the United States has three-sevenths of the banking power of the entire world, it has not one single dollar of current bank credit, although the other four-sevenths of the world's banking power has the advantage of \$4,000,000,000 current credits or credit currency."

"On the same basis we are entitled to have \$3,000,000,000 of current credit or credit currency." "If this principle were broadly adopted in this country as it should be, our bank reserves might be increased by an average of 9.92 per cent, to about 20 per cent, and our banking liabilities remain practically the same. "The Cashier's Check. "Can any one give a single reason why we should use a check book for credits to order and not use a current credit of the same bank upon which to draw our checks? Is not the cashier's check just as good as our check upon the same bank, indeed far better—when protected—as it should be, by a guarantee fund deposited with the United States government, many more times ample to insure its redemption in gold coin. "If the banking institutions of the country could exchange \$1,000,000,000 of reserve money now floating around in the mines, wheat, corn and cotton fields and this \$1,000,000,000 were added to the \$1,000,000,000 in the banks on July 1st, 1907, our banking liabilities would be increased only about 8 per cent, while our reserve would be increased 100 per cent; it would be 20 per cent, and this alone is sufficient to justify the adoption of the principle of current credits in this country."

THE MARKETS

Prevailing Prices of Cotton, Grain and Produce

Charlotte, N. C. Cotton Market. These figures represent the prices paid to wagons: Good middling 10-1-2 Strict middling 10-3-4 Middling 10-1-8 General Cotton Market. Atlanta, steady 10-5-8 Galveston, quiet 11-1-2 New Orleans, steady 10-7-8 Mobile, steady 11-11-16 Savannah, easy 10-5-8 Charleston, steady 10-5-8 Wilmington, steady 10-3-4 Norfolk, steady 10-3-4 Baltimore, nominal 11-1-4 New York, steady 11-1-0 Rhode, quiet 11-1-0 Philadelphia, steady 11-3-5 Houston, quiet 11-1-0 Augusta, quiet and steady 11-3-4 Memphis, quiet 11-1-8 St. Louis, quiet 11-3-8 Little Rock, quiet 10-5-8

Charlotte, N. C. Produce Market. Hens, per head 25-35 Chickens—spring 20-25 Ducks 25 Eggs 22 Butter 15 Rye 85 Corn 85 Cotton seed 30 Oats—Feed 60

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore, Nov. 4.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat, very quiet; spot contract 103 1/4 to 103 1/2; Southern by sample 98. Corn quiet and easier; spot mixed 87 3/4; No. 2 white 67 3/4. Oats easier; No. 2 mixed 55 to 55 1/2. Rye easy; No. 2 Western domestic 97 asked. Butter firm, unchanged; fancy imitations 24 to 25; do creamery 30 to 31; do lard 22 to 23; store packed 18 to 19. Eggs steady, unchanged, 28 to 29. Cheese firm, unchanged; long 16 3/4 to 17 3/4; short 15 3/4. Sugar unchanged; common granulated 24 1/2 to 25 1/2; No. 1 granulated 25 1/2 to 26 1/2.

Brief News BY WIRE

WASHINGTON. The new \$4,000,000 union station was formally opened when the Pittsburgh express over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad pulled into the station. J. W. J. Lee, minister to Guatemala, returned to Washington on sick leave to find that Americans in Guatemala had preferred charges against him. Powdered eggs and canned potatoes will be included in the food supplies of the Atlantic fleet during its coming trip to the Pacific. The president discussed with Representative Taylor, of Alabama, the spread of prohibition in the South. President Roosevelt requested Senator Bourne, of Oregon, in emphatic terms to cease his third term propaganda in the West. War Department officials discussed the subject of fortifying the Philippines. As the result of an extended conference in the office of Secretary Straus between immigration officials and representatives of transatlantic steamship lines, a committee was appointed to consider immigration problems. The Illinois Colliery Company, of Chicago, filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission charging the Illinois Central Railroad with discriminating against it in the distribution of coal cars.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Secretary Taft, in a speech in Manila, said the Americans must aid the Filipinos in their work of building up the islands. Cuban agriculturists, political parties and newspapers joined in a demand on Governor Maxon that the Cuban Treasury lend them \$5,000,000 to harvest the next crop. Governor Maxon decided to appoint an agricultural commission for Cuba, at the suggestion of the Agrarian League. Secretary Taft had a conference with Senor Omeña, President of the Philippine Assembly, and expressed gratification at the moderate attitude of the body. The Cuban Attorney General is expected to show on the trial of the alleged conspirators that the plot included assassination of Americans in Cuba.

The anti-American feeling in Havana is growing. The authorities have doubled the guard over the army storerooms and other American property. The American Legation was hissed at the National Theatre, and Maurice Raymond, a prestidigitator, was fined \$50 because he demonstrated with the audience for doing so.

DOMESTIC.

Robert M. Duboss, secretary of the University of the South, died in Geneva, Tenn. At Shelbyville, Ky., the National Tobacco Growers' Association unanimously adopted the raising of a crop of burly tobacco next year. Leslie M. Shaw and other financiers appealed President Roosevelt's suggestion for Federal control of trust companies.

Mrs. Charles Nahlen, who had been dependent over her husband's death twelve years ago, was found dead in a gas-filled room in Chicago. Carl Bundschu, manager of the Elks Club at Chattanooga, Tenn., was shot and killed by Hollie Westmoreland, a porter, at the club. T. E. McDonald, superintendent of the United States Express Company, officially announced that the amount of money stolen from his company at the night depot in Milwaukee, Wis., was \$18,500.

An infant of W. H. Baner, an employe of a factory at Mateoka, W. Va., is only eight months old but weighs 110 pounds. The babe at birth was of normal weight, but now weighs almost as much as its mother. The yacht Kingdom, with about sixty members of the Holy Ghost and St. Colony at Shiloh on board, and a crew of twenty, sailed from South Freeport, Me., for Jerusalem.

Control of the coastwise steamship combination has been taken away from Charles F. Morse at the old managers placed in charge.

FOREIGN.

The steamer City of Grand Rapids was completely destroyed by fire at her dock at Toronto, Ontario. The crew were rescued. Gen. Maximofsky, head of the Interior Department Prison Bureau, was assassinated by a young woman at St. Petersburg, Russia.

The Imperial Bank of Germany raised its rate one厘. Richard Croker's ally Rhodora won the principal race at Newmarket, England. The Finnish Diet voted the appropriation of \$4,000,000 in payment for exemption from military service.

At Pskoff, Russia, bank robbers attacked seven men who were escorting a cashier who was carrying 1390 rubles, murdered the whole party and decamped with the money. A telegram from Tetuan, Morocco, is published stating that a native being seized by the French has confessed several days ago. Said subject escaped in the night, but was recaptured and put in chains by order of Bachelin. Miss Kaganofsky, who on October 15 killed General Massonoff, Director of the Department of Prisons of the Ministry of the Interior, was being escorted to a prison.

SOUTH DRYER THAN EVER

Wave of Prohibition Spreading All Over the Country.

Knoxville "Dry" With a Whoop—There is Now Not a Licensed Saloon in the Tennessee City.

Knoxville, Tenn.—This city went "dry" at midnight. There is now not one saloon in Knoxville, and in all the State the licensed saloon exists in only four cities—Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and LaFollete. The wave of prohibition is spreading all over the South, the people expressing themselves with a unanimity and decision that leaves no doubt as to their feelings against the saloon. The saloons here have been closing steadily ever since dark. Their stocks had practically been sold out at 6 p. m., and as fast as the last drop of wet goods was disposed of the saloons put up their shutters for good. Citizens of all classes have for several days been stocking up their homes, as have the clubs, the members of which have been provided with private lockers, and the sales have been unprecedented. The death of the liquor traffic was marked at night by much roasting, and the entire police force and every deputy sheriff and constable of the county was on duty, alert for possible trouble on the most eventful night in the history of the city. No serious trouble was reported. Prohibition was procured here under the Pendleton law, which permits the reincorporation of local governments with the saloon out. The method of destroying the saloon was through the adoption of new charters, in which liquor selling is forbidden. The rumors that the liquor interests would make an effort to thwart the operations of the law and of the new charter are found to be untrue. Most of the saloonkeepers announced during the afternoon that they would close at 10 p. m., and they did so. Knoxville is thus without a licensed saloon for the first time in more than 100 years. Early city records show that liquor was sold in the city in 1795, and it was probably sold to the Indians, on the banks of the Tennessee River, prior to that time. Knoxville voted on the question of saloons on March 11 last, and prohibition won by nearly 2,000 majority. The election was the most exciting ever held here, women and children taking a very active part. There were more than 100 saloons in operation. In the sister State of Kentucky, 110 of the 119 counties are dry.

Bristol's Twenty-five Saloons Closed.

Bristol, Tenn.—The last of the twenty-five saloons which Bristol had only a few months ago closed, when thirteen establishments went out of existence. All the remaining seven crowded with passengers from East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia, who have carried away packages of whisky, while the daily shipments have crowded the express cars.

Prohibition For All of Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala.—Flushed with their triumph in obtaining prohibition for Birmingham, other Alabama cities and several counties, the liquor legislators are preparing to demand from the coming Legislature a law allowing the vote for constitutional prohibition. The new law was announced by Dr. W. B. Crawford, president of the Anti-Saloon League. The plan is to amend the organic law, and with the present attitude of the people toward the liquor traffic, it is a foregone conclusion that the sale of liquor will receive its death blow. It has also been definitely decided that the Legislature will be asked to pass a general prohibition measure, the anti-liquor forces feeling that it can be passed without trouble. The liquor goes dry on Nov. 1, on which date Asheville, N. C., will also eliminate its saloons.

Illinois Attorney Sues For Injunction Against Public School Authorities.

Kankakee, Ill.—Charging that football is prize-fighting, R. M. Moore, an attorney, filed a bill in the Circuit Court for an injunction restraining High School students from playing the game. Moore demanded \$1,000. Tracy, Superintendent of Public Schools, and L. W. Smith, High School principal, have aided and abetted prize-fighting among students; that the game of football not only injures, but demoralizes the student body; that the great majority of the team use profanity on the field, and that the game is "degrading, un-American, un-Christian and unwholesome." KANSAS HAS MONEY TO LEND. State Bank Commissioner Says Reserves Are Twice Sum Required. Topeka, Kan.—John Q. Rorco, State Bank Commissioner, said that every one of the 741 banks in Kansas is carrying the law, such reserves as the law requires. Such great deposits have been made in the last few months that it has been impossible to lend the money as fast as it came in. The reserves in the State banks of Kansas on August 22 was forty-eight per cent of the total deposits, representing \$1,072,000,000, a sum far greater than that which the law requires. The reserves are even larger now.

NAVAL BATTLE IN VLADIVOSTOK HARBOR

Mutineers Seize Russian Destroyer and Shell FORTS and TOWN.

OVERWHELMED AND BEACHED

The Skory Crew Fight Against Four Warships—Naval Enlisted Men and Residents of the City Shot Down. Vladivostok.—A fierce naval battle occurred in this harbor between the mutinous crew of a Russian destroyer and their loyal comrades. The mutineers finally were subdued, but not before a number of men had been killed or wounded. The mutinous boat was the Skory, and she gave fight to the gunboat Mandehur, the destroyers Grozvoil, Smely and Serdity and the garrison of one of the harbor forts, manned by the Twelfth Regiment of Artillery. The Skory soon was overwhelmed and had to be beached to save her from sinking. This was not accomplished, however, before she had done considerable damage, and several officers and men of the other ships had been killed or wounded. The crew of the Skory were incited by agitators, including some Jews, who had managed to get on board and take charge of the destroyer. She steamed out into the harbor with the red flag flying, and at once opened fire on the town and forts. A gunboat and three destroyers went out to engage her, and with the aid of the forts soon had the Skory riddled and helpless. She then turned, ran through the surf and was beached. Those of the crew who had not been killed or wounded by gunfire were arrested by soldiers as they made their way to land. Among the men killed are Captain Kurosch, commander of the torpedo boat Ravy, and Lieutenant Stoer, commander of the Skory. Lieutenant Vassiloff, commanding the Serdity, was wounded. Several persons in Vladivostok were killed by the shells from the Skory. The town has been declared in a state of siege.

ENGULFED IN LANDSLIDE.

Karatagh Destroyed With More Than Half of Its Population.

Tashkent, Russian Turkestan.—The little town of Karatagh, in the Hissar district of Bokhara, has been overwhelmed and completely destroyed by a landslide that followed the earthquake of October 31. According to the latest reports, a disaster of this nature has never before occurred in the history of Karatagh. The first reports of the casualties were exaggerated, the death list being placed as high as 15,000. Karatagh has about 2500 dwellers, and there is reason to believe that about 1500 were buried alive. Among those who survived the disaster is the Governor of Karatagh and his family. Karatagh is remotely situated, and it takes a full week for news to get out from there, but according to an courier who has come through the enormous section of the Karakoram mountains, which practically hangs over the town, broke loose, and caused almost completely buried from earth. Efforts are being made to re-establish communication with the survivors and learn the actual state of affairs, and to send in such relief as may be required.

AFTER 225 RAILROADS.

Violation of Rate Law Alleged in Complaint Filed With Commission.

Washington, D. C.—Two hundred and twenty-three railroad lines, involving all the important railroads in the United States, are named as defendants in a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which violations of the railroad rate act are alleged. The complainants are the Johnston & Lorimer Dry Goods Company and the Central Dry Goods Company, corporations doing business under the laws of Kansas, with headquarters at Wichita, that State. They allege that the defendant railroads have imposed unjust and unreasonable commodity rates on shipments of cotton piece goods from New York and Wichita.

INDICT RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

Cleveland Man Charged With Trying to Influence Witnesses.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Grand Jury returned an indictment against John J. Stanley, Vice-President and General Manager of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, charging him with endeavoring to influence a witness. The specific allegation is that Stanley endeavored to influence the testimony of two witnesses in the case of a violation of the law against illegal registration of voters.

Bomb Thrown at Russian.

A bomb was thrown at a Russian, Borischikoff, the Assize Judge, at Vorka, Russia. It failed to explode, and a guard shot and killed the assassin.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A man was arrested for attempting to assassinate the Emperor.