

THE OIL TRUST.

Kansas and Other States Are Fighting the Standard.

CAUSE OF THE FIGHT.

An Interesting Account of the Trouble as Told by a Correspondent of the Omaha World-Herald, Who Makes Out a Bad Case Against Them.

The fight against the Standard Oil Trust by the people of Kansas is attracting world-wide attention and people in all sections of the country are showing their sympathy for Kansas. On February 21, the Illinois legislature adopted a resolution offering to lend the State of Kansas the sum of \$100,000 without interest, for a period of six years to aid in establishing a state oil refinery.

An interesting description of the troubles between Kansas and the oil trust is given by Frank P. Gallagher, the staff correspondent for the Omaha World-Herald, in a dispatch to that newspaper, under date of Topeka, Feb. 21. Mr. Gallagher says: "It was a bitter experience with the standard of Kansas, but as late as two years ago the oil industry amounted to little. Twelve years ago Standard Oil wrangled into Kansas under the deceptive title of the Forest Oil company."

The first important strike was made by Charles Knapp, six years ago at Chanute, near one of the abandoned properties of the Forest Oil company. A little later it was found that Peru, Kansas, was located on a vast oil deposit. Soon nearly every town had its oil well, and the Forest Oil company returned to the field with renewed vigor.

In the meantime, Standard Oil, according to Mr. Gallagher, had been whetting its climber with the intention of striking down the entire independent oil industry of Kansas. The capacity of its plant at Neodesha was about 100 barrels a day. The pipeline were extended until the main conduit ran from Tulsa in the Osage nation south of the Kansas state line through Kansas to Kansas City, Mo. At Chanute, Neodesha, Altoona and Humboldt, Kan., took 200 barrels. In the meantime, Standard Oil, according to Mr. Gallagher, had been whetting its climber with the intention of striking down the entire independent oil industry of Kansas.

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The Prairie Oil and Gas Company then made such rules relative to tests that the owner of a high quality of oil received no more than one whose output was of an inferior quality; moreover, the Standard Oil's inspectors did all the grading. In some in-

WHAT IT MEANS.

What the Southern Cotton Association Proposes to Do.

WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

President Harvie Jordan Makes a Succinct Statement of What the Movement Hopes to Accomplish and How it Proposes to Accomplish It.

As many people throughout the south are not thoroughly familiar with the purposes of the Southern Cotton association, President Harvie Jordan has written a little article which fully sets forth the scope of the work which has been undertaken and explains in detail what is to be accomplished. Mr. Jordan calls attention to the fact that the movement is by no means confined exclusively to the farmers of the south, but states that it is a movement for the whole south in which every line of business is interested. Mr. Jordan's article is as follows:

A BLIND TIGER MAN killed by Train While Transporting Contraband Whiskey.

The Columbia Record says at half-past one o'clock Friday morning Chief Constable Osborne was informed that a man transporting contraband liquor had been run over and killed at Banyan's by the Seaboard train. That station is in Kershaw county, twenty-one miles from Columbia, and it is believed that the man who was killed was a dealer in liquor, afterwards transporting it by wagons to Columbia. Chief Osborne immediately detailed Constables P. Jones, Harley and Boland to go to Banyan's by buggy, and early Friday morning he had a conversation with them over the phone.

The hour, so far as can be learned, about 11 o'clock, a light, and the Seaboard vestibul train was late, was thundering its way northward. According to Mr. Osborne's information received Friday morning, Thompson, who is said to have been drunk, either drove over an embankment on the railroad, or in endeavoring to cross it, his train some got stuck. From persons in the neighborhood, it is learned that the man who was killed was a dealer in liquor, afterwards transporting it by wagons to Columbia. Chief Osborne immediately detailed Constables P. Jones, Harley and Boland to go to Banyan's by buggy, and early Friday morning he had a conversation with them over the phone.

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Mr. E. S. McKinzie died at Grove, Greenville county, on Monday night of last week aged 90. Since her husband's death ten years ago she had run successfully a large farm and the largest dairy in the Piedmont section, her herd consisting of 110 cows.

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THE JAPS WIN.

The Russians, After Fighting Hard Several Days, Retreat IN VERY GOOD ORDER, Saving Their Guns, Stores and Ammunition. The Losses on Both Sides Were Very Heavy, but the Japs Seemed to Have Suffered Most.

COMPETITION SHUT OFF.

At ten cents per pound to the growers of American cotton there is no fear of other materials used in the production of cloth entering the markets of the world as a competitor. American cotton has but four competitors, these are wool, flax, silk and foreign grown cotton. None of which are used in the manufacture of cloth and sold against our cotton so long as the price of our cotton does not cost the manufacturer more than 10 to 12 cents per pound.

BROADEN OUR MARKETS.

The Southern Cotton association undertake to solve the fear of overproduction in future years by broadening the markets for our cotton and developing southern ports and preparing for the immense trade that will spring into existence between this country and the Asiatic nations of the far east through the opening of the Panama canal; to bring about better and more profitable trade relations between this section and the Central and South American republics; to better educate the educational systems of the south; to bring about a better understanding a closer relationship among the growers and the southern business men with whom they have to deal; in order that by mutual cooperation a tidal wave of prosperity may sweep over this southern land from the farm to the bank, to the mill, and to every line of business and profession in this country.

These are some of the principles of reform inaugurated at the great New Orleans cotton convention and which are to be put into practical operation and experience, through the Southern Cotton association, the greatest movement ever conceived by the brain of man. To say that this work will fail is a reflection upon the intelligence and manhood of the south. To say that it will succeed is to emphasize the fact that every man who gives assistance to such a movement realizes that he is a factor in this great movement and has faith in the ability of the south to execute as well as to realize its dreams.

Rev. Benjamin W. Ashley, a minister of the Christian church, residing near Newport, Tenn., was given a sentence of fifteen months in the penitentiary in the federal court Wednesday, for violating the pension laws. In investigating his case, a pension examiner discovered that he was a convict. After Ashley had been placed on the pension rolls, a North Carolina woman wishing to be his wife, made application for a divorce of the pension. Ashley swore that his wife was a Tennessee woman. Investigation proved that Ashley married his first wife in 1865 and had never obtained a divorce, but had abandoned her thirty years ago, marrying a second time after coming to Tennessee to reside. He pleaded guilty of perjury and may be prosecuted for bigamy when he has served his federal sentence.

A dispatch from Calcutta says the deaths from the plague last week numbered 34,000. Statistics show the death toll from bubonic plague in India within a few years reached nearly 3,000,000. In 1903 the mortality in India from the plague alone was 850. The number of deaths recorded last week while extraordinary is not unprecedented. The infection recently spread to Burma where it is making rapid strides. This season of the year always favors its spread.

Charles Hammons, a white man was hanged at Morrilton, Arkansas, on Wednesday for a criminal assault upon his 11-year-old step-daughter last October at Plumerville. Hammons enlisted in the army during the Spanish-American war and later went to the Philippines. Upon his return he married Mrs. Alice Thomas and shortly afterwards the assault on the child was committed. The supreme court refused to reverse the verdict of a lower court and Governor Davis positively refused to interfere with the execution of the sentence.

FLOATING PALACE.

The Biggest Ship Ever Built Arrives at New York. The Monster Vessel Marks an Advance in Science of Marine Architecture.

ONE WILL HANG And One Will Go to the Penitentiary for Life. SAYS THE VERDICT. A Darlington Jury of White Men Convicts Two Lawless White Men for Murdering an Inoffensive Negro on the Public Highway February 6th.

The Cunarder Caronia arrived at New York from Liverpool Wednesday on her maiden voyage after a passage of seven days and nine hours from the latter port, made at an average speed of 16.33 knots. The Caronia brought 156 saloon, 258 second cabin and 1,286 stateroom passengers, making, with her crew of 440, a total of 2,138 persons on board. One death occurred on the passage, on March 3. The steamer was not urged on her passage, owing to the engines being new. She made 19 knots on her trial trip.

SAVED HIS ARMY.

The Russian headquarters in the field, supplemented by dispatches from the Associated Press correspondents with the army of the Russians emperor, show that Gen. Kuropatkin, after suffering by far the most severe defeat of his career, succeeded as he did after the battle of Liao Yang in extracting the remnants of his army from a position which military experts 24 hours before believed would result in its annihilation or surrender. The retreat from Liao Yang has been considered the most masterly ever executed, but it is far overshadowed by this latest feat of the Russian general who has taken personal command of his troops. After fighting for nearly three weeks, losing in killed, wounded and missing probably a third of his army or nearly 100,000 men and a fourth of his artillery, Kuropatkin gathered what was left together north of Mukden and is taking them toward the pass through a rain of shrapnel which is being poured on them from both the light and left. This he seems to have been able to accomplish by resorting to the same tactics which saved his army at Liao Yang.

RUSSIAN RETREAT CONTINUES.

Gen. Kuropatkin has telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas as follows, under date of March 11, 10:40 p. m.: "The enemy's attack was confined to the rear of the Siberian corps. The First army, echeloned in front of the other armies continues to retreat towards positions indicated for all the other armies. According to a report from the commander of the Third army, received today, his rear guard occupied a position on the Mandchou road 164 miles from the sea. Only a small detachment of the Russians, mainly cavalry, confronted this rear guard. From February 28 to March 11, inclusive, 1,190 officers and 46,391 men are missing from our call."

TROPHIES OF THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese claim that the first four days of fighting on the front has ended as a success for the Japanese and wish it to be reported in the complete triumph of the Russian right and on the Russian army. It is hard to see how the Russians can possibly hope for any other results. The Japanese soldiers have swung north to a position on the Mukden line, the two left armies which are now cutting the railroad north and south and are now parallel to and four miles westward of the railroad. They are now at right angles with the original line and are now advancing directly east.

RUSSIANS IN REVOLT.

The Russians made a strong fight at the start, but later their resistance was slight, their men retreating in disorder before the onward rush of the Japanese who have advanced over 20 miles in four days constantly in touch with the Russians. The Russians had many strong defenses in several lines but these were broken and the Japanese were expected. The soldiers everywhere were disheartened by the fall of Port Arthur, and it is believed they are almost in open revolt. A number of strong positions were given up without a show of resistance and the bayonets were seen flying in the air. It was evident that all their plans for retreat were discovered by the rapid rushes of the Japanese.

CONSAKES DISORGANIZED.

The entire Russian right seems altogether disorganized. The reports show the Russian troops are almost in a panic stricken condition, one army corps opposed to the Japanese extreme right and another to the Japanese left. The Russian right seems to stop the Japanese movement. The Japanese victory was even greater, morally than physically. It is estimated that the Russian losses were over ten thousand. The prisoners' statements give evidence of even greater loss. The Japanese loss with the left armies during the four days does not exceed four thousand. The Russian centers near the railroad when last heard from reported the former position, but it may since then have retired. The entire command, it is believed, will be surrounded and cut off.

RUSSIANS ADMIT DEFEAT.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the atmosphere of the war office is intensely gloomy. The officials admit that Gen. Kuropatkin has suffered a heavy defeat but they insist that it is not a decisive disaster. Their explanation of the dispatches of Gen.

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A dispatch from Darlington to The State says a verdict unprecedented in South Carolina was rendered there Friday when one white man was convicted of murder and another of murder with recommendation to mercy, both for killing a negro.

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The sentence under the law for murder is death and for murder with recommendation to mercy is life imprisonment. The judge has no discretion in either case, and only a reversal of the court's ruling by the supreme court or the mercy of the governor can alter the sentences. The records of South Carolina can double the number of white men who were hanged for the murder of a negro. The two men are Bob Small, convicted of murder and Bob Noll, convicted with recommendation to mercy. They killed Frank Scott, negro, on the public highway four miles north of Darlington on February 6th—not six weeks ago.

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Wants them to scatter. An explosion of illuminating gas in the cellar of the Mormon meeting house at Grant, fourteen miles southwest of Salt Lake City, caused the death of one young woman and seriously injured twenty-six other persons, mostly young women and children. The meeting house was wrecked. The meeting house was wrecked. The meeting house was wrecked.