

## ALUMINUM INDUSTRY NEAR AIKEN.

## WORK ON BIG PLANT AND COTTAGES TO BE RUSHED.

The Pope Clay Products company which has been capitalized at \$700,000 to mine and manufacture aluminum from its mines covering several hundred acres near Aiken, is pushing the development of its property with great energy, being anxious to begin mining and manufacturing operations early in September. But it is thought that the plant can hardly be completed within a year.

"It is perhaps the richest aluminum mine in the world," said Mr. C. C. Wilson, the supervising architect yesterday. "I would really be afraid even to estimate the value of the three mines, as they are as yet entirely undeveloped. There seems to be an almost unlimited quantity of aluminum-bearing kaolin there. It seems incredible that the clay will pan out 70 per cent aluminum, but this statement is made on the authority of the company's French chemist who has made an investigation on the ground and whose conclusions have been verified by three other eminent chemists brought from the north.

Mr. Wilson met members of the company at the mines last week, who gave him the general outline of their plans and went back to New York to arrange the details, which they will give him in full at a conference he is to have with them at the mines about the middle of this week.

The proposed plant includes the development of a water power at an old mill site nearby and its electric transmission to the factory buildings, four artificial-stone factory buildings 80 feet by 125 feet for the accommodation of ten retorts each, the laying of a three mile spur connection with the Southern at Croft station on the Augusta-Columbia line, the erection of 400 operatives cottages, a hotel (now in course of construction), store houses and warehouses, and other buildings necessary to the completion of a modern mill village of 2,000 people. The residence portion of the village will be built to accommodate 400 families and the employees who will work in the factories will be skilled mechanics of the highest class. That about 75 per cent of the employees will be of this class is shown in the directions to build 300 of the houses of the best grade and the others for the accommodation of negroes and other miners who will work strictly in the mines.

Three rich mines have been opened so far but for the present only one washing and drying shed, which is to be 50 by 300 feet, will be erected. Work on the other two will follow closely upon the completion of the first.—The State.

## THE SECOND DISTRICT.

## Mr. Mayfield Withdraws from the Contest.

Columbia, April 30.—This morning it was stated in this correspondence that it was my firm opinion that Mr. S. G. Mayfield would withdraw from the race in the second primary in favor of Mr. Theodore G. Croft and reserve his energies for the contest for the long term. This has come to pass and Mr. Mayfield tonight sent his formal letter of withdrawal from the present contest to Gen. Willie Jones, chairman of the State Democratic executive committee. It reads as follows:

Gen. Willie Jones, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C.:

Sir: I have this day decided to do hereby withdraw from the race for Congress in the 2d Congressional district in the second primary. By so doing I save to the people a farther contest for the unexpired term at a time when they are exceedingly busy, and I yield to my opponent, Mr. Theodore G. Croft, who has received almost a majority of all votes cast in the first primary, an open field.

Very respectfully,  
S. G. Mayfield.

This leaves the field entirely to Mr. Croft, and he will, of course, be declared the nominee of the Democratic party, and will be elected as the Democratic nominee for the remaining months of the term.

## Prof Bell's Flying Machine.

Washington, April 30.—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell today gave at Columbia station, a Virginia suburb of Washington, an exhibition of the tetrahedron kite, which he believes to be the secret of aerial navigation. The demonstration was made to members of the National Geographic society, of which Prof. Bell was formerly the president. The wind was light and therefore the trials were not as successful as some which have been made in private. Three 16 cell kites, each said to have a sustaining power of 75 pounds, were sent to heights varying from 4 to 1,100 feet, but the wind was so uncertain that the tests were not regarded as satisfactory.

Prof. Bell explained the making of the kites which are composed of triangles of aluminum tubes or sticks covered with silk joined so as to make a figure bounded by four triangles. It is asserted that a kite can be made large enough to sustain a man and a motor.

Prof. Bell said the motor would eventually take the place of the kite string and that when this had been accomplished aerial navigation is established.

Birmingham, Ala., May 1.—Three large four-story office buildings with one smaller brick structure occupied by produce and wholesale grocery dealers, were completely destroyed by fire early today, entailing a loss of \$110,000. The insurance is between \$75,000 and \$80,000.

Constantinople, April 30.—According to official advices there has been serious fighting in the Sassun district of Asia Minor between the troops and the Armenian insurgents numbering 2,000. The troops lost 20 killed and 25 wounded. Twelve villages in the Talori district have been destroyed, but whether by insurgents or Kurds is not known. There are 10,000 troops in the disturbed area.

## THE CHURCH AND THE DISPENSARY.

## Is it Inconsistent for a Church Member to Serve as Barkeeper?

Here is a problem that recurs occasionally and surely demands settlement. Mr. John Bell Towill having been elected one of the board of control of South Carolina's great moral institution, resigned his membership in a Baptist Church because some of his fellow members thought the two positions inconsistent, but later transferred it to another congregation from which there was no objection. Now comes Mr. J. M. Norwood, assistant manager of the great moral institution of Raleigh, and gives public notice in the Baptist tabernacle, to which he belongs, of his resignation of his job upon the ground that "he did not feel that he could be a church member and sell liquor at the same time." How is this, anyhow? Is there or is there not anything anomalous about a man handling sawpaw over the counter six days in the week and handing around the sacramental elements on the seventh? On this point we have appealed in vain to Plummer Batchelor and the Church of the Good Shepherd. Neither chirps. Mr. Norwood appears to have a notion that it is wrong for him, as a Christian man to sell liquor, whether he is employed to do it by the city of Raleigh or by Nick Denton.—Charlotte Observer.

## BLUE GRASS.

## It is a Native of the Wabash Valley in Indiana.

"A great many people contend that blue grass was first found in Kentucky," said an eminent Indiana geologist, "but this is not so. Blue grass is a native of the Wabash valley, in Indiana. It was found by William Henry Harrison's troops during that solemn march to Tippecanoe in 1811. Harrison gathered a small army at Ohio Falls and started north. At Vincennes the gallant heroes realized that they could not go 200 miles up the Wabash without feed for their horses. General Harrison had two cribs of corn at Terre Haute and persuaded the men to go on. As they came on with hungry horses and scant feed they found the ground covered with blue grass.

"Six miles west of Newport, on the Collett farm, was found a bountiful supply of blue grass. Some places in the bottom it was growing three feet high, and such feed had never been heard of by the Kentucky soldier. At State Line City more blue grass was found, and from there to Tippecanoe the whole line of march was covered with blue grass.

"The seed was carried back to Kentucky and sown there, but they could not make it thrive alone in the warm soil, and it had to be sown with oats and rye. Mr. Sandusky told me in an early day that no blue grass grew in Kentucky until after it was imported from Indiana. Tom Downing, of Terre Haute was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay and once went to visit him at his home near Ashland, Ky. After seeing the fine farm well set in blue grass Downing suggested that Mr. Clay let him have some of the seed to take back to Indiana.

"Tom, don't make a fool of yourself," said Clay. "The grand sire of Kentucky blue grass is growing around your house and in the fence corners of your fields. We got the seed from Terre Haute and the middle Wabash and after a hard struggle got it to grow here in its present luxuriousness."—Indianapolis Journal.

## Telegraph Strike has Ended.

Roanoke, Va., April 30.—The strike inaugurated against the Southern Express company by the telegraph operator-express agents along the lines of the Norfolk and Western railway two months ago when several hundred express offices were closed because the express people would not grant a 10 per cent. increase in commissions paid the telegraphers on express business, was called off today after conference between T. W. Leary, vice president and general manager of the Southern Express company and a committee from the Order of Railway Telegraphers, who represent the strikers.

L. E. Johnson, president of the Norfolk and Western railway, acted as arbitrator. Slight concessions were made on both sides, but the telegraphers got practically everything asked and the settlement is declared to be satisfactory to all concerned. The Order of Railway Telegraphers has been recognized by the express people.

Greenwood, April 30.—Wofford's representative, Mr. E. K. Hardin, Jr., was the winner of first prize in the sixth annual contest of the South Carolina Inter-collegiate Oratorical association here last night. The second prize was awarded to Mr. J. M. Daniel, Furman's representative. Mr. Daniel is a brother of Furman's representative here four years ago, who won first prize.

Edgefield, May 2.—Hon. Leon J. Williams was in the convention as a delegate and stated to his friends, not to the convention, that he would be a candidate for congress in the regular race this summer.

Letter to John J. Britton, Jr.  
Senter, S. C.

Dear Sir: We manage to get some fan out of paint. J. H. Kohlmeier, Grove City, Pa, put in Devore. Along came a salesman of somebody else's paint before ours had got there. Salesman said ours was short measure. Kohlmeier weakened hung fire and flopped; stopped ours and took his.

It was our turn now. We emptied our can into his and his into ours. The short-measure was his, not ours; and we kept our man.

And, ever since then, that paint manufacturer gives full-measure: his paint is not pure, but his gallon contains four quarts.

Go by the name; and the name to go by is Devore lead-and-zinc.

Yours truly  
F W Devore & Co.

P. S.—L. B. Durant sells our paint.

## JAPS DRIVE

## RUSSIANS BEFORE THEM.

## Cross the Yalu in Force, Seize Russian Position and Capture 36 Guns.

## THE RUSSIAN LOSS ESTIMATED AT 800, JAPS' AT 700.

The News of First Real Battle on Land Given Out Promptly at Tokio, From Which Place Rumors Have Hitherto Been Scarce.

Tokio, May 1, 7 p. m.—After five days of fighting, largely with artillery, the first Japanese army under Gen. Kuroki, has forced a crossing of the Yalu river and today with a gallant infantry charge covering a frontage of four miles, it drove the Russians from Chia Tien Cheng and the heights on the right bank of the Iho or Aida river, which enters the Yalu from the north almost opposite Wiju. The Japanese turned the left flank of the Russian position, and in the battle of today they swept away the new front interposed by the Russians to check their onward movement.

The present position of the Japanese is a dominating one, and they may force the abandonment of the defences erected by the Russians at Antung and other points lower down the river.

Gen. Kuroki began the movement on Tuesday by ordering a detachment of the Imperial Guards division to seize the island of Kurito, which is in the Yalu above Wiju, and a detachment of the second division to seize the island of Kinteito, which is situated below Wiju.

The detachment of the Imperial Guards met some resistance but it succeeded in clearing the enemy out and occupied Kurito island. The Russians abandoned the island of Kinteito when attacked by the detachment of the second division.

The actual losses sustained by the detachment of the Imperial Guards is not known as there is an error in that part of the message received here referring to the number of killed, but nine of the detachment were severely and 16 slightly wounded. The detachment of the second division which took the island of Kinteito sustained no losses.

## RUSSIANS OPEN FIRE.

During these movements on the island the Russians opened fire on the Japanese with eight  $9\frac{1}{2}$  calibre guns from a hill behind Chia Tien Cheng and two Hotchkiss guns which were mounted on the bank of the river at Kosan, where the Russians seemed to have established their headquarters. One battery of Japanese artillery which had taken a position on a hill to the east of Wiju fired three volleys at Kosan and at noon of Tuesday the Russian batteries behind Chia Tien Cheng shelled Wiju, wounding one Japanese soldier with shrapnel.

On Wednesday the Russians resumed the bombardment of Wiju, firing at intervals throughout the day. The Japanese artillery did not respond to this fire. Gen. Kuroki has received reports to the effect that the Russians are fortifying the heights on the right bank of the Iho river. The new defences are declared to extend from Chiu Tien Cheng through the village of Makao to Koshoki, a distance of three and a quarter miles.

The Russians resumed their bombardment on Thursday but it was generally ineffective. Subsequently Gen. Kuroki ordered two companies of the Imperial Guards to cross the Yalu and make a reconnaissance along the left bank of the Iho for the purpose of discovering the character of the Russian fortifications along the heights on the right bank of the river. The Japanese force advanced near Kosan and then dispatched a small detachment to the village where a party of Russians was encountered. In the engagement which followed five Russians were killed. The Russians shelled the reconnoitering party from an emplacement in the hills in the southeast part of Yoshoko. This fire was without effect.

The Russian artillery on the hill behind Chia Tien Cheng firing at a high angle, opened on Wiju, where some Japanese batteries had taken position. This firing continued until Thursday night and Gen. Kuroki reports that while it was ineffective it disturbed his preparations for an attack. The Russians resumed the shelling of Wiju on Friday but the Japanese guns did not reply.

The Twelfth division of the Japanese army was chosen to make the first crossing of the Yalu. It began its preparations on Friday by driving the Russians from their position on the bank of the river opposite Suikochin, which is eight miles above Wiju and the point selected for the crossing. This division constructed a pontoon bridge over the river and at 3 o'clock Saturday morning it began crossing. The entire division passed over the river during the day and by 6 o'clock Saturday evening it was in the position assigned to it for the battle of Sunday.

The movement of the Twelfth Japanese division was covered by the Second regiment of field artillery and another artillery regiment of heavy guns.

At 11.20 o'clock Saturday morning the Russian artillery posted to the north and to the seat of Chia Tien Cheng began shelling the patrols of Japanese infantry which had been dispatched from Kinteito to Chukodai, another island north of Kinteito and under Chia Tien Cheng. The Japanese batteries replied to this shelling and silenced the Russian fire. Later eight Russian guns posted on a hill east of the village on Makao opened upon the Imperial Guards. To this shelling the Japanese artillery to the east of Wiju responded and the Russians ceased firing. Then both the Chia Tien Cheng and the Makao batteries reopened and this fire brought a vigorous response from the chain of Japanese batteries on the Korean side of the river. The Russian guns fired for two hours before they were silenced. In this report Gen. Kuroki expresses the belief that his shelling was very effective against the Russians.

The Japanese losses in the bombardments of Saturday were two killed and five officers and 22 men wounded. A flotilla of gunboats with the

squadron of Admiral Hosoya participated in the fighting of Saturday. It encountered a mixed force of Russian infantry, cavalry and artillery on the Manchurian bank of the Yalu below Antung and after a sharp fight scattered them to the hills.

A bridge across the main stream of the Yalu just above Wiju was completed at 8 o'clock Saturday night and the Second Japanese division and the Imperial Guards immediately began crossing. They advanced and occupied the hills back of Kosan, facing the Russian position on the right bank of the river. All through Saturday night regiment after regiment of Japanese soldiers poured across the bridge and at late hour Saturday night Gen. Kuroki telegraphed to the general staff of the army:

"I will attack the enemy on May 1 at dawn."

True to his promise Gen. Kuroki at daylight today centered all his artillery on the Russian position between Chia Tien Cheng and Yoshoko. To this fire the Russians made reply with all their batteries.

At 7 o'clock in the morning the Russian battery at Yoshoko was silenced and half an hour later Gen. Kuroki ordered his line, stretching for four miles to attack. The Japanese infantry, on the word of command charged across the Iho, wading that stream breast deep and began storming the heights at 8.15.

At 9 o'clock they had swept the Russian line back across the plateau.

It is believed that the Japanese losses were heavy, particularly during the infantry charge.

## RUSSIAN REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

St. Petersburg, May 2, 3.58 a. m.—The first Japanese army under Gen. Kuroki, consisting of the guards and the Second and Twelfth divisions, according to official and private advices from the front crossed the Yalu yesterday about 30 miles above the mouth of the river near Kien-tien-tse where the river bends abruptly to the eastward. For three days less than 5,000 Russians under Gens. Sasselitch, Mischenko and Kashtalinsky have been strung along the Manchurian side of the river and have been harassing and impeding the crossing of the Japanese very successfully despite their hopeless inferiority in men and guns.

The fact that the Russians have retreated to positions back of Turenchen where there is more fighting shows that they have built entrenchments which the Japanese are under the necessity of taking before they can push on. Consequently continuous fighting and skirmishing will occur, the plan of the Russians being to hang on the flanks of the enemy and annoy and worry them to the uttermost. Nothing really decisive however is expected until the Japanese advance shall encounter the Russian position in the mountain passes of Feng Huan Cheng.

It is even considered possible that the Japanese may be able to turn the Russian position there but all this is provided for in Gen. Kuropatkin's plans.

## LOSSES ABOUT EQUAL.

Tokio, May 2, 7 a. m.—The Japanese losses on the Yalu Sunday were about 700 killed and wounded. The Russians lost over 800 men. The Japanese captured 28 quick firing guns, 20 officers and many men. The Russians made two stands.

A supplemental report from Gen. Kuroki says:

"The enemy's strength included all of the third division, two regiments of the sixth division, one cavalry brigade, about 40 quick firing guns and eight machine guns. We have taken 28 quick firing guns, many rifles, much ammunition, more than 20 officers and many noncommissioned officers and men as prisoners. I am informed that Maj. Kashtalinsky, commander of the Third East Siberian Rifles brigade, and Lieut. Gen. Zasselitch, commander of the Second Siberian army corps, were wounded. Our casualties number about 700 and the Russian loss is more than 800 men."

## FOGS GAVE PROTECTION.

Tokio, May 1, 9 p. m.—The latest Japanese naval movement against Vladivostok failed of success because of dense fogs which prevailed in the vicinity of that port.

## TO LAND ON LIAO TUNG.

Chefoo, May 1, 3 p. m.—It is expected here that the Japanese will land on the Liao Tung peninsula, near Taku Shan, if they have not already done so.

## TOWN CAPTURED.

Tokio, May 1, 3 p. m.—The Japanese today captured Chia Tien Cheng, ten miles north of Antung, which is regarded as the key to the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu river. It is expected that the Russians will retreat to Feng Huan Cheng, which is on the road to Liao Yang.

## ANTUNG ABANDONED.

Tokio, May 2, 11 a. m.—The Russians were forced to abandon Antung yesterday. They burned the town and retreated to Feng Huan Cheng.

The Japanese now control the estuary of the Yalu.

London, May 2.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister here, who has been the recipient of numerous telegrams of congratulation on the Japanese successes on the Yalu and especially on the result of the first serious land fighting, said to the Associated Press today:

"The immediate result of Gen. Kuroki's success will probably be a movement on Feng Huan Cheng, which the Chinese had fortified with their usual brick structures.

"Since the commencement of the war the Russians doubtless have added earthworks but their loss of guns yesterday must seriously diminish their defensive strength.

"I understand, though I cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of the statement, that Russia had only 100 guns in Manchuria. If that is the case, her artillery strength has been diminished almost one-third."

"They fight well, those Russians, and Feng Huan Cheng will not be taken without a hard struggle unless Gen. Kuropatkin again changes his plan of campaign. The announcement

## JAPS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

## Another Great Battle Fought on the Yalu.

## Eighty Thousand Japanese Attack Thirty Thousand Russians in Strongly Fortified Position and Inflict a Disastrous Defeat.

Russian Force Driven Out of Intrenchments, Thirty-six Guns and 2000 Prisoners Left in Hands of Japs. Russian Loss Twenty Officers and Six Hundred Men.

## Rumored Capture of Russian Vladivostock Squadron.

London, May 3, 3 p. m.—It is reported from St. Petersburg that another severe engagement was fought between the Russian and Japanese forces on the Yalu River this morning.

The Russians had 30,000 troops strongly entrenched in the hills on the Manchurian side of the river and the Japanese attacked with 80,000 and after a desperate fight the Russian position was carried and the Russians driven out.

The Japanese captured thirty-six of the Russian guns with which the entrenchments were defended and took 2,000 of the Russian troops prisoners. The Russians report that twenty officers and six hundred men were wounded, but make no report of the killed.

The Japanese are believed to have suffered serious loss as the assault was a desperate and hazardous one and the Russian force made a fierce and determined defence, resisting until they were fairly overwhelmed by mere brute force of numbers.

The report states, however, that the Japanese were completely victorious and that the Russian retreat was hurried to prevent the capture of a greater number.

The report has not been officially confirmed, but is believed to be reliable.

## RUMOR OF ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY BY THE JAPANESE.

New York, May 3, 2.48 p. m.—A London unconfirmed rumor reports that the Japanese fleet under Admiral Uriu has captured the Russian Vladivostock squadron.

## COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

## Parker Endorsed in Several Counties—Hearst Not Mentioned.

Columbia, May 3.—Parker sentiment in many counties and harmony practically in all were the features of the Democratic conventions held yesterday. Delegates to the State convention were elected without instructions.

In Edgefield, Ex-Gov. Sheppard and United States Senator Tillman, leaders of the two factions in 1892, each spoke declaring for Parker's nomination and both were elected delegates to the State convention.

In Greenville and Anderson attacks were made on the State dispensary in the form of resolutions, but they were voted down in Anderson, however, by a small majority.

Hearst sentiment was rarely heard from and so far as known he has few if any delegates and has probably not a single delegation.

In Laurens resolutions in favor of reaffirming the national platforms of 1896 and 1900 were adopted and in Florence similar resolutions were voted down.

The liveliest conventions were in Marlboro and Aiken. The Democrats of Marlboro adopted the plan of allowing each township to name a delegate.

In most of the counties strong men were elected and the convention will be one to include more than the ordinary amount of ability. In Charleston, for example, the strongest delegation of the last decade was chosen.—The State.

Charleston, April 29.—The police department has made out 100 cases for violation of the dispensary ordinance which will be called in the city court on Monday. This is the largest number of cases which has been made up for a single term of the court. Last January has held the record, when 75 cases were called. There is business enough to keep the court busy for a few days.

Tokio, April 26.—The leading Jap actor Kawakami, was robbed of a diamond studded watch, worth a thousand dollars, a present from the czar of Russia, who took a great liking to the Jap when the latter made a tour of the empire several years ago. Kawakami did not mind the loss much, and was more astonished than joyved when next day he received back his watch with a letter signed "pickpocket." "Our guild has ordered me to return this infamous banble," wrote the patriotic outpurse, "we will not snudge ourselves with contraband from the enemy."

London, Daily News: With all his generous admission of the fine fighting qualities of the Japanese, the Russian Admiral Skrydloff was ill advised to say that "of course, they have not the traditions behind them that our soldiers have." If it comes to comparing national traditions the Russians, who could scarcely have been called a people at all three centuries ago, do not shine particularly as against the Japanese, whose national civilization is one of the oldest in the world. The military tradition of Japan, moreover, is one of the chief glories of her history. Bravery and skill in fighting were leading virtues in feudal Japan when the Russians were in a state of barbarism. The truth is that, to anyone knowing the elementary facts about the history of the two countries, Russia's assumption of superior civilization is just a little irritating, whatever we may think of the merits of the quarrel now being fought out.