

GIANT MILL COMBINE.

ELLISON A. SMYTH ENGINEERING CORPORATION TO HAVE CAPITAL OF \$12,000,000.

When Completed Combination Will Have 500,000 Spindles and 15,000 Looms—Properties Controlled by Smyth Interests.

Greenville, March 14.—According to a telegram received in Greenville tonight from Charleston, steps were taken at a meeting held in that city today toward the organization of a company to be known as the Pelzer corporation, with a capital of \$12,000,000 that will take over some 12 cotton mills in the upper part of the State, aggregating 500,000 spindles and 15,000 looms.

Capt. Ellison Smyth of Greenville was in Charleston yesterday and was present at the meeting.

It is learned that Capt. Smyth will be president of the Pelzer corporation, assisted by John A. Law of Spartanburg, A. F. McKissick of Greenwood and others.

Capt. Smyth, when seen tonight, substantially confirmed the Charleston reports. He refused, however, to give any further details.

Among the properties in which Mr. Smyth or his associates are supposed to hold controlling or large interests are included some dozen mills.

Foremost in point of size is the Pelzer Manufacturing Company at Greenville, which comprises four separate plants, with 130,000 spindles.

The Watts mills at Laurens have for their president and treasurer J. Adger Smyth, Jr. The Watts mills have 1,200 spindles.

A. F. McKissick, son-in-law of Capt. Smyth, is president and treasurer of the Grendel mills at Greenwood, comprising two plants, and the Ninety-Six mills at Ninety-Six.

Capt. Smyth also controls the Eiton mills at Belton and the Duncan mills, the recently organized Greenville corporation, capitalized at \$1,000,000. So far no work has been done on the last named mill, but the organization has been perfected.

Capt. Smyth last year secured large interests in the Riverside Manufacturing company and the Toxaway mills at Anderson. It is also thought that he also has holdings in some of the mills at Anderson.

Capt. Smyth also holds stock in the old Reedy River mills at Greenville.

CALL TO SUMTER MINISTER.

Rev. E. H. Kohn Asked to Take Charge of Lexington Pastorate. Probably Will Accept.

Lexington, March 14.—At a meeting of the joint council of the Lexington pastorate on last Saturday a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. E. H. Kohn of Sumter. This is one of the most important charges of the Lutheran church in this county, comprising as it does four strong country congregations. The parsonage is located in the town of Lexington and the charge as a whole is a very desirable one. It is expected that Rev. Mr. Kohn will begin upon his duties at an early date.

A PROHIBITION BATTLE.

Fight in Spartanburg May Have Fatal Termination.

Spartanburg, March 13.—In a row, B. K. Keller, a well known white man, employed by the Electric Railway Company in the capacity of meter reader, was struck by a beer bottle in the hands of John Sellers. The injured man now lies at a local hospital, with his skull crushed in several places, and slight chances for recovery, in the opinion of physicians. The fight took place in a near-beer saloon on Magnolia street, near the Southern station. Details leading up to the occurrence are not obtainable. Sellers is held, without bond, pending the outcome of the wound of Keller.

TRY TO UNSEAT APPOINTEES.

Beaufort Legislative Delegation Work to Remove Blease Appointees.

Columbia, March 14.—Further developments in the injunction proceedings brought by the Beaufort legislative delegation to unseat the Blease appointees for township commissioners in Beaufort county are not expected until Thursday, when the rule to show cause issued by Judge Ernest Gary at Walterboro last week is returnable. In this as in many other of his appointments, Gov. Blease has indicated that he will stand pat.

BLEASE REMOVES MURRAY.

DISPENSARY COMMISSIONER CHARGED WITH MISCONDUCT.

Governor Takes Advantage of Law to Dismiss Wind-up Commission Which He Severely Criticised in Special Message to Legislature—Has Not Yet Signed Act Passed at His Request for an Investigation of Commission.

Columbia, March 15.—Charging the whole commission with incapability and neglect of duty, Gov. Blease issued last night an order peremptorily removing from office Dr. W. J. Murray, of Columbia, Chairman of the commission to wind up the affairs of the late South Carolina State dispensary, which order Dr. Murray received this morning by registered mail.

Gov. Blease refuses to say whether similar orders have been issued with respect to the other members of the commission, who are J. Steele Brice, of Yorkville, Adolphus Nett Wood of Gaffney, John McSween, of Timmons-ville and Avery Patton, of Greenville. The governor says it would be improper for him to make any announcement concerning the matter at all. He says that statements should come from the other side. Dr. Murray has nothing to say for publication.

It is understood that the commission's work is practically finished and all the money likely to be collected has been turned in to the State treasury, except for a claim of about \$28,000 against the Carolina Glass Company, of Columbia, which is now in suit. Gov. Blease still has under advisement the question whether he will sign or veto an act passed by the legislature recently, at his suggestion, providing for an investigation of the acts of the dispensary commission.

In his proclamation Gov. Blease criticised the commission severely for making an arrangement with Anderson, Felder, Rountree and Wilson, attorneys of Atlanta, by which the firm received fees contingent upon the recoveries it might make from liquor houses which dealt with the State dispensary. This arrangement has, the governor says, caused much delay and loss and caused continued agitation among the people of the State.

An act passed in 1909 gave to the governor power to remove any member of the commission "Whenever he may deem it for the public interest to do so," and accordingly there will be no resistance to the order. Dr. Murray is president of the Murray Drug Company, (wholesale) of Columbia; Steele Brice is a lawyer of Yorkville and was the author of the Brice bill which led to the downfall of the State dispensary; Avery Patton, of Greenville, broker, first came into prominence as a prober of official misconduct in connection with Greenville county finances; John McSween, banker and merchant, is one of the wealthiest citizens of the Pee Dee; A. N. Wood is a private banker, a merchant and a cotton manufacturer of Gaffney.

VOTE FOR FREE BRIDGES.

Total of 535 Votes Cast, Those Favoring Idea 453.—Plans for Carrying Out Project Will be Pushed to Completion.

Columbia, March 15.—By a majority of 371 out of 535 votes cast on the issuance of bonds for free bridges, the people of Columbia township yesterday decided in favor of the proposition. For the bonds there were 453 votes; against the bonds, 82 votes.

This means that steps will be taken at once for the issuance of the bonds necessary to purchase the present toll bridges over the Congaree and Broad rivers, or to build others, paralleling the ones now in use.

There were some rather unusual exhibits in the vote, as will be seen by the table. In Ward 5 the vote was a ratio of 19 to 1 for the bonds and in Shandon the vote was a tie, 12 for and 12 against the bond issue. There were three precincts where the unlucky number, 13, went against the bond issue—in Wards 1 and 2 and in Waverly, but in all instances the majorities were for the bonds, as will be seen by the table.

The returns came in 39 minutes after the polls closed.

Postoffice Discontinued.

Washington, March 14.—The postoffice at Durwood, Sumter county, South Carolina, has been discontinued. Mail will be sent to Lynchburg.

THE STATE CORN CONTEST.

ANNOUNCEMENT AND LIST OF PRIZES FOR 1911.

Act Making Appropriation Places Contest Under Management of Department of Agriculture—Indicated that Much Interest will be Manifested by Farmers of State—Objects and Rules Given in Detail.

Columbia, March 13.—From the office of Commissioner Watson today were issued the general announcement and the list of prizes in the State corn contest. In view of the general interest taken last year in the contest and the Corn Exposition held here, the contest will this year be very keen, indeed. Col. E. J. Watson will, under the appropriation this year, have complete charge of the contest.

The announcement is as follows: This competition has been inaugurated with the view to increase grain growers' profits by increasing the yield per acre and also the quality of seed selection and proper culture. It is so named from the fact that it cannot but result in adding thousands in the aggregate to the profits of those engaged in agriculture in this State.

The contest will be conducted by the State department of agriculture under the terms of the Act.

Objects of the Contest.

1. To encourage proper selection of seed and better care of soils.
2. To centre attention upon varieties that are superior for each section, to introduce seed of such varieties that are pure and true to name, and to prove that when such varieties are grown under normal conditions it is not necessary so frequently change seed.
3. To encourage better methods of culture and harvesting, so as largely to increase average yields per acre and improve quality.
4. To show that such results can be had at less expense of time, money and labor than poorer crops when increase in yield is considered.
5. To improve methods of marketing and conversion of crop into largest possible cash return.
6. To increase grain growers' profits on each acre and each bushel every year.
7. To promote the keeping of intelligent records and the use of business principles in farming, to foster the farmer's prosperity and the welfare of the whole people.

Nature of the Contest.

1. Each grower will be required to grow one acre of crop, or in the five-acre contest, five acres, but no part of a five-acre entry can be considered an entry in the one-acre contest.
2. Each contestant can follow his own best judgment as to the selection of seed and soil and mode of culture, harvesting and marketing.
3. Each contestant must report all particulars relating to growth, tillage, etc., on forms in Contestants' Manual.

Rules of the Contest.

1. Any person may compete. There are no fees or dues.
2. Each contestant is to furnish and ship to the commissioner one sample bushel of corn in the ear from each acre grown, (except in cases of five-acre contests, for which one bushel is sufficient) to be judged, and then sold for benefit of expenses of conducting contest.
3. Each competitor must secure the Contestants' Manual.
4. To enter contest, simply notify the commissioner of agriculture and order Contestants' Manual as per preceding paragraph.
5. Reports must be made on forms prescribed in Contestants' Manual.
6. This contest to improve grain growers' profits is to cover the crops of corn planted in 1911.
7. In the boys' contest all requirements are the same as in the contest among grown men. All boys must comply with all the requirements herein.

All men and boys entering corn clubs in the several counties of the State under other auspices may also enter for the State prize by merely complying with the regulations as set forth above.

Each contestant's work, including sample of crop, record and report, will be judged according to the following scale of points:

Scale of Points.

1. Purity and selection of seed. . . . 10
2. Methods of culture 25
3. Record of report, its clearness, completeness, accuracy, care bestowed upon it, etc. . . . 15
4. Yield of contest acre. . . . 25
5. Quality of crop, market grade, salability, feeding value, etc. 10

CHARLESTON'S NEW Y. M. C. A.

NOT ONLY REACHES \$150,000 MARK, BUT PASSES BEYOND IT.

Teams Volunteer to Work Today and Raise \$20,000 to St. Xavier Infirmary for New Building.

Charleston, March 13.—At a meeting this afternoon surpassing in enthusiasm anything of the kind seen here in many years, the team workers reported more than \$30,000, carrying the total subscriptions for the new \$150,000 Young Men's Christian Association building to nearly \$8,000 above the limit which had been set, and not only this, but in recognition of the nice spirit shown by the workers of the St. Francis Xavier Infirmary solicitors and giving way to the Young Men's Christian Association, the meeting went further and pledged itself to raise \$20,000 by 2 o'clock tomorrow for the Sisters' new hospital. It was a nice spirit which was evidenced on both sides, displaying a feeling which has not been general and which can not but redound to the good of the city.

The wildest sort of enthusiasm marked the reading of the report by the general chairman, Mayor Rhett, announcing that the subscriptions of \$30,000 more today had carried the fund to \$157,727.20. Among the subscriptions was a substantial subscription of \$5,000 from the Consolidated Railway Company. The team workers announced their returns with much feeling and it was a lively show of competition as the figures were read.

It would seem that the raising of almost \$158,000 in seven days for a Young Men's Christian Association was a big thing of itself, a feat which reflected well on Charleston, but following the announcement that the Sisters of Mercy movement had been held back for the Y. M. C. A. building and the presentation of the needs of something like \$20,000 by Dr. Manning Simons, chairman of the infirmary committee, fired the enthusiastic workers still further and the decision was reached to raise \$20,000 and it looks as if it will be done. The campaign proved one of the most successful of the kind that has been held and to Secretary King of the local association devolves a large part of the credit for his excellent work in the arrangement of preliminary plans, systematic organization, etc., which made the results possible.

Death of a Small Boy.

Manning, March 13.—Deep regret was expressed by all to learn of the death of Oliver, the 8-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mendershall Bradham. He had been seriously ill for over a month.

Profits resulting from the entire operation \$15

Total points 100

The scale of points offers every inducement to truthfulness, and by means both apparent and secret, the judges will be enabled to exercise righteous judgment. There is no need or inducement for misrepresentation, and anything of the sort will be detrimental to the contestant.

The Prizes Offered.

The prizes offered are as follows:		
	Boys'	Men's
	One-acre	Five-acre
	test.	test.
Prizes on yield and points.		
First	\$100	\$50
Second	50	25
Third	30	15
Fourth	20	10
Totals	\$200	\$200

Certificate of Honor.

Every competitor in this contest, whether he or she wins a prize or not, provided their work is meritorious, as shown by results and complete report, will be awarded a certificate, setting forth the results achieved. In awarding these certificates, special stress will be laid by the judges upon the purity and selection of seed and methods of culture, as well as the actual crop obtained. The purpose is to award the certificate only to contestants whose methods and crop are such as to render the grain they produce on the contest acre in 1911 worthy of endorsement for seed purposes. In this way it is hoped that farmers everywhere will universally demand certified seed grain when they come to plant for 1911.

E. J. Weston, Commissioner.

MEXICO SEETHING, HE SAYS.

CONDITIONS THERE TERRIBLE DECLARES TRAVELER.

North Carolinian Stops in Charleston on Way Home from Distracted Republic—Saw Diaz in January and Says President Seemed in Good Health — Does not think United States Troops will Cross Rio Grande — Revolt Widespread, he Declares, and Business Paralyzed.

Charleston, March 13.—"Mexico is poisoned from end to end. The spirit of revolt and unrest, most evident in Chihuahua, is rife in all the twelve States of the Republic. Very few people in the United States have any idea of the terrible conditions now existing in the sister nation."

In these words Mr. Frederick W. Olds, who is secretary of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, and who visited Mexico just nine days ago, described up the situation in the unfortunate country the President of which has just announced a war of extermination against the revolutionists. Mr. Olds was a visitor in Charleston yesterday and the day before, leaving this city yesterday afternoon for his home in North Carolina. He spent something like two weeks in Mexico and talked most interestingly to a reporter of The News and Courier about the things that he had seen during his stay in that war-racked Republic.

"I do not think," he said, "that the army which the United States is assembling along the Mexican border will become an army of occupation. There is grave doubt whether the acquisition of Mexico would be a desirable thing. We would acquire thereby a vast number of what Col. Roosevelt calls 'undesirable citizens,' utterly unfit to govern themselves and too ignorant to discharge the duties of citizenship, and the trouble that they would give us would more than offset anything that we would gain by the annexation of the Republic. Moreover, if war should come, it might prove a more serious proposition than most people imagine. While it is true that Mexico is divided against itself, American intervention might lead to a prompt patching up of all internecine feuds and a very determined resistance on the part of the invaded country. It all depends on the priests. They wield a tremendous influence over all classes, and if they were to declare against the Americans it would mean a sort of holy war. The Mexicans distrust and dislike the Americans already, and I do not think they would submit to conquest. An army of one hundred thousand men could march to Mexico City and capture most of the large towns, but the country would be in a state of anarchy for years to come.

"As for Diaz, it looks as if his day is over. He is recognized as a great man, but the general opinion in Mexico is that he has grown too old and that, due largely to bad advisers, he has become too despotic. Some of the papers, I see, have printed reports that he is dead. I saw him in January and he looked well enough then. He came out and stood on the balcony of the palace overlooking the great Plaza in Mexico City, while the bands played and the soldiers stood in line below. He looked very erect and soldierly—a fine figure. I was impressed with the fact, however, that no popular enthusiasm greeted his appearance.

"What the end of it all will be no man can say. Mexico is in a terrible condition from one end to the other. It is like Europe a thousand years ago. The population is divided roughly into two classes—the great land-owners, who are virtually feudal barons, and the peons, who are virtually serfs. Some of the former own as much as four million acres of land. The latter are utterly ignorant, utterly illiterate, and absolute paupers. The insurgents consist largely of these peons who are determined to throw off the yoke of their overlords, though there are also many wealthy men among them.

"In fact, in Mexico nobody knows who is an insurgent and who is loyal to the Government. It is dangerous to talk politics and ruin or death to abuse the party in power. At the present moment the jails are full. The papers are all censored so that it is impossible to learn the truth as to the progress of the revolution, and nobody will talk politics for fear of financial ruin if he happens to say something unwelcome.

In the revolution the Diaz Government has a tremendous problem on its hands. The spirit of revolt is everywhere. If troops are withdrawn from one place and sent to another to

SHOULD PROTECT THE MORALS.

BRYAN SAYS NEWSPAPERS SHOULD BAR THE SENSATIONAL.

Commoner Deplores "Pollution of News and Editorial Columns" to Benefit "Interests."

Philadelphia, March 13.—William Jennings Bryan and Rollo Ogden, editor of the Evening Post, discussed "The Influence of the Modern Newspaper" here tonight at a meeting of the Contemporary club.

Mr. Bryan deplored that the modern newspaper lost prestige and influence. He said, "The modern newspaper has too much space to crime and sensationalism. That the public seemed to demand news of this description, he said, was no reason that it should be used. A journalist should not sell things that are not good for the public to read.

Another evil, Mr. Bryan declared was the discussion of public questions from a sensational standpoint. For example, he decried the manner in which the present movement of troops is being described in some newspapers. Such discussion is apt, he said, to engender a situation which might easily cause an international controversy.

Editorials which do not express the opinion of the writers but are ordered by the business offices of the papers are another great evil, declared Mr. Bryan, who said:

"The greatest menace to our country today is the pollution of the editorial and news columns by interests that are practicing grand larceny on the people. Many of our great newspapers are owned by interests which have their hands in the pockets of the people and use the papers to chloroform the readers."

Mr. Bryan advocated the passage of a law which would compel newspapers to publish not only the names of their nominal owners but also the holders of mortgages upon the properties.

Mr. Ogden, who had opened discussion, said when Mr. Bryan had concluded: "Mr. Bryan has spoken some great truths, but if it can be said that 'the people have the priests and politicians that they deserve' they also have the newspapers they deserve."

Columbia, March 14.—A local paper has figured it out by the records that Gov. Blease during his short term in office has issued no less than forty-two pardons and commutations. It is suggested that if the governor continues to grant pardons at the present rate he will soon be in a class with former Governor Patterson of Tennessee, who issued quite a few free passes from the Tennessee penitentiary.

quell a disturbance, there is at once a fresh outbreak in the place which the troops have just left. The Federal army is made up largely of convicts. A man convicted of a crime is given the choice of military service or jail. There is no navy, no heavy artillery. There are no forts worthy of the name and the cities are absolutely unfortified.

"American interests are suffering terribly. These amount to something like a billion of dollars, and business is absolutely paralyzed. There are approximately seventy-five thousand American citizens in Mexico, most of them in the State of Chihuahua. They cannot now, and never can, get along with the Mexicans, because the Saxon never yet understood the Latin."

Mr. Olds stated that, while he had ample opportunity to observe conditions in Mexico, and while he witnessed many incidents that impressed upon him strongly the fearful conditions prevalent there, he himself had met with few disagreeable adventures. He was obliged to go through all sorts of tedious forms in entering and leaving the country and was examined closely as to what his purpose was and what he had with him. Later he was given the same treatment by a group of insurgents, but no violence was done him.

During his brief stay in Charleston he was on the go all the time and saw all there was to see. He was delighted with the city and spoke enthusiastically of the new Boulevard which, he said, would be unique in America. He called four times at the office of Secretary McKead, the Chamber of Commerce, but did not see him each time; climbed the steps to the beacon, and spent hours on Sullivan's and another hour in the Museum. He was in the city which he had visited in 1898.