

THE MEXICAN WAR SITUATION.

Federal Forces Will Evacuate Juarez, Most Important Town on Border, and Will Gather at Chihuahua.

El Paso, Texas, April 30.—Federal forces are to evacuate Juarez, the most important port of entry on the border and terminus of the Mexican Central railway. Orders to hasten to Chihuahua City, the State capital, were received late today by Col. Juan N. Vasquez, the Juarez garrison commander.

The projected movement is in keeping with the general order issued some days ago that all federal forces in the State mobilize at Chihuahua City, threatened by attack from the south. Already constitutionalists are pressing close to Juarez from the territory along the Rio Grande to the east.

The movement to the State capital will be hastened by today's desertions from the Juarez garrison to the insurgents. Empty military trains arrived today at Juarez from Chihuahua City to convey the border town's garrison of 500 men to the State capital.

The federals at Parral, the American mining centre southwest of Chihuahua City, also were ordered to move to the State capital, but have been unable to do so, owing to the almost complete destruction of the railway.

NO DEVELOPMENTS IN BALKANS.

Montenegro and Austria Are Making Preparations for War.

London, April 30.—The Balkan question showed no development here today. The Austrian ambassador had a prolonged conference with Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, who was also consulted by the Russian ambassador.

A Constantinople dispatch says that the porte has ordered Essad Pasha to disarm and disband his native troops and send the regulars to Bierut.

Both Austria and Montenegro, according to Vienna advices, are continuing their military preparations. Montenegro has dispatched 5,000 troops drawn from Scutari toward the Austrian frontier and has mounted heavy guns above Cattaro. Great ministerial and diplomatic activity prevails in Vienna, where a council of war was held at the foreign office this evening.

Seems Last Chance.

Rome, April 30.—It is considered here that the last hope of avoiding the gravest complications in the Balkan situation lies in the meeting of ambassadors in London tomorrow, when the question of united action by the powers is expected to be decided.

The general fear in Rome is that Great Britain, France and Russia, not because they desire discord, but because they do not wish to back Austria in immediate action against Montenegro, may procrastinate, thus forcing the isolation of Austria.

In such case, Italy, for the protection of her own interests, will almost certainly intervene to insure order in Albania and enforce there the decisions of Europe.

WILL REINSTATE COBB.

National Commission Will Welcome Him Back to Fold.

Chicago, April 30.—The belief that Ty Cobb would be reinstated with only a nominal fine was expressed tonight by those who had interviewed members of the national baseball commission which met here today. The commission took up only routine matters at today's session and adjourned until tomorrow morning, when Cobb's case probably will be considered.

The commission also is expected to take up the proposed congressional investigation of charges that professional baseball constitutes a trust.

TUBERCULOSIS VACCINE.

Dr. Friedmann Signs Up for Disposition Through Institutes.

New York, April 28.—It was announced tonight at the apartments of Dr. Friedrich F. Friedmann that he had signed a contract for the disposition of his tuberculosis vaccine by a company through institutes to be established in every State. The contract, it is said, provides for the free treatment of the poor in all localities.

SUMTER COTTON MARKET.

Corrected Daily By Ernest M. Field, Cotton Buyer.

Sumter, May 1.
Good Middling 11 3-4.
Strict Middling 11 5-8.
Middling 11 1-2.
St. Low Middling 11 1-8.
Low Middling 10 1-2.
Staple cotton nominal.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, May 1.

	Opened	Close
Jan.	11.05	11.03
March.	11.05	11.11
May.	11.48	11.57
July.	11.59	11.63
Oct.	11.07	11.04
Dec.	11.08	11.06

WHY SHOULD WE TURN JAPAN AGAINST US?

Dr. Hamilton Holt Shows How We are Straining a Historic Friendship.

Up to the end of the Russo-Japanese war the Japanese regarded us with a feeling almost akin to reverence. There existed in Japan a very strong sentiment—a sentiment entirely separate from commerce—connected with the name of America. Even today the Japanese, next to the preservation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, desire our commerce and friendship. They will do anything we ask of them, provided they can do it with dignity. The evidence is overwhelming to anyone seeking the truth. Two years ago, for instance, when Japan learned that we were preparing to negotiate an unlimited arbitration treaty with Great Britain, she voluntarily consented to a modification of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, so that in case Japan and the United States were at war England would not have to choose between breaking her alliance with Japan or her peace treaty with us. Surely Japan would never have renounced the right to call on England for aid if she had reason to expect any further trouble with us.

It must be remembered, however, that there are forces in Japan that are working against his historic friendship, just as there are in this country. Without attempting to put them in the order of their importance they would include: First, the ignorance and incompetence and anti-Japanese bias of many of the officials we send to the Far East; second, the exceeding jealousy of nations like England and Germany over our increasing trade in Japan. The best informed student of Japan I met abroad told me that "nine-tenths of the false rumors that have tended to damage the standing of American traders in the Far East can be traced directly to rivals in trade;" third, the journals and foreign correspondents in Japan and China who assume for one reason or another an anti-American attitude. All foreign papers published in English in Japan, with the exception of The Times of Tokio, seem to be disinclined to print matter which might tend to increase the good relations between Japan and America; fourth, the agents of ordnance manufacturers and shipbuilders. I am told that these agents are many in number and plentifully supplied with "expense" money and "entertainment funds;" it is a significant fact that none of these agents preach anything but the antagonism of America to Japan; fifth, the lack of manners of Americans who live and travel in Japan.

But these and similar causes that promote dissension would have had little effect in Japan except for two things—American interference in Asiatic politics and the brutal discrimination against the Japanese in California.

These the Japanese cannot explain on any grounds that are not discreditable to the disinterestedness and high moral professions of our people.

In regard to the immigration question Japan does not object to having California pass anti-alien bills, provided they apply equally to all nations and do not discriminate against her. What she cannot understand, and what she will not tolerate without intense resentment, is to have her highly intelligent, adaptable, industrious, cleanly, sober, peaceful and efficient citizens excluded simply because they have yellow skins, while the illiterate, quarrelsome and unwashed emigrants from Europe are welcomed with open arms.

Japan cannot understand how a mere 30,000 of her citizens, who have the highest standard of literacy of any aliens on the Pacific Slope, and who own but 17,000 acres of land, and whose numbers are decreasing every year, can be a menace to a population of 2,377,000 souls living on over 100,000,000 acres of territory.

Now, of course, there will be no war between Japan and the United States. Such a contingency is well nigh unthinkable. But if California persists in excluding the Japanese from our shores, all our foreign merchants and missionaries in Japan might just as well pack up and come home. There will be nothing for them to do hereafter in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Is it right, therefore, that we should lose the friendship of 50,000,000 long forbearing, friendly but proud and sensitive people just because a selfish and sinister element of the great State of California has for the moment got in the saddle and proposes to thwart the will of the entire American people to gratify its flimsy whim of a reckless race prejudice. The question is not primarily political but moral. It is the Golden Rule.

What is really needed is a muffer for the neighbor's lawnmower. —Grand Rapids Press.

FEW WHITES ARE ELIGIBLE.

Not Many Have Stood the Civil Service Test.

Washington, April 30.—Senator Tillman has just discovered that there are so few white men from South Carolina taking the civil service examinations for various places in the government service at Washington that there are practically no whites on the eligible list.

There are many negroes to be found on the list and as the places have to be filled they are given to the negroes.

He is helpless, under the law, to prevent their appointment and suggests to his fellow citizens who want government places in Washington that they should take the civil service examinations and get their names on the eligible list as the negroes have been doing.

That is the only way a government place can be secured, unless the civil service law is changed.

"I believe," Senator Tillman said today, "that under a Democratic administration fairness will be used in selecting men for clerkships and white people from the South will be given a fair chance at least, which has not been the case heretofore."

All letters applying for information, blanks and permission to stand the examinations should be addressed to the civil service commission, Washington.

MR. BRAND LEAVES HOSPITAL.

Coast Line Superintendent Goes to Darlington to Recuperate.

Florence, April 8.—Mr. J. N. Brand, superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, who has been at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, for medical treatment, has so far recovered as to be able to go to the home of his sister, Mrs. C. W. Hewitt, at Darlington, S. C.

He passed through the city yesterday in his private car en route from Baltimore to Darlington where he will spend ten days recuperating, after which he will return to Savannah and resume his duties.

PENSIONS FOR OLD AGE.

Kelly Introduces Bill to Provide for All those Over 65.

Washington, April 28.—The Progressive old age pension bill, to provide \$1 to \$4 a week for all those more than 65 years old whose incomes are under \$10 a week, was introduced today by Representative Kelly.

His plan would pension those whose incomes are less than \$6 at \$4 a week, incomes of from \$6 to \$7, at \$3; between \$7 and \$8, \$2 a week, and from \$8 to \$9, \$1 a week.

The bill would disqualify all criminals, lunatics and inmates of almshouses and all men over 65 years old who for any extended period have failed to earn according to their ability.

THEY TELL BIG YARNS.

The Old Soldiers Are Not Afraid to Spread a Little.

Topeka Capital.
"Some times," says a man who served a good while in the army during the Civil War, "one of the old comrades gets in the habit of telling army stories until he really believes them. Occasionally he forgets to make his statements correspond with each other, and there is where he falls down."

"Not long ago an old soldier, who really has a fine military record, but whose imagination gets away with him at times, was telling a crowd of an army adventure. 'There was a nest of rebs on one side of a river,' he said, 'and we was on the other. We had to dislodge 'em. There wan't but one way to do it, and that was to swim the river and get at 'em. So we stripped off our clothes, laid 'em on the bank, and jumped into the ragin' torrent. It was a hard swim, but we made it. Just as I was climbing up the bank on the other side I saw a Johnny Reb jump out of the brush. Quicker than thought I pulled my revolver out of my hip pocket and covered him and told him to surrender or die.'

"Look here, Uncle Bill," said a bystander, "a minute ago you said that you stripped all your clothes off and laid 'em on the bank and swam the stream. What I want to know is, if you hadn't any clothes on when you climbed up that bank, how could you pull that revolver out of your hip pocket?"

"Bill eyed him solemnly for a moment and then said: 'That may seem like a natural question for a young cub who never saw no war to ask, but I want to tell you that a soldier learned to carry his hip pocket with him no matter whether he had any clothes on or not.'

What chance would Capt. Paul Jones have stood with a Naval Academy examining board—Washington Post.

BICYCLE THIEF CAPTURED.

Negro Brought to Town on Motor Cycle by Mr. H. L. Tisdale.

What with motorcycles, automobiles, telephones and other modern time and distance annihilators the bicycle thief of today has a hard time to get off with his stolen goods. Thursday morning Isaac Cabbage-stalk, colored, was caught between Heriot's Cross Roads and Dalzell on a wheel which he had stolen from J. D. Harper at Sumter about noon Wednesday and by noon Thursday he was resting in the county jail awaiting a preliminary trial.

Cabbagestalk took the wheel from Sumter to Heriot's where he offered it for sale. A telephone message from there to the sheriff, who gained information on the subject, confirmed the opinion of persons at Heriot's that the wheel had been stolen. It was found that the man had left Heriot's and gone toward Dalzell. This information was telephoned to Rural Policeman A. M. Bateman at Dalzell, who went to meet the negro, whom he came across between the two places. Bateman at once made the arrest and took the negro and wheel back to Dalzell, where Mr. H. L. Tisdale had gone on a motorcycle to identify the wheel. This was done and the wheel was left there and Mr. Tisdale brought the darkey on to town on his motorcycle where he was lodged in jail.

It seems that the police are hot after the bicycle thieves, of whom a great many have developed recently, and are making things hot for them. This is the third bicycle thief who has been arrested within a week and a number of bicycles have been recovered. Thursday morning Rural Policeman Newman brought in a wheel belonging to Mr. M. W. Seabrook which was stolen some time ago and is on the lookout for the thief.

FIRE THURSDAY.

Building Owned by Col. R. D. Lee Destroyed by Fire.

A building on North Main street, corner of Pine, was burned about noon Thursday by a fire which caught from the flue of the kitchen chimney. The building was owned by Col. R. D. Lee and occupied by a colored woman, Charlotte Roe.

The blaze had a big start on the firemen who found it impossible to save anything much of the building except the flooring. Part of the household effects were saved before the hose wagons arrived.

News and Views of Pisgah.

Pisgah, April 28.—It is winter today sure. Yesterday this section experienced quite a wind storm. The dust was fearful; the wind played havoc with the cotton which is trying to live through the coldest April the writer ever experienced. No doubt but what we have had as cold weather, but not so continuous as it has been all through the month.

Nothing but dry weather has saved the crops from being seriously injured or killed by frost.

Oats that started off so fine are no good. The crop will be almost a failure. On some places they are a complete failure. This is a loss to the farmers who largely depend on this crop.

Field day in Sumter was a fine success, and Dr. Haynsworth and others deserve credit for making it so. The cutting out of the public dinner was wise. The exhibits of the children was creditable to them. I have heard many expressions on the boys oratorical contest as to who made the best speech and the consensus of opinion of all those who expressed themselves to the writer said that Allan Creighton made the best speech, and I think so too.

Belser is right about the distribution of the county commissioners. Sumter city and township are entitled to and should have one of the commissioners, both on account of population and wealth.

S. C. W. Trains in Timmonsville.

Timmonsville Enterprise.
The track of the South Carolina Western was completed into town last Friday and since then the V track on the south side of the Coast Line has been laid and everything is in readiness for putting in the crossing over the A. C. L. tracks. A meeting of the railroad commissioners and officials of the two roads will be held here on the 8th to determine the matter of the crossing. It will not be but a short time before the depot will be in shape for business and regular schedules arranged.

Spartanburg in Bad Shape.

Speaking of the blind tiger business, the Spartanburg Journal says: "The condition is such here in Spartanburg that a man might drive his wagon on the public square, tie up the wagon cover in the rear and retail a barrel of whiskey publicly, as was done many years ago. If arrested he would get counsel, give bond and then retail another barrel the next day to pay court expenses."

THE OREGON IN DANGER.

Story of Spanish-American War Is Told for the First Time.

(From Master, Mate and Pilot.)
"Lieut. B. B. McG." tells how the United States supply ship Resolute, commanded by the late Rear-Admiral Joseph G. Eaton and loaded with explosives, narrowly missed ramming and blowing up the battleship Oregon at the time of the Spanish-American War. The account says, in part:

"The recent death of Rear-Admiral Joseph G. Eaton, U. S. N. (retired), unseals the lips of those of us who served under him when he was commander of the United States ship Resolute, during the Spanish-American War, and permits the relating of one of the most extraordinary incidents in which a ship ever figured.

"It was on June 5, only a few days after the Oregon anchored off Santiago and her memorable voyage had become history, that the Resolute, carrying mail for the fleet, hove in sight. In our forepeak and against the fore bulkhead were piled 49 mines, each containing 500 pounds of guncotton. Twenty charges for the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, containing 10,000 pounds of guncotton, were on the deck below.

"Just aft of this was 200 pounds of gunpowder for the great guns of the fleet. Still further aft were thousands of rounds of rapid-fire ammunition for six-pounders and four and six inch guns, while on the upper deck, in one of the cabins, was 40 pounds of dry guncotton and detonators for the war heads of torpedoes—the full complement of 25 battleships.

"We steamed down the line of blockading ships and delivered orders and mail to the vessels of the squadron. Arriving at the western end of the line we came about and steamed back to the eastward toward Guantanamo, which was our station. The Oregon at this time was near the center of the line, about opposite the harbor entrance, lying with her bow toward the shore and rolling heavily in the swell raised by a monsoon. We steamed full speed toward her, pointing for her about amidships.

"I was off duty and chanced to be standing aft, near the engine room hatch. Near me Passed Assistant Engineer Lotus L. Bernier was leaning against the rail gazing ahead of the Oregon. It looked as if we would pass her very close if we sheered off at once, but we held straight on our course, heading right at her.

"Lieutenant Bernier had been chief engineer of the Resolute—she was formerly the Yorktown—for many years, so he knew to an inch what she could and would do under any condition.

"I saw him look hard ahead, then jump for the engine-room hatch and disappear. But a moment or two elapsed; we were rapidly nearing the Oregon and still we held straight toward her. Then suddenly the whole ship trembled convulsively as the engines reversed at full power.

"An instant later from the bridge came the signal 'Full speed astern.' With helm hard over we swung past the stern of the Oregon so close that I could have tossed a biscuit aboard the battleship, which looked like a vast tide rock awash in the waves.

"The men who lined the rail on the Oregon apparently thought nothing of the closeness of our passage, as if they deemed no unarmored craft could do her any harm, but the white-faced officers on our bridge heaved one great sigh of relief. They had faced annihilation, utter, absolute.

"Until now this remarkable story has never been made public. Commander Eaton may have reported the incident to the War Department, but if he did so his officers were not so informed. Naturally, we were careful to 'forget' all about it."

Not Included.

Washington Star.
Mr. Smith is a respectable gentleman, who, though he has been married several years, has not yet lost his admiration for a pretty girl. Having occasion to remove from his present abode he was recently looking for a suitable house, and discovered one to let in a quiet street. Upon ringing the bell a very piquant and lovely Irish girl came to the door, looking quite charming in her black dress and mob cap.

"Is this house to let?" asked Mr. Smith.
"Yes."

"Are you to be let with it?" he said, with a bland smile.
"No sir," answered the maid, very demurely, "I am to be let alone!"

Generous.

Everybody's Magazine.
A farmer boy and his best girl were seated in a buggy one evening in town watching the people pass. Near by was a popcorn vendor's stand.
Presently the lady remarked: "My, that popcorn smells good!"
"That's right," said the gallant. "I'll drive up a little closer so you can smell it better."

VALUE OF ASTOR'S ESTATE.

Noted Victim of Titanic Disaster Left Property Worth \$85,340,917 Net, According to Expert Appraisers.

New York, April 12.—Col. John Jacob Astor, who perished in the sinking of the Titanic, on April 15, 1912, left a gross estate of \$87,276,691 and a net estate of \$85,340,917, according to official appraisers, on which the State tax appraiser will base his report. They showed an increase of nearly \$15,000,000 on any other previous detailed account of Col. Astor's wealth.

The appraiser makes several interesting revelations as to the nature and extent of Col. Astor's holdings. The schedules show also for the first time the amounts of Col. Astor's antenuptial settlements upon his first wife, Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, and his second wife, Mrs. Madeline Force Astor. These settlements were for life and on the death of the beneficiaries they will go into his residuary estate. The property turned over to the support of Mrs. Ava Willing Astor by antenuptial settlement has been appraised at \$787,397.

Mrs. Madeline Force Astor by antenuptial settlement was made the beneficiary of two trust funds, one appraised at \$1,384,415 and the other at \$311,336.

At the time of his death Col. Astor owned absolutely property appraised at \$51,258,388.

Under the will of his father, William Astor, he held for life with the power of disposal by will, trust funds, the property contained in which was appraised at \$33,238,981.

The estimated expense of administering Col. Astor's estate has been fixed at \$540,000.

THE ISLE OF PATMOS

Spot Memorable in Christian History Loses Interest

Patmos is one of the group of islands called the Sporades. It is now called Patino, and lies twenty-four miles distant from the coast of Asia Minor, a little south of Ephesus. It is a tiny little islet, compared with some of its larger neighbors, and has an area of only sixteen square miles, and at present a population of 4,000 souls. In John's time there were still fewer inhabitants, yet before the days of recorded time the islands were inhabited for cyclopean remains are found there, which show its prehistoric antiquity.

There are not many things of great interest in Patmos except as the memory and spirit of St. John suffuses every landscape with his gentle spirit of love. There is, however, the cave of tells us the apostle saw the vision which he has recorded in the last book of the New Testament. There is also the Monastery of St. John, founded 800 years ago, which contained an important and valuable library, now removed to Bodleian library at Oxford. In this library was found one of the most valuable of the ancient manuscripts of the gospels. It is not what St. John saw in Patmos that interests us, but what he saw far away as he looked out from his island prison. Looking to the north and east he could, from the heights of Patmos, doubtless see the great mountains of Asia Minor to the north, among which lay the seven churches.

The scenery and situation of Patmos give us a key to much of the imagery of the Book of Revelation. Patmos was one of the islands of an archipelago. High mountainous headlands could be seen on every side, and around all, shutting him in from country and plain and fellow disciples, was the impassable sea, his real prison wall, mysterious and dangerous. As we think of this situation of the aged seer we can more fully understand his imagery when he tells us that every "mountain and island were moved out of their places," that every "island fled away and the mountains were not found." Everywhere through Revelation we read of the sea; the "things that are in the heaven and in the earth and in the sea;" "the mountains which shall be cast into the sea;" "the angel that stood with his right foot upon the sea;" "the sound of many waters," and at last, toward the end, the revelation that must have seemed so joyous to this sea-imprisoned saint—the revelation of the time when there shall be "no more sea."—London Chronicle.

Why He Was Suspicious.

Cardiff Western Mail.
Two friends, a Welshman and a Scotchman, happened to be lunching together recently in a restaurant. The latter kept turning round to see that his hat and coat remained still on the peg where he had left them.
"You are a suspicious chap," said his friend at last. "Who do you think is going to walk in here and steal our coats?"
"Can't say," replied Scotty, "but I'll take good care nobody gets mine; yours went ten minutes ago."