

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Visiting in This City and at Other Points.

—Mr. H. H. Kears, of Olar, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. W. A. Hay, Jr., of Govan, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. O. G. Rhode, of Branchville, spent last Saturday in the city.

—Mr. W. H. Varn, of North, was in the city Monday and Tuesday.

—Mr. W. C. Wolfe, of Orangeburg, was in the city last Friday.

—Mr. Garland Smoak, of St. George, spent Sunday in the city with his mother.

—Rev. and Mrs. T. C. O'Dell, of Rock Hill, visited relatives in the city last week.

—State Detective B. B. Leitzsey attended the meeting of the Red Men in Rock Hill last week.

—Mr. Cecil Smoak, of the Cope section, spent Sunday in the city with his brother, Mr. J. J. Smoak.

—Mrs. Anna J. Alexander, of Columbia, spent several days in the city last week on a visit to relatives.

—Mr. Lawton Ashe, of the Cope section, spent Monday in the city with Messrs. J. J. and Laurie Smoak.

—Mr. Frank Smoak, who is now living in Jacksonville, Fla., visited his mother here this and last week.

—Mrs. J. A. Williams left for Asheville this week to be with her husband, who is in a sanitarium there.

—Mr. Winchester M. Graham will leave next Wednesday for Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to attend a business college.

—Postoffice Inspector A. J. Knight was in the city Monday on a visit to the family of his brother, A. W. Knight.

—Miss Louise Wilson, of Bamberg, is with her sister, Mrs. J. L. Ellis, for the week.—Allendale Herald.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bennett, Miss Mamie Ehrhardt, and Mrs. Ehrhardt, of Ehrhardt, were in the city last Friday.

—Probate Judge G. P. Harmon spent several days last week with friends and relatives at Greenwood and McCormick.

—Mr. H. W. Adams went to Augusta Monday to attend the funeral of his brother's wife. He returned Tuesday night.

—Mr. Jones A. Williams has gone to Asheville, N. C., to enter Dr. Carroll's nerve sanitarium. He is now getting along nicely.

—Mrs. B. S. Johns and little daughter left last Saturday for Columbia to visit relatives. They returned Monday evening.

—Mrs. McManus and children, of Augusta, spent a few days this week in the city with Mr. McManus. They will move to Bamberg to reside in a short time.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Camp and little son, of Savannah, arrived in the city last Saturday for a visit to relatives. Mr. Camp returned Monday, but Mrs. Camp will be here for some weeks.

—Dr. Geo. F. Hair, Messrs. A. M. Denbow, G. D. Ryan, and H. L. Hinant motored to Charleston Sunday, returning Monday night. Dr. Hair visited his farm on Yonge's Island while away.

—Mr. Charlie Kilgus, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kilgus, who is attending the Citadel and who was in camp with the cadets at Orangeburg last week, spent one night in the city with his parents.

—Mr. Geo. H. Huggins, postmaster at Columbia, who has been visiting relatives in the city, returned home last week. He made many friends while here, who will be mighty glad to welcome him back any time.

NO ROOM TO WAIT.

Mrs. M. A. Mack and Her Husband Sue Seaboard Air-Line.

Lexington, April 21.—Because the Seaboard Air Line Railway company has only one waiting room for passengers at the town of Gaston, about 18 miles south of Columbia, in this county, and because she and her two small children were forced to remain in the waiting room in the presence of several negroes, who, it is alleged, "were rowdy, boisterous and indecent in their manner," Mrs. M. A. Mack and her husband, L. H. Mack, have brought suit against the company for damages in the sum of \$1,950.

This is the first suit of the kind ever brought in the courts of Lexington, according to the statement of attorneys. It is alleged that the defendant, under the law and under the statutes of this State, is required to furnish separate waiting rooms for passengers—one for whites and one for negroes.

The case will not come up for trial before the fall term of the common pleas court.

GENERAL HUERTA REFUSES

WILSON ASKS CONGRESS FOR AUTHORITY.

Seizure of Mexican Ports Planned. Mexican Government Makes Statement.

Washington, April 20.—A bill to appropriate \$50,000,000 to be expended by the president, was introduced by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee, to which the bill was referred.

The senate passed the volunteer army bill for taking into the regular service militia regiments in time of war. The bill already had passed the house.

At 3 o'clock eastern time, President Wilson appeared before congress and began reading his message, outlining the situation and asking authority to use the army and navy in upholding the honor and dignity of the United States.

The Chamberlain bill, asking an appropriation for the president, provides:

"That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to expend in his discretion for the national defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith the sum of \$50,000,000 out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, which sum shall remain available until expended."

This is identical to the bill passed before the war with Spain.

Counsellor Lansing, of the State department, was taken into the cabinet meeting to point out various precedents. Cabinet officers said they had discussed "the various steps in the situation."

The cabinet meeting ended shortly after 1 p. m.

"The president will tell the whole story at the capital at 3 o'clock," said the secretaries as they passed out.

It became known that they considered Charge Algara's latest communication as containing nothing new.

Torpedo flotilla at Pensacola receives orders to join Atlantic fleet and hasten to Mexico.

National Guard throughout United States ready to volunteer for service.

Twelve best known aviators in world volunteer for United States service in Mexico.

Panama Canal is ready to take Atlantic fleet through to Pacific side.

Situation is Unchanged.

The only suspicion of a break in the silence between Washington and Mexico City came during the forenoon when Charge Algara carried a communication to Secretary Bryan.

The charge said he considered it was somewhat different from the proposition which was refused last night, but Secretary Bryan declared it was the same as that forwarded by Charge O'Shaughnessy, and could not be accepted. Mr. Algara telegraphed to the Mexican foreign minister, Senor Portillo y Rojas, that Mr. Bryan had received his communication "with no encouragement." Huerta's telegram to President Taft on February 18, 1913, was given out again at the White House to-day and officials declared its words had a significant bearing on the present situation. It follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown this government, the forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign. Your obedient servant.

"VICTORIANO HUERTA.
"Commander-in-Chief."

Speaker Clark and Chairman Flood, of the foreign affairs committee, conferred with Democratic Leader Underwood and arranged that as soon as the president shall have read his message, the foreign affairs committee shall meet and report immediately a resolution.

Mr. Underwood, after telephoning to the White House, said:

"Congress will do whatever the president asks, which probably will be a blockade of the Mexican ports and steps to protect American lives and property."

Mexico City, April 20.—Portillo Y. Rojas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in announcing that it would be impossible to agree to the demands of the United States that the flag of that country be unconditionally saluted, gave out a statement saying:

"On the ninth of the present month a boat without American flag, with marines and one officer landed at a point called Beach of Iturbide in Tampico. Colonel Raymond Hinojosa, who has charge of defending this point, detailed the marines and officer and conducted them to the presence of the general who commanded the fort, Ignacio Morelos Zagoza. It should be remembered that the port not only was under military control but was withstanding an attack by the rebels.

"General Zagoza immediately, even without investigating the case, put the marines and officer at liberty, placed Hinojosa in prison and sent

LOSES THE ENCAMPMENT.

GOVERNOR'S LETTER DOES NOT SATISFY SECRETARY OF WAR.

Doubts Expressed as to Army Encampments on Account of Mexican Situation.

Washington, April 20.—Secretary of War Garrison announced this afternoon that the encampment of the National Guard of the Southeastern division would be sent to some other State than South Carolina, the reply received to-day from the governor to the secretary's telegram of Saturday not being considered satisfactory. The matter appears to be closed.

When asked for a statement on the subject, Congressman Whaley would say no more than this:

"I regret exceedingly that the department has taken this encampment away from the first district. I had worked hard to secure it, and worked hard to keep it after having secured it, and hoped up to the last moment that the secretary of war would see his way clear to fixing up on the Isle of Palms. The decision is against the State, and not the site at the Isle of Palms. Had the encampment been held in the State I am absolutely sure that the Isle of Palms would have been the site. If there is war with Mexico, of course, there will be no joint manoeuvres anyhow."

Some doubt is felt in Washington as to there being any encampments whatever of the militia if war breaks out, except the encampments incident to the war itself.

Columbia, April 20.—It was stated at the governor's office this afternoon that a telegram was sent to Secretary of War Garrison yesterday telling him a special delivery letter regarding the manoeuvre encampment had been mailed to him. Telegrams were dispatched at the same time to Congressmen Whaley and Byrnes informing that copies of the letter to Mr. Garrison had been mailed them under special delivery. A report received at the governor's office from the Washington office of the Western Union stated that all three telegrams were delivered in Washington yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, it was stated, and they should have reached Washington this morning.

Senate Approves President's Policy.

Washington, April 22.—The senate at 3.21 o'clock this morning, by a vote of 72 to 13, passed the administration bill declaring "That the president is justified in the employment of the armed forces of the United States to enforce his demands for unequivocal amends for the affronts and indignities committed against the United States in Mexico."

apology to Rear Admiral Mayo, commander of the American fleet.

"We thought the incident closed, but unfortunately this was not so because Mayo sent an ultimatum wherein he asked a second apology, that the American flag be hoisted at a public place in Tampico and saluted by twenty-one guns and besides that severe punishment be given Hinojosa. Stipulating that all this be done within twenty-four hours.

"The term was later extended. The president of Mexico, when informed of the case, ordered another investigation of the facts and punishment of the guilty officer if it was proved he was blameworthy. When he became aware that the American government supported the request of Admiral Mayo relative to the salute to the American flag, which had not been insulted, he proposed to show his good will toward the American people, though he did not think such request just, proposing that the flags of the two nations be hoisted and saluted simultaneously and reciprocally.

"The American government did not agree to that idea but insisted upon Rear Admiral Mayo's request. This was not accepted by President Huerta, who insisted upon his proposal. Then the American government determined that Pourparler be brought to a close within the term expired at 6 o'clock Sunday night. The Mexican government proposed signing a protocol and Minister of foreign affairs presented last night a draft of the protocol to American Charge O'Shaughnessy.

"O'Shaughnessy Sunday afternoon communicated to the minister, the fact that his government did not accept the idea of a signature of the protocol, but wanted an unconditional salute to the American flag.

"This the Mexican government refused, feeling it had done all that is possible. The Mexican government is confident that the civilized world will find that its conduct has been wise and temperate; that it has observed all the requirements of international law, and that its refusal to yield further is inspired only by a regard for its honor and dignity."

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