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THE UP-TO-DATE CLOTHIER

**The Late Preston S. Brooks**

**Duel With Louis T. Wigfall—Expelled From Congress For Whipping the Bully Charles Sumner, Unanimously Re-elected By His District—Died Before He Reached 40**

Among the distinguished South Carolinians in the war with Mexico was Preston S. Brooks, of Ninety Six, Edgefield District, who later became a national figure because he caned Charles Sumner, the bully of the United States Senate. The following sketch of Mr. Brooks may at this time be of unusual interest.

Preston S. Brooks is said to have been a man of great physical beauty and of magnetic personality. He died in his 37th year, otherwise his name might have been written high among those who attained renown for strategy and gallantry in the War between the States. Into his short life were crowded three of the most dramatic incidents in State history—his duel with Wigfall, his caning of Charles Sumner, and his proposed expulsion from Congress.

Preston Smith Brooks was born at Edgefield Court House August 6, 1819, and died January 27, 1857. His paternal grandfather, Zachariah Smith Brooks served as lieutenant in the American Revolution under General William Butler, and afterwards married General Butler's sister. To them one son was born—Whitfield Brooks, the first master in equity of Edgefield County and a lawyer of some prominence, who after 13 years of public service retired to his home at Roselands, near Cambridge, (Ninety Six) and the home of the family of his youngest son, Capt. J. Hampden Brooks, who died last year.

Whitfield Brooks married Mary Parsons Carroll, eldest sister of Chancellor Carroll, a distinguished chancery judge. To them were born Preston S. James Carroll, Whitfield Butler, J. Hampden and Miss Ellen Brooks, wife of R. G. M. Danovant, a Confederate general of distinction.

Preston S. Brooks after graduating at the South Carolina College paid devoted attention to a young lady in Fairfield County. It was while his younger brother, James Carroll, was in college and he himself was visiting his "lady love" that the tragic incident occurred which led up to the meeting between himself and Wigfall. The latter was a lawyer of some promise. He engaged in a spirited newspaper controversy with Whitfield Brooks, under nom de guerre, Wigfall became offended, learned the identity of his opponent in the discussion and sent a challenge to Brooks.

The challenge was presented by a young lawyer named Coleman. Whitfield Brooks was then an elderly man, and he scoffed at the challenge, beating Coleman severely with his cane,

were men who afterwards held the positions indicated by their titles: F. W. Pickens of Edgefield, United States minister to Russia and war governor of South Carolina; Gen. Garlington of Laurins; Col. Sullivan of Laurins; Col. J. Foster Marshall of Abbeville; Col. Fort of Lexington. All of these were strong men, but Brooks won "in a walk," and although he would not canvass his own county—Edgefield—his name was carried there, and he was elected in 1857. It was in 1859 that his name became known over the entire union. Charles Sumner, senator from New York and afterwards secretary of war under President Lincoln, made a bitter speech on the question of slavery in Kansas and in the absence of Senators Stephen A. Douglas and A. P. Butler pronounced bitter strictures against those gentlemen. Senator Butler, a weakling, waited until Sumner's speech was published in full before taking any step. He tried to catch Sumner outside of the capitol building but could not. Brooks approached Sumner from in front, not from behind as malicious persons have charged, and said: "Mr. Sumner I have read your last speech with care and with as much impartiality as is possible under the circumstances, and I feel it my duty to say that you have libeled my State and have slandered my kinsmen, who is aged and absent, and I have come to punish you for it." Sumner offered to rise at it word punish. He was physically a much more powerful man than Mr. Brooks. The latter struck Sumner with a hollow gutta percha cane, such as was much affected in those days. He rained several blows on Sumner until the latter in escaping fell. This light cane was more of a toy than of a weapon, and could not have caused serious bodily hurt.

This was characterized by an English writer as "the first blow of the Civil War." The country was wild with excitement. Resolutions proposing the expulsion of Brooks from Congress were proposed, and reported favorably by the committee. It required a two-thirds vote to become of effect. The vote was 117 for expulsion to 85 against. The feeling was intense. Among those defended Brooks was Thomas L. Clingman of North Carolina, whose speech on this occasion was a masterpiece of bitter sarcasm and of eloquence. It was known that when one member of the house had assaulted another member, no action had been taken. When one senator attacked another, no action had been taken. And it was a mere excuse to try to expel Brooks because he had attacked a member of the other congress.

Brooks resigned and was immediately unanimously re-elected by his constituents. His reception when he came home was well nigh an ovation. He was presented with loving cups, and received over 50 handsome canes and riding whips. One of the latter in possession of Miss Maggie Rion, librarian of the University of South Carolina and has over \$50 worth of gold inlay work.

The last dramatic incident of Brooks' life was the proposed duel with Congressman Burlingame of Maine. This was the outcome of the Sumner affair. A challenge was passed and accepted. Rifles were chosen as the weapons but Burlingame insisted on fighting in Canada. Brooks' friends dissuaded him, telling him he would have to go through the North, which was hostile and he would be assassinated. The meeting never took place and Northern papers characterized Brooks as a bully backed down. Brooks lamented the fact that he had a reputation as a "fire eater." He declared that he detested a brawl and opposed the code duello.

His death was as dramatic as his short life. He died suddenly in Washington from some throat trouble. He died in the arms of Senator Quitman of Mississippi. Funerals were held in the capitol building, and men from north and south paid fine tribute to his memory.

**A WORK FOR WOMEN**  
**Two Day's Session in Home Economics at Rock Hill.**

Miss Garlington, whose interest in the welfare of the schools of the county having proved by her work during the school year, eager every school improvement association in the county to send a representative or representatives to the two days' session in Home Economics to be held at Rock Hill May 7 and 8. This session is under the direction of that splendid woman, Miss Mary E. Frayer, who did so much good in this county last summer, going about and pleading for the emancipation of the woman on the farm. In a letter to the school improvement associations of the county, Miss Garlington says: "It will be for good of each Association to send a delegate. They will be the guests of the College, so the only expense will be railroad fare. If the Association can send wide-awake delegates, I will advise that you pay their expenses. Let me urge that each president appoint a delegate by the 29th, and ask her to send her name, immediately to Miss Mary Frayer, Rock Hill, S. C. I have decided to attend the meeting, and will be glad to have a delegation to leave Anderson on Wednesday, May 6th, at 12 o'clock over the Interurban. I would be glad also to have the name of the delegate."

**Described New Haven Deal.**  
(By Associated Press)  
Washington, April 29.—Oakleigh Thorne, former president of the Trust Company of America, today told the interstate commerce commission about the deal which resulted in the sale of the franchise of the two roads to the New Haven for \$8,500,000 on which he collected a commission of 1-1/2 per cent. Thorne said that after retiring from the presidency of the Trust Company of America, he burned all the papers relating to the transaction.

Claude Sorrells of Hartwell, Ga., was in Anderson yesterday on business. He is a prominent business man and has been active in the cotton industry. He is a member of the Georgia Cotton Producers' Association and has been instrumental in securing the passage of a law which will give the cotton producer a greater voice in the management of the industry. He is a man of high character and is highly respected in his community.

There is a rumor that a large number of cotton producers are planning to meet in Anderson in the near future to discuss the proposed new law. It is believed that the meeting will be held in the city and will attract a large number of delegates from all over the State. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the proposed law and to determine the best course of action to be taken by the producers. It is expected that the meeting will be a success and will result in the passage of a law which will be beneficial to the cotton industry.

**ANDERSON SHERIFF MAKING RECORD**

**SETS A HIGH WATER MARK FOR ARRESTS HERE**

**TWENTY IN CHARGE**

**Both Whites and Blacks Were Rounded Up Yesterday On Only Two Charges**

It may not be a record for the State but Sheriff Ashley certainly made a record for Anderson county yesterday when he rounded up twenty offenders in Pelzer and Belton and brought them to the Anderson county jail. About half of these are negroes while the remainder are white men and there are only two charges—selling liquor and gambling. The Sheriff and his deputies have been busy for the past few days in securing evidence in various cases and yesterday they were ready to act. They secured the warrants and hit the trail for Pelzer and Belton with the result that the Anderson county jail was entertaining more guests last night than for some time. It was impossible to obtain last night a complete list of all the charges but the following is some of the cases to be seen on the docket in Magistrate's court today:

For selling whiskey: George Joinson, Forest Fant, Will Burns, Slick Pollard, E. C. Pepper, Colbert Clinckscals. Gambling: Jim Campbell, John Campbell, Bert Compton, Oscar Lewis, Will Burns, Colbert Clinckscals, Waddy Compton, Orange Mattison.

Tom Wall, charged with larceny and wanted in Georgia for that crime, was caught in the net and is now in the jail, awaiting the arrival of the Georgia officials. James A. Williams and Bass Williams were also among the late arrivals, both of them being charged with breach of the peace, carrying pistols, and almost everything else that one could imagine. Waddy Compton was brought over from Belton on a charge of non-support of his family. There were several other charges lodged against various members of the party brought in yesterday and almost all of them will have to answer for two misdemeanors at least.

Two prisoners were also sent to Anderson yesterday from Federal court at Greenville to serve their terms. These were Perry Alkon, convicted of making liquor and sentenced to three months in the Anderson jail and Marlow Darby, likewise convicted of making liquor and sentenced to six months in the Anderson jail.

South Carolina road supervisors will meet in Columbia this week, but South Carolina candidates will continue to roll logs.

**SIX AND TWENTY**

We have never been so fortunate as to be the editor of a newspaper, but we have seen enough to know that very few, if any papers receive the support and encouragement from the farmers that they are due to receive. Many of us will knock a paper for doing or not doing the things that we are as much and many times more to blame for than the editor is.

If the farmers who are making a success would drop in and tell the newspaper man about it and tell him how it is being done he would be helping his community, his county, his state and his home paper and above all, his own self.

If we make a good crop of anything whatever, if we have tried some experiment in the way of fertilizing or cultivating that has proved a success, let's pass it on to our fellow man so that others may benefit by what we have learned. There is no editor who would not be glad to publish short articles on farming for they are as much interested in the welfare and success of their readers as the readers are themselves. If you have a bit of news that would be interesting to the public give it to the editor or to some of his assistants. If you like his paper tell him about it and encourage him to give you a better one.

If your views differ from his, allow him the same privilege that you take and respect him for it. Help your home paper and thereby help your neighbors and yourself.

Will there never be any end to associations, union and many other plans and schemes for the benefit of the "dear farmer." Nearly every thing that comes up is advocated by some one who is a dear lover of the farmer to the extent of trying to win their support. The latest is the big scheme for a great national marketing association to finance the cotton crop. This one is backed by those "loyal and firm friends of the farmer," the tobacco trust Duke. Will some one please tell us how this will help the man who makes the cotton.

Claude Faulknight of Waterville, Miss., a car inspector was visiting here a few days ago.

The way of the transgressor is hard. Ben Sullivan, a white man, was sentenced by Judge Guyton's court last week to serve 30 days on the chain gang for violation of a contract.

So far as we know there is not a person in this section who is at present under the care of a physician.

Here's hoping that the county convention which meets in May will be a more harmonious one than the one held there two years ago. Sheriff Anderson can have a campaign this year free from mud slinging. Some voters think that the mere mud a-

didate slings, the better qualified he is to fill the office for which he offers, when as a matter of fact he is not worthy of the suffrage of a respectable people.

Dr. C. L. Guyton gave an example the other night for Intelligencer readers.

We recently saw a short article in a Georgia paper where the writer had seen where there were only 1700 or 1800 (we have forgotten the exact number) of crazy people in South Carolina. He was proud by saying that he thought that there were more people than that voted for Bleasie two years ago. We don't know, but we expect if the truth was known Bleasie has paroled better men than the writer of that squib.

There is quite an epidemic of chicken pox in the Piercetown neighborhood. None are seriously ill, however.

Willie Cobb has been spending the past two weeks with the family of Mrs. Robert Murphy of the Roberts section.

The example was given to a group of teachers who were standing an examination several years ago by an uncle of the Doctor. He said that a man had a plot of ground that was "all low and no wide, all up hill and down rocky." How much land in the plot. The doctor offers a day's professional service for the first correct answer.

W. M. Smith and A. M. Martin were business visitors to the city last Saturday.

James Addison of Pelzer was a visitor here last Saturday and Sunday. Miss Mamie Massey of Mt. Springs Honw shrd shrd shr shr shrdM was visiting her sister, Mrs. Minnie Stone last Monday.

Early planted corn is up to the standard and is looking well despite the cool weather that we have had. Boozer Kay and Miss Bessie Moore visited at the home of T. M. Welborn of Lebanon last Sunday.

John Massey of Easley and Miss Callahan of Brushy Creek were visiting here Sunday.

Every body is asked to be present at Sunday school next Sunday promptly at 10 o'clock A. M., so that Sunday school can be over with by the preaching hour.

Misses Zoe and Ada Wilson of Lebanon and Miss Florence Moore of Six and Twenty visited Miss Janie Link of Willis' Chapel last Saturday.

John Fowler of Trinity was visiting here last Sunday.

Anderson Griffith of Slabtown and Miss Martha Elrod of Piercetown attended Sunday school here Sunday.

Piercetown Club met Saturday and Sunday and elected the following delegates to the county convention: W. W. Walker, C. L. Guyton, W. H. G. Elrod, Walker Moore and A. M. Guyton.

**U. S. ARMY GOES TO STOP RIOTS**  
**WILSON ACTS AFTER COLORADO GOVERNOR ASKS FOR THE TROOPS**

**MINE STRIKE IS ON**  
**President Explains That Federal Government Will Take No Side in Controversy**

Washington, April 28.—President Wilson today extended the protecting arm of the federal government to the State of Colorado, where because of riots and pitched battles between strikebreakers and striking miners, Governor Ammons had found the state militia unable to cope with the situation and asked for help.

The Colorado delegation in congress, mine owners and miners themselves joined in the request.

It was one of the rare occurrences in American history when a State found itself impotent to assert its authority, but the president, in a telegram to the Colorado governor, expressly stipulated that the Federal troops would confine themselves to maintaining order only "until the State can re-assert its authority and resume the supreme control."

Troops To Scene.

Secretary Garrison ordered three troops of the Fifth Cavalry from Fort Leavenworth and two troops of the 12th Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming to Trinidad and Canon City, respectively.

Colorado members of congress say the mere presence of Federal troops will prevent rioting. Efforts of the Federal government to settle the strike thus far have failed. On this point the president made it clear that Federal troops were being sent merely to preserve order and not to interfere in the strike controversy itself.

"I shall not, by the use of the troops," the president wired Governor Ammons today, "or by any attempt at jurisdiction, inject the power of the federal government into the controversy which has produced the present situation. The settlement of that controversy falls strictly within the field of state power."

The president asked that the militia be withdrawn temporarily until the legislature, which will meet Monday, considers the situation and arranges for it to resume its police duties in the State.

The situation in Colorado occupied the president and his cabinet at a long meeting after which the president's telegram to Governor Ammons and a formal proclamation calling on strikers to disperse, were made public.

**FEDERAL JUDGE JONES IS DEAD**

**Decedent Was Twice Governor Of Alabama—Appointed To Bench By Roosevelt**

Montgomery, April 28.—Thomas G. Jones federal judge of the middle Alabama district, former governor of the state and one of the most prominent figures in Alabama for half a century, died this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the family residence here. Judge Jones was born in Macon county, and with the exception of the periods at the Virginia Military Institute and with General Lee and Gordon during four years of the civil war, he spent in his entire life in this State.

Following the war Judge Jones was a leader in restoring white supremacy in Alabama, and edited the Daily Picayune, a powerful influence during the days of reconstruction. In a memorial day address in this city in 1874, he sprang into national prominence by his denunciations: "We can bequeath to our children nobler legacies than discord and hate." He was elected governor in 1890, and in 1902, on the death of Judge John Bruce, he was appointed federal judge by President Roosevelt.

**To Confer on the Strike.**  
(By Associated Press)

Washington, April 29.—President Wilson has asked the president of the Kentucky Mine Operators Association and the Alabama Mine Operative Organization to come to Washington immediately for a conference with the view to further attempt a mediation for the Colorado mine strike.

**TWO MOTHERS CLAIMED CHILD**

**Court Gave Him To One and Jury Convicts Man Who Stole Him**

(By Associated Press)

In district court in the trial of W. C. Opelousas, La., April 27.—"Guilty without capital punishment" was the verdict returned by the jury here today against Walters, itinerant tinker, charge with kidnapping five year old Robert Dunbar. Under the laws of Louisiana the verdict is equivalent to life imprisonment.

Boy Claimed by Two.

The verdict legally determines the identity of the boy taken from Walters at the time of his arrest and legally clears a mystery that presented many unanswered phases, including the ability of a mother to identify her own son. It means that the youth claimed as their son will remain in the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dunbar here, where he has been since the arrest of Walters more than a year ago, and that Julia Anderson, now ill in a New Orleans hospital, was mistaken when she testified at the trial that the boy was her own.

Look Like Violence.

The jury deliberated from 11 o'clock this morning, at which time Judge Favy had concluded the delivery of his charge and the jury had retired. The day had been one of much excitement. Sheriff Swords had placed guns in the parish jail, in order to be prepared for any emergency.

The finding of the jury does not end the litigation. Counsel for Walters have announced that if the usual motion for a new trial is overruled they will appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Walters was arrested April 20, 1913, nearly eight months after Robert Dunbar disappeared from a fishing camp on the banks of Lake Swazey at the time of his arrest he was accompanied by a boy who Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dunbar and identified as their child, but who Walters claimed was Bruce Anderson, illegitimate son of Julia Anderson. He claimed the woman had entrusted the boy to his care, and she later identified him as her son.

Two States Interested.

So much doubt existed as to the identity of the boy taken from the tinker that Governor Brewer of Mississippi, refused to honor the request of the governor of Louisiana for the return of Walters to that State until he had held a test. John M. Parker of New Orleans, appointed by Governor Brewer to represent him in the inquiry, after hearing the testimony of a number of persons, ruled that the boy was Robert Dunbar.

Governor Brewer then honored the requisition, but attorneys for Walters appealed to the supreme court of Mississippi, which on January 12, 1914, ordered the extradition of Walters to Opelousas for trial. The trial began here April 13.

**COTTON MEN AT BANQUET**  
**North Carolinian Is Toast Master at New York Meeting.**

(By Associated Press)

New York, April 27.—About 800 manufacturers and guests attended the dinner at which the retiring president, Stewart W. Cramer, of North Carolina, was the toastmaster. Other speakers were Lewis W. Parker, National Bank of Richmond, Va., and W. S. Lee of Charlotte, N. C.

The dinner was held as part of the association's annual convention. Delegates from all parts of the South are attending. Officers will be elected tomorrow and most of the delegates then will go to Boston to attend a textile exhibition.

**South Will Host**  
South Wilmington, April 25.—The all day singing held at this place Sunday proved a great success in every respect. A large number of visitors attended and a number of them stated that it was the best singing they ever took part in.

**ARRANGING TRIALS FOR MANY PRISONERS**

**MAGISTRATE BROADWELL IS SETTING DATES**

**WORK OF SHERIFF**

**Soon To Try the Many Prisoners For Gambling and Selling Arrested Last Tuesday**

Magistrate Broadwell was busy yesterday arranging to try many prisoners secured by Sheriff Ashley and Deputies Williams and Sanders when they made the combined raids on Belton and Pelzer last Tuesday. Practically all of the cases to be tried will come under one of two heads, either that of selling whiskey or gambling. About half of the defendants are white and half negroes.

Slick Pollard, who is charged with selling liquor and was arrested Tuesday gave bond yesterday for his appearance at the next term of the court of general session and was released. Jim and Bass Williams, who are charged with breach of the peace, carrying pistols, shooting and cursing on the public highway and various other offenses will be given a hearing at 10 o'clock this morning.

Feaster Chiles will be given a hearing Friday morning at 10 o'clock while Colbert Clinckscals, charged with both gambling and selling whiskey will be tried next Tuesday morning.

E. C. Pepper, charged with selling whiskey, yesterday furnished bond for his appearance at the next term of the court of general session and his preliminary was set for May 5. On May 2 will be held a hearing in the case of R. L. Bryan, charged with obtaining goods by false representation.

**POWDERED MILK**  
**New Trade Wrinkle Expected to Put the Milkman Out of Business.**

(From the New York Sun.)

Milk from Normandy in powdered form will be introduced in the New York market within a month by Jas. R. Hatmaker of Paris, who was for a number of years secretary of the late Cornelius Vanocbrist. The powdered milk will be shipped here in tins and sold directly to the consumer from a central distributing point.

Mr. Hatmaker has developed a process of manufacture and extracting of the water from the milk without adding or taking away anything from milk itself. When the water is added again, the milk is the same as before except that the milk has been sterilized in the process. It tastes the same and cream will rise on it and it can be kept without ice for several months.

Dry milk, Mr. Hatmaker believes, will revolutionize the milk industry. He thinks bottled milk will be a rarity within a few years. He has been at St. Regis arranging for the sale of his product in New York. Before he sailed yesterday on the Lusitania, to get the first shipment ready, he said: "I am going to supply New York with milk of the highest grade from the world renowned pastures of Normandy at 8 cents a quart. This is possible, owing to the new process of dairying milk free, and to the new pastures, which offer a clean pasture."

"The Normandy milk will be known as Ambrosia dry milk and will be sold in carefully packed boxes, representing 12-1/2 quarts by the Ambrosia Milk Corporation of 120 Liberty st. "I believe the public will be quick to appreciate milk in the dry form. The greatest milk experts and hygienists in the world are convinced that before 20 years have passed, liquid milk, on account of its dangers, will not be allowed in large cities."

"The new rapid high temperature process of drying milk kills all disease germs found in the liquid milk, and the dry milk cannot communicate tuberculosis and typhoid fever. Dry milk is not only safe but it keeps with out ice like sugar and flour and there is no waste in its use. It does not sour and does not have to be delivered a quart at a time."

"If anyone doubts the future of the dry milk, let him think how it would be if sugar were sold in bottles in the form of a thin soup, as it is yielded by nature or even in the form of table syrup. How much would its price be increased and its use limited?"

"We have now passed the bottle stage and the condensed or syrup stage for milk, and in the near future there will be no milk problem any more than there is now a sugar problem or a flour problem."

**Monument to War Prisoners.**  
(By Associated Press)

Charlotte, April 25.—Visiting Salisbury this afternoon, 253 members of the New York Monument Dedication Commission erected a monument in the cemetery there to the memory of 12,148 Union soldiers who died in the old Salisbury prison during the war between the states.

**More Talk**  
**About a League**

Talk is still being heard in Anderson (continuing) the formation of a mill league for summer baseball and it is possible that such an organization may be effected within the next few weeks. Some of the mills of the city are able to put out teams to rank with some of the very best semi-professional teams of the country and if it can be arranged so that games can be played once or twice a week Anderson people will probably become interested. All that the movement needs now is for some one to take the lead.