

The Herald and News.

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Friday, February 6, 1914.

The general assembly has accepted an invitation to visit Charleston, to inspect the State Medical College, the Citadel, and to be the guests of the city.

Governor Blease declined to appear before the asylum investigating committee until Senator Tillman comes before the committee and makes specific his charges.

The senate committee on education has reported unfavorably the Fortner bill to prohibit white persons from teaching in negro schools.

If, as all physicians say, vaccination is a preventive of small pox, the question naturally arises why does not the board of health enforce compulsory vaccination.

One of these days we are going to have a road between Newberry and Columbia that can be used in any kind of weather by any kind of vehicle—buggy, wagon or automobile—and such a road is going to work to the advantage of the capital city and of all the communities through which it passes.

We have already had some splendid weather for road dragging and will have more before the winter is over.

The same thing is true in every county where there are roads. The road drag is a very simple device and if used properly will insure good roads.

THE PRIMARY.

The following is from the News and Courier of Wednesday morning. "The announcement from Washington in the dispatches printed yesterday that President Wilson is opposed to the proposal to exclude from this country all aliens who can not read and write is encouraging to all those who have given this question thoughtful and disinterested study. The

president, it is stated, does not believe that the ability to read and write is a fair test of character. It is hard to see how any ordinarily sensible man can do so.

"The insistence of Southern congressmen especially upon the inclusion of the literacy test in the Burnett bill is one of those curious phenomena which require a searching analysis to understand. We know that in this State, where ballot reform is the biggest and most important of all our political problems at the present time, it would be impossible to muster a corporal's guard in support of a measure which undertook to exclude any white man from voting in a primary election because he was unable to read and write.

Yet the News and Courier and other newspapers are advocating all kind of restrictions in a white man's primary. The Herald and News believes in honesty in elections, as in all things else—an honest ballot and a fair count—but it believes in securing an honest expression of the entire white electorate. The primary should be safeguarded in the interest of the preservation of the primary system, but there are now stringent laws on the statute books for safeguarding the primary. These laws should be enforced, and strictly enforced.

SPRING AND THE SPLIT-LOG DRAG

The split-log drag is coming into its own. Listen to some sentences from a Washington dispatch to the Columbia State, inspired by road experts of the United States department of agriculture:

"Repairs to roads should be made when needed and not once a year after crops are laid by. Because of its simplicity, efficiency and cheapness, the split-log drag or other similar device is destined to come into more and more general use. With the drag properly built and its use well understood, the maintenance of earth and gravel roads becomes a simple and inexpensive matter."

The same article says that "it is a great mistake to put off working roads until August or September, according to road experts of the United States department of agriculture. The roads should be worked when the soil is damp so as to make the soil bake when it dries out."

Describing the split-log drag best calculated for use, the article continues:

"Care should be taken to make the log should be from seven to 10 feet with ease, as a light drag can be drawn by two medium sized horses and responds more readily to various methods of hitching and the shifting position of the operator than a heavier one. The best material for the drag is a dry cedar log, though elm, walnut, box elder or soft maple are excellent. Oak, hickory or ash are too heavy. The log should be from seven to 9 feet long, and from eight to 10 inches in diameter. It should be split carefully as near the centre as possible, and the heaviest and best slab chosen for the front. When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does the best work. As the soil in the field will bake if plowed wet, so the road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet. If the roadway is full of holes or badly rutted the drag should be used once when the road is soft and slushy."

The Herald and News has so long and so consistently urged the use of the split-log drag that it is extremely gratified to reproduce this endorsement from the United States government of this simple device for the improvement of the roads.

And now is the time.

ASYLUM INVESTIGATORS TO WAIT FOR TILLMAN

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

who are making the accusations are heard.

When the writer of the much-marked "Personal" letter shall have appeared before you and made specific his charges, if there be any against me in my individual capacity or as governor of South Carolina, I shall be very much pleased to place myself within the jurisdiction of your committee and give you all the information I have, freely and with pleasure, but I do not propose to be led about by the nose or be made by my political enemies on any committee a mere convenience to allow them or those who are controlling them to manufacture political capital for the coming campaign.

Therefore, I will not appear before your committee at the time that you request, and neither will my private secretary, nor will any papers in the governor's office be presented to you at that time. However, later, if you desire us to appear, we will then make such further decision in the matter as we may see fit.

I am glad to see, however—and I wish to congratulate you upon this—that you are having your committee meetings within the State of South Carolina, and not in Charlotte, N. C., or Augusta, Ga.

Very respectfully, (Signed) Cole L. Blease, Governor.

Secretary Wyche, after the executive session of the committee, addressed the following letter to Senator Tillman, in Washington:

Letter to Senator Tillman.

"I have your letter of January 31, in which you state that on account of illness it is impossible for you to appear before the joint committee to investigate the State Hospital for the Insane on February 3, and that if the committee is in session on Saturday, February 7, you will try to appear then. I am instructed by the committee to inform you that for this reason it has taken a recess until 10 o'clock on Saturday, February 7, at which time it expects you to be present. The committee desires to hear your testimony at such a time as your health will permit.

"The committee feels that your presence is very necessary and essential to this investigation, and hopes that your health will permit you to be present on the day appointed."

J. D. SMITH LIVINGSTON.

James Daniel Smith Livingston, the son of Daniel Livingston and Kerenhappuck Livingston, his wife, was born on the 12th day of March, 1827, and departed this life on the 1st day of February, 1914. Mr. Livingston was born in that part of Edgefield county now embraced in Saluda county. He was married on the 2nd day of December, 1852, to Mary P. Vaughn. Mrs. Livingston survives her husband and she is now in the 78th year of her age.

James Daniel Smith Livingston was a gallant Confederate soldier. He was sergeant and later color sergeant of his company. He was in company D of the 19th regiment. He served during the four years of the war and was wounded in the thigh in the battle of Chicamauga. After the surrender, Mr. Livingston never took part in the reunions, not because he did not dearly love his comrades in battle and those who fought for that which was right but he took the position that the war had ended and it was best for the peace and welfare of the country that the agitation should cease and that so far as possible the happenings of that four years of blood shed and wastes of lives and properties should be entirely forgotten.

Mr. Livingston was a farmer. He owned valuable farming lands and was a prosperous and progressive farmer. In the later years of his life, Mr. Livingston resided in the city of Newberry where he owned valuable property interests.

Mr. Livingston was a man who took an active interest in all political questions of the day. He always exercised his right of citizenship, he believing that it was the duty of every man to vote and thereby aid as he thought in the best interest of his State and Nation. Mr. Livingston was in the highest sense of the word a patriot. While he thus took an active interest in matters of State, yet he was never a candidate for office, preferring to exercise his rights and duties as a good citizen in a quiet way.

Mr. Livingston was a member of Central Methodist Church. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, South, nearly all his life, having united with this church prior to the year 1852.

He had a large family connection, yet he is the last of his family.

Six of his nephews, namely, Harry H. Blease, Coleman Livingston Blease, Preston S. Livingston, Daniel G. Livingston, Phillip Trotter and D. J. Trotter, and two grand-nephews, namely J. Oliver Havird and Daniel Lee Fellers, acted as his pall bearers. It is rather an unusual incident where a man's nephews and grand-nephews act as his pall bearers.

Surely our community is better for his having lived, and we are better men and women for having known him.

"His life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in him that, Nature might stand up and say to all the world This was a man!"

News From Pechman Chapel.

Special to The Herald and News.

Bachman Chapel, Feb. 5.—Our pastor, the Rev. Y. von A. Riser, preached one of his most eloquent sermons as he generally does at his last regular service day at our church. I think I can truthfully say our little church is doing a good work with pastor and people working together hand in hand. A portion of our members, along with our pastor, met a few days ago at the church to beautify the grounds in the way of trimming up trees and thinning trees out where they were so thick which does add very much to the looks of the grounds for we have a beautiful site for a church. And we should properly care for it as best we can.

The members of Bachman Chapel Grave Yard association are preparing to erect a nice new wire fencing around the beautiful cemetery. The wire has been purchased and has been delivered on the ground which will make a durable fencing. The association will have a short meeting just after service next Sabbath morning and hope all those interested will be present so the work can be pushed to completion.

We have a lot of sore arms down this way and a few cases of small pox though we are driving them out by vaccination. Let every one be vaccinated so we can stamp the disease out. Member.

No Substitutes RETURN to the grocer all substitutes sent you for Royal Baking Powder. There is no substitute for ROYAL. Royal is a pure, cream of tartar baking powder, and healthful. Powders offered as substitutes are made from alum.

Provocation. Judge. Boarder (nonchalantly)—I'll take some boiled eggs this morning, Mrs. Blank. Landlady (fiercely)—Eggs! Did you say eggs-s-s, Mr. Hoguc? "Well, Milly seems to be up against it." "How so?" "She dislikes her husband, but isn't handsome enough to appear in a divorce court." Judge.

MULES! Just Arrived ONE CAR GOOD MULES Cash or Credit Purcell & Scott

MULES Our third car of Tennessee mules are now here. We have any kind of mules you want, from 900 to 1,300 pounds. One extra nice Tennessee brood mare, one saddle horse, one combination horse. We raise our corn and hay, own the stables and do our own work. We will save you \$25.00 per head on mules bought from us this week. A. G. WISE Prosperity, S. C.