

**DAUGHTER OF WILSON
WEDS HIS COUNSELOR**

Youngest of Presidential Family Married to Secretary McAdoo—Scenes at Beatty.

Washington, May 7.—Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, youngest daughter of the president and Mrs. Wilson, tonight became the bride of William Gibbs McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in the historic blue room, of the White House.

Less than 100 persons, and but few officials heard the low-toned voice of the Rev. Sylvester W. Beach, of the First Presbyterian church of Princeton university, where the Wilson family has worshipped for years as he united the two in marriage.

It was a simple ceremony. For the president and Mrs. Wilson, it was a touching moment, as they gave away a daughter for the second time within a year. Around them stood their relatives and friends, a small group—for it was a family affair, much the same kind of home wedding one would see in any American household, though the historic interior of the White House with its masses of lilies and ferns, the uniformed aides, and the presence of members of the cabinet and the vice president preserved for the function an official aspect.

Wanted it Simple.

It was in contrast, nevertheless, to the wedding of last November. There were no uniformed diplomats, no members of the senate or house, or the supreme court. This was the wish of the bride and groom, carried out to the letter, and except for an afternoon of gaiety among the young folks the day and evening moved along quietly and quickly.

The ceremony started at 6 o'clock sharp, and lasted but 15 minutes. The reception was brief, the wedding supper was followed by a brief dance, and at 8 o'clock the bride and groom had left, all the wedding guests had departed and the White House resumed its normal appearance, interrupted but a few hours.

All day long there had been busy preparations but official Washington and the society of the national capital had no part in the affair. Most of the guests were intimate friends of the family from other cities. Secretary McAdoo gave a luncheon to his colleagues in the cabinet, attended also by Dr. Carey T. Grayson, U. S. ... his best man; Secretary Tunaly and Vice President Marshall.

Little to See.

The president and Mrs. Wilson motored with the three daughters. During the early evening small crowds peered through the fences and iron gates but saw only the procession of carriages and automobiles as they brought guests or took them away.

The White House was a scene of beauty indoors and out; the sunset of a spring evening, tinting a cloudless sky; the sparkling fountains and new green foliage, the rose bushes in blossom and the Italian gardens, gave the wedding guests a picture of rare beauty as they entered. Within all was splendor—palms, lilies, ferns, roses, the soft light of the blue room, the red coated marine band, the historic portraits of presidents of the United States and the luxurious furnishings of the parlors, the State dining room and main corridor—his was the setting when the wedding hour arrived.

Guests, relatives and close friends of the two families, were grouped in semi-circle. There was a hush of silence as the clergyman entered slowly from the main corridor and ascended the little altar with its predica covered with white satin. The marine band struck up the wedding march.

The Wedding March.

Miss Sallie McAdoo, 10-year-old daughter of the secretary, led the procession as a flower girl, followed by Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre, sister of the bride and matron of honor, and Miss Maragret Wilson, eldest daughter of the president, maid of honor, Miss Nancy Lane, 12 years old, another flower girl, daughter of Secretary Lane of the interior department, directly preceded the bride, who was escorted by the president. The groom with Dr. Carey Travers Grayson, U. S. N., best man, met the bride at the altar.

The Presbyterian single ring service was used with the characteristic words "love, honor and obey." As the president gave the bride away there was an affectionate smile on his face. He stepped back from the altar beside Mrs. Wilson and as the words of the service were read their faces were gravely solemn. The bride and groom repeated the service unflinchingly and did not appear nervous. They smiled happily as they led the procession from the altar to the Red room, where they received the congratulations of the guests.

Supper was served at small tables

in the State dining room, while the Marine band played. The bride cut the wedding cake with Dr. Grayson's sword, the young folk had a dance in the Blue room, and in an unsuspecting moment Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo slipped into a waiting automobile, and sped rapidly down Executive avenue. They will be away on their honeymoon about two weeks. The secretary expects to keep in close touch with the work of his office.

**TO INCREASE FORCE
HOLDING VERA CRUZ**

More Men Likely to Be Sent to Forestall Possible Attacks by Mexicans.

Washington, May 8.—High tension marked the Mexican situation today both on the military and diplomatic sides.

The war department was the chief centre of activity and while no authoritative statement was made beyond Secretary Garrison's formal reply that "no orders for any national troop movements have been sent," it became known that the administration was considering sending additional troops to Vera Cruz and probably would do so.

This step would not be intended as an aggressive measure but as a precaution. An evidence of seriousness of conditions was contained in a report today that two German merchant ships were about to arrive at Puerto Mexico with arms and ammunition for Huerta. It was realized that this, if true, would present an incident similar to the arrival of the Ypiranga at Vera Cruz, which led to the American occupation of Vera Cruz.

Huerta's protest to the mediators that the United States had broken the armistice by landing additional troops at Vera Cruz was considered by the cabinet and later Secretary Bryan announced that the reply to this stated that no aggressive steps had been taken by the United States forces and that nothing had been done to violate the suspension of hostilities. The American reply was delivered to the mediators late today.

Mediators Agree.

The mediators themselves also took the view that the question raised by Huerta over the observance of the armistice could be cleared away, and that Huerta could be convinced that the United States had not violated in spirit at least the armistice.

The cabinet meeting brought out a general discussion of the situation. It was said after the meeting that there was little doubt as to the sending of additional forces, wholly for precautionary purposes. It also became known that inquiries had been made of the governors of several States to ascertain the condition of the National Guard and how soon they could be prepared for active service. This also is a precautionary measure. Indications are that if the National Guard is called on, it would not be sent out of the country but would be sent on the Texas border.

The discussion of the question of reinforcing Gen. Funston at Vera Cruz has developed a marked difference of opinion in the cabinet. Some take the view that mediation negotiations might be embarrassed by such an act; others believe it a necessary precaution. Gen. Funston is understood to have told the war department that his lines are vulnerable at different points and that a sudden attack along the railroad would necessitate the withdrawal of forces from other points, which would be left unprotected. He has informed the war department that he will need 15,000 to 18,000 men to hold Vera Cruz and outlying districts.

No Orders Issued.

Secretary Garrison today said no orders had been issued for any troop movements, but it became known authoritatively that contracts had been made for the chartering of several merchant steamers and that within a day or two formal orders would be issued.

It was understood that within two weeks at least nine transports will have been secured. Secretary Garrison declined to discuss the chartering of steamers. The only thing he would say was:

"There is no contemplated aggressive movement at this time."

This is in line with the attitude of other high officials of the administration, who contend that the sending of reinforcements to Gen. Funston is not an aggressive act, and does not violate the arrangement for a suspension of hostilities.

Officials point out that neither the United States nor Gen. Huerta has yet entered into any formal armistice. What occurred was this: The mediators suggested that hostilities should be suspended during the period of negotiations. To this Secretary Bryan replied that it was assumed there would be a suspension of hostilities, except to repel attack. Gen. Huerta's

answer was understood to be an acceptance but the exact terms have not been given out. Mr. Bryan has several times pointed out that this did not constitute a formal armistice but only an assumption that hostilities would be suspended except to resist aggression.

Article 7 of The Hague convention, of which the United States and Mexico are signatories, provides specifically on troop movements pending mediation as follows:

"Article 7. The acceptance of mediation can not, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying or hindering mobilization or other measures or preparation for war.

Must Be Specific.

"If mediation occurs after the commencement of hostilities, it causes no interruption to the military operations in progress, unless there be an agreement to the contrary."

To what extent the present suspension at Vera Cruz operates under these rules appears therefore to depend largely on the construction of informal understanding that it was assumed hostilities would be suspended except to repel attack.

Leading authorities on international law hold that an armistice, truce or suspension of hostilities should be definite and exact and not implied. One of the leading authorities, Halleck, says:

"Such a general suspension of hostilities can only be made by the sovereignty of the State, either directly or by authority specially delegated. Such authority is never implied, and the enemy is bound to see that the agent is specially authorized to bind his principal."

When an armistice is formally agreed to, the authorities hold that "during its pendency neither party may engage in any military work, operation or movement, at least upon the immediate theatre of war."

This, however, is limited to the "theatre of war" and it is added: "Each party may in its own jurisdiction do with its armed forces whatever it could do in time of peace. Fortifications can be built or put in order, vessels fitted out, troops raised and trained and warlike stores manufactured and collected. Troops can be moved about from one part of a country to another, with the exception of the actual area of hostilities."

This latter applies only when a formal armistice is in operation, and it is an open question as to what the condition is when there is no formal armistice but only an assumption that hostilities would be suspended except to repel attack.

The fact that the army officers had recommended the sending of at least 50,000 to 60,000 men to Vera Cruz became known generally in official quarters. A number of officials admitted that the administration was confronted with the problem of deciding whether its military activities would be limited to protecting the forces already at Vera Cruz or a sufficient number of men would be placed in readiness at Vera Cruz for a flying expedition to Mexico City in case the Huerta regime collapsed and irresponsible bands threatened the lives of Americans and other foreigners in the capital.

Mediators in Session.

The mediators continued their sessions today. Reports that Mexican delegates would come by way of Salina Cruz and Vancouver, B. C., and thence across Canada to Niagara Falls gave some concern as likely to cause delay. The Huerta delegates planned to avoid passing through the United States, but telegraphic inquiries are under way by which these plans may be changed so as to permit the conference to proceed on May 18 with the Mexican delegates present.

The names of American delegates to the mediation conference will be announced shortly. It is known that Justice Lamar of the United States supreme court and Mayor Newton D. Baker of Cleveland are two of the men who probably will be named.

The administration is still hopeful that mediation will accomplish something and there is every desire that the conference shall proceed without any untoward incident.

The landing of marines at Tampico to protect oil wells has been under consideration by foreign governments, but has been rejected. The report brought by Tampico refugees that a guard already had been landed by the Holland warship Kortenaar to protect the Corona properties, owned by a Holland company, was denied. Extensive preparations are being made for participation by the president, the secretary of the navy, the secretary of war and a delegation of seven senators and 21 representatives in congress in the funeral ceremonies at New York and Brooklyn Monday for the marines and bluejackets killed at Vera Cruz.

A MAN'S CREDIT

is determined by the promptness with which he meets obligations, as well as by the size of his bank balance. By keeping a fair amount to one's credit and always meeting obligations on the dates they are due, a man is assured of standing well with banks and will always receive any reasonable accommodation. An account with

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will be a great help to you in establishing a stronger credit.

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For full information see nearest Seaboard Agent, or write C. W. Small, Division Passenger Agent, Savannah, Ga.

EULOGY TO FALLEN HEROES

Senator Lewis Pays Tribute to Men Killed at Vera Cruz.

Washington, May 8.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis spoke today in eulogy of the American bluejackets and marines who fell in the first battle at Vera Cruz.

"Daniel A. Haggerty, an Irishman, a descendant of those who marched with Patrick Cleyburne from the South and Phil Sheridan from the North.

"John Shumaker, the German the descendant of those who, fought for us under Steuber."

"George Poinsett, of the generation of those who marched with Lafayette; and

"Samuel Meisenberg, the Jew, the child of a people without a country, but now a son saluted by every nation."

"We call to the watching world to attest to the civilization of men the attachment of America for her children and the praise and triumph she ever pays to the hero who serves her cause."

NOTICE DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS

The treasurer of Newberry county and the clerk and treasurer of the city of Newberry have placed in my hands delinquent tax executions for the year 1913. These executions will be held in my office until June 1st, after which levies will be made to satisfy them.

Parties interested can save some costs by calling and settling same by June 1st.

Cannon G. Blease, Sheriff.

5-8-2t.

NOTICE TO WATER CUSTOMERS.

All flat rate water customers keeping either horse, cow or other domestic animal are hereby notified to have meter installed by June 1st.

We also wish to remind unmetered customers that hose bibs are not allowed to them.

H. W. Schumpert, Supt. for Commissioners.

5-8-2t.

EXECUTION.

Mrs. J. P. Gruber vs. J. J. Dean.

By virtue of an execution to me directed, in the above stated case, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, May 5, A. D., 1914, the following described property, to wit: The stock of goods, consisting of furniture, and fixtures, of J. J. Dean, who has been doing business at Newberry, S. C., under the name and style of Dean Furniture company, levied on and to be sold as the property of J. J. Dean to satisfy the aforesaid execution and cost. Terms of sale: Cash.

Cannon G. Blease, Sheriff of Newberry County, Sheriff's Office, Newberry C. H., April 20, 1914. 4-21-2t-1taw.

"THE GREATEST KIDNEY REMEDY ON EARTH," SAYS A GRATEFUL WOMAN.

I want to tell you how much good your Swamp-Root did me. About four years ago, I suffered from what the doctors called fistula and for two years of that time, I endured what no tongue can tell. I also had inflammation of the bladder and I tried doctors medicines without receiving any help. Someone told me about Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

After giving it a thorough trial, I received relief, so kept on using it and today I am a strong and well woman. If I ever feel badly or out of sorts, I take Swamp-Root and it always straightens me out. I honestly believe that this medicine would cure all troubles you recommend it for and it is a pleasure for me to send my testimony and photograph to you. I think Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is one of the greatest medicines on earth.

Respectfully yours,
Mrs. John Bailly,
West Main St. Portland, Ind.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1909.

C. A. Bennett,
Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send 10 cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Herald and News, Newberry, S. C. Regular 50 cent and \$1.00 size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

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For
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