

DEATH CLAIMS HUERTA.

Former Dictator of Mexico, Died at El Paso Last Night.

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 13.—Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, died here tonight. Gen. Huerta died at his home at 8:55 o'clock.

Gen. Huerta, who succeeded Gen. Francisco I. Madero in executive power in Mexico City and later left Mexico, died of sclerosis of the liver. He was surrounded by his family when the end came. His death was not unexpected. Funeral arrangements are to be made tomorrow. It is believed an effort will be made to arrange for his burial in Mexico.

Huerta's Career.

Huerta took office as Provisional President on February 19, 1913. Three days afterward Francisco Madero, one of his brothers who had been arrested with him, and Jose Maria Pino Suarez, vice president under Madero, were assassinated while riding under guard from the palace to the penitentiary.

This crime aroused a storm of indignation throughout the United States. In many quarters there were demands for intervention, but President Taft, who was on the eve of leaving office, decided to take no action which might commit the incoming administration of President Wilson.

Immediately on assuming office President Wilson refused to recognize Huerta as the head of the Mexican government in spite of the fact that such recognition had been granted by Great Britain. At the same time the Maderistas rallied under Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila, and Francisco Villa declared against Huerta.

Following the refusal of President Wilson to recognize the provisional president, United States Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson was recalled from Mexico City. The situation between the United States and Mexico then remained at a practical deadlock until August, when President Wilson sent John Lind, former governor of Minnesota, to the Mexican capital as his personal representative. Mr. Lind presented certain proposals to Huerta, chief of which was that the provisional president should resign and permit a national election at which he would not be a candidate. Huerta peremptorily rejected these proposals.

Deputies Arrested.

In the meantime the Mexican congress had been growing restive and one senator had the hardihood to make an open attack on Huerta in the senate chamber. He promptly disappeared, and when his colleagues demanded an investigation, Huerta marched a body of troops into the hall of congress, seized 110 deputies and threw them in jail.

His next step was to call an election, at which only Huertistas were allowed to vote, with the result that he was declared president, with Gen. Blanquet vice president. Mr. Lind again demanded that Huerta resign, and meeting with a second refusal, left Mexico City on November 12 for Vera Cruz.

Throughout the winter the tension between the United States and Mexico continued to grow more acute. American warships were dispatched to Mexican waters and a large number of troops were concentrated on the border. At the same time the Constitutionalists, as the Carranza faction called themselves, advanced from the north, defeating the Huerta troops in battle after battle.

Americans Seized.

The climax came in April, when a party of American bluejackets was seized at Vera Cruz and thrown into jail. The Americans were quickly released, but Huerta refused President Wilson's demand for a formal salute to the Stars and Stripes as a measure of reparation. On April 12 American bluejackets and marines landed at Vera Cruz in force and occupied the city, after some street fighting, in which a number of Americans were killed.

Shortly afterward a mediation proposal was made by Argentina, Brazil and Chile and accepted. Conferences were held at Niagara Falls, but brought no decisive result.

Matters dragged along until July 7, when Huerta, his finances exhausted, his army thoroughly beaten and disorganized, his enemies growing steadily stronger, presented his resignation to the Mexican congress. He sailed from Puerto Mexico a few days later on the German cruiser Dresden, and after a short stay in Jamaica, chartered a steamer and set out for Spain. On November 23 President Wilson ordered the evacuation of Vera Cruz.

Huerta Left Spain.

On March 3, 1915, Gen. Huerta left Spain ostensibly for Buenos Aires. He disembarked at Algeiras, Morocco, and early in April boarded a steamer for New York, declaring he was coming to this country simply on a pleasure trip. After remaining in New York for some time he started West with the announced intention of visiting the San-Francisco-Panama exposition. On June 27 he

AVIATORS TRUE SPORTSMEN.

War in the Air Most Principled and Cleanest.

Between French, German and British airmen exists a strange comradeship, a fraternity of chivalry and dramatic courtesies which stands out from the mud-slinging and butchery of war like a diamond in black velvet.

While French and British and Bulgarians and Germans and Austrians on the ground are killing each other by methods that make one's blood run cold, the airmen of the allies and the birdmen from the central empires are putting each other to death, high in the sky, with the utmost courtesy.

Psychologists ask if the warfare in the sky isn't developing a super-hero to whom killing is a sport and death but defeat, like arriving second in a hundred yard dash.

Every time a French aviator has met death in enemy's territory, German aviators carried to France news of the event. After Pegoud died in a mid-air duel a wreath and a card fell from a taube soaring two miles above the French lines.

When Garros was taken prisoner a German airman dropped a note in France praising the French pilot's conduct.

When a German warplane is sent crashing to earth in one of these wonderful air duels, flowers for the German aviators invariably are dropped by the French fighters whenever the duel has been fairly fought.

It is said that never a British aviator disappears but news of him is brought to his waiting comrades by German airmen. Such and such a thing has happened to so and so, says a note which comes plunging down out of the sky, a bullet attached to give it weight.

The British do the same for the Germans. It has become a sort of unwritten law of the air.

Of course there are exceptions; there are sportsmen in all contests who cheat and use unfair means. But generally the war in the air is clean.

America's Murder Record.

Eight thousand murders a year in America is the horrible record compiled by Frederick L. Hoffman, who has made a study of the reports of 30 American cities for the last thirty years. These cities have a population of 17,416,640. The highest murder rate for any year was that of 1913, when 8.7 persons were killed for every 100,000 persons in the country. In the decade from 1905 to 1914 inclusive the average was 8.1 per year. In the ten years before that the rate was 5, and in the first decade of the period it was 4.8. Memphis tops the list in percentage of murders. In 1914 that city averaged 72.2 persons slain for every 100,000 in the city. Charleston is second with 33.3. Southern cities have worse records than Northern. After Charleston comes Savannah, then Atlanta, New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Seattle, Spokane and Washington. Manhattan and the Bronx together stand sixteenth. Their rate is 6.1, or less than the average. Chicago's average for 10 years is 9.3.

Slightly over 60 per cent. of the murders were committed with firearms, and a little more than 15 per cent. with knives or other sharp instruments. All other styles of murder are grouped.

Nowhere in the world is murder so prevalent as in the United States.

There must be something wrong with our administration of justice when such an appalling proportion of tragedies is accepted without arousing the public to measures of correction. Human life is held too cheaply in the United States, and there is too much maudlin sympathy for assassins. There is one Southern city that has had many murders, but in which a white man never was hanged.—Commerce and Finance.

Read the Herald, \$1.50 per year.

was arrested by secret service agents at Newman, N. M., on a charge of conspiring to incite a revolution against a friendly country. He was released on bond, but was rearrested by secret service men at El Paso on July 3, when apparently planning to cross the border.

Huerta remained in jail until December 28, when he was permitted to be removed to his home in El Paso on account of the serious nature of his illness.

During Huerta's stay in America numerous stories were circulated from various sources asserting that he was being backed by German agents in a plot to embroil this country with Mexico. These stories were officially denied by Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. They were revived again, however, by statements by federal officials that Franz Von Rintelen, a German agent, had spent large sums of money endeavoring to cause disturbances on the Mexican border.

FEAR OF THE WORLD'S END.

Some Critical Situations Due to Over-Credulous Throng.

It was the eve of the last day of the year 999. A stream of wailing penitents, screaming and sobbing, beating their bosoms with clenched hands, crawling on their hands and knees, crowded their way to the churches all over Europe, says the Kansas City Star. The sick, the lame and the halt, helped by friendly hands, clamped their lips and held back the cries of pain which every moment shot through their bodies. A few, exhausted, fell by the wayside, crying out in anguish. At the church doors the lines halted to glance back at the setting sun, which they would see no more, for midnight and the year 1000 was to usher in the end of the world.

All through the night they writhed upon the temple floors, praying, their ears straining for the sound of the seven trumpets which would announce the coming of the Antichrist, who would gather the wicked together to take them to their punishment.

The night wore on. No stars fell from their sockets. The wails of all Europe were growing more feeble. The eastern horizon became flushed. Still from the churches rose a hushed murmuring. The sun rose to still the groans of the exhausted, and all Europe wearily went home. A short respite had been granted in order that the sinners might be converted, it was said. Days, weeks and months were counted anxiously; Eclipses, comets, overflowing rivers and a thousand other signs urged the sinner to hasten.

Then famine came. Houses were choked by the dead. For every man who hoped for salvation on midnight of the year 999 had given all his earthly possessions to the church. Ships had rotted at quays during the preceding year. Commerce had ceased. The reaper's hands had not flung the grains upon the soils. All hands had been raised night and day in prayer. What matter? The end of the world was near.

Misery everywhere. Day by day the end was expected. Day by day starvation added to its toll. What earthly goods remained were expended in further remodeling churches. Tales of wonderful miracles were told, and believed.

Little by little industry was taken up again. Slowly the belief that the end of the world was near became dimmed.

At this time the mind of all Europe was filled with a belief in strange creatures. Man shared his world with fantastical giants, pigmies, one-eyed monsters, creatures half human and half animal, egg-shaped bodies with human feet and arms in inverted positions, horses' heads attached to long, spindling human legs and snakes of hideous shapes. His world, night and day, was peopled with monstrosities which the mind of man today, even if stimulated with a mixture of lobster and rarebit, could not conceive. He lived in constant delirium tremens.

The early teachers of Christianity made use of the monsters in which paganism had founded a belief. The transition from religion to religion had to be made gradually. But the teachers clothed these pagan brutes with evil. The end of the world would be a riot of these beasts who would carry off the wicked, they said. Thus it was that the end of all took so firm a root in the mind of Europe.

The human mind, however, never has lost the fear of the world's end. In 1833 William Miller, an American farmer, predicted the second advent of Christ on October 23, 1844. He had many followers, who gave away all their worldly possessions and made ascension robes that they might more easily be caught up into Heaven. The night of October 22 thousands stood outdoors in a terrific electric storm praying and singing, while those who had doubted quaked. But the sun rose again and the wet, cold enthusiasts shivered before kind neighbors' fires.

"Mother Shipton's prophecy" caused much uneasiness during 1881, even after it was known that "Mother Shipton" was an Englishman who wrote his jingle in the sixties. Comets, shooting stars and reports of hens' eggs with fatal dates on them help along the idea once it gets started and scripture can always be quoted.

Why, there are a few who did not allow themselves a momentary feeling that perhaps the end was now to come when the world war broke out, the water in rivers rose and the Italian earthquake further carried out the Biblical description of the world's end. And that within the last year.

Fulfilling Destiny.

"I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier," said the pacifist, belligerently. "Of course not," said the advocate of preparedness, sweetly. "You raised him to be a soldierer—and that's what he is."—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Kidney Medicine Dissolves

Gravel Stones

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root sells well with us because it invariably produces good results in Kidney, Liver and Bladder troubles. We sold a dollar bottle to one of the inmates of our Soldiers' Home near here, and after using it he brought in about one dozen gravel stones some as large as a pea, which he had passed. He states that he obtained wonderful relief from the use of Swamp-Root.

ERNEST A. BROWN,

Lafayette, Ind.

Personally appeared before me this 28th of July, 1909, Ernest A. Brown, of the Brown Drug Co., who made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

DAVID BRYAN, Notary Public.

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

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