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## The Next Big Event---It's the Schwartz Embroidery Sale

HERE is more than 20,000 yards of Embroideries and Insertings. The Manufacturers' Sample Strips direct to you through us, to be sold to you at the same kind of prices that has made these sales famous throughout the entire State. You are invited to participate. Display and Inspection Day is Monday. Nothing sold before Tuesday 8.30 A. M.

<b>8,500</b> Yds. Embroideries and Insertings Sample Strips and Mill Ends. Worth up to 25c yard. All go at	<b>10c</b>	<b>The Embroidery Sale of the Year 1914</b>	<b>3,400</b> Yds. Embroidery and Insertings Finest of quality. All sample strips and ends. Worth up to 40c yd.—At	<b>15c</b>
<b>6,200</b> Yds. Embroidery and Insertings Sample Strips worth up to 35c yd. All go at	<b>12c</b>		<b>2,100</b> Yds. Embroideries and Bands Sample Strips worth up to 50c yd. All go at	<b>19c</b>
<b>120 Pcs.</b> Fine Shadow and Net Laces, 4 to 8 inches wide. Worth up to 25c. All go at	<b>10c.</b>		<b>80 Pcs.</b> Fine Shadow Laces, 4 to 8 inches wide. Worth up to 35c yard. All go at	<b>15c.</b>

**SUMTER, S. C.**

# Schwartz Bros.

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### BAN ON ARMS RAISED.

#### WILSON'S ACTION PUTS REBELS AND FEDERALISTS ON SAME FOOTING.

President Declares that Conditions Below Border Demand this Action and Opposing Forces will be Allowed to Fight to Finish—Thought That Constitutionalists Will Conquer.

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Wilson by an executive order dated today and made public at the White House tonight, removed all restrictions against the exportation of munitions of war into Mexico from the United States, placing the contending Mexican elements on a basis of equality with respect to the purchase of arms and supplies in this country. The executive order emphasized that it was the desire of the United States to be in the same position of neutrality towards the contending factions in Mexico as were the other powers. The text of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas, by a proclamation of the president, issued on March 14, 1912, under a joint resolution of congress approved by the president on the same day, it was declared that there existed in Mexico conditions of domestic violence which were promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and

"Whereas, by the joint resolution above mentioned, it thereupon became unlawful to export arms or munitions of war to Mexico except under such limitations and exceptions as the president should prescribe:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, hereby declare and proclaim that, as the conditions on which the proclamation of March 14 was based have essentially changed and, as it is desirable to place the United States, with reference to the exportation of arms or munitions of war to Mexico in the same position as other powers, the said proclamation is hereby revoked."

Accompanying the order, the White House issued the following statement of explanation:

"The executive order by which the exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico is forbidden was a departure from the accepted practices of neutrality—a deliberate departure from those practices under a well considered joint resolution of congress—determined upon in circumstances which have now ceased to exist. It was intended to discourage incipient revolts against the regularly constituted authorities of Mexico.

"Since that order was issued the circumstances of the case have undergone a radical change. There now is no constitutional government in Mexico, and the existence of this order hinders and delays the very thing the government of the United States is now insisting upon, namely: That Mexico shall be left free to settle her own affairs and as soon as

possible put them upon a constitutional footing by her own force and counsel. The order is therefore rescinded."

American embassies and legations abroad last Saturday were instructed to inform foreign governments of the above decision. Similarly, Secretary Bryan late yesterday informed the members of the diplomatic corps here. This was in line with the policy announced at the beginning of the present administration here of keeping of the developments in the Mexican policy of this government.

The administration viewpoint on the action taken today, as gathered from those familiar with the president's attitude, may be summed up as follows:

"No one outside Mexico can accommodate her affairs. The withdrawal of all moral or material support from without is the indispensable first step to a solution from within. From many sources which it deems trustworthy the government of the United States has received information which convinces it that there is more hopeful prospects of peace, of security of property and of an early payment of foreign obligations if Mexico is left to the forces now reckoning with one another there, than there would be if anything like a mere change of personnel were effected at Mexico City.

"There are no influences in Mexico that can be counted on to do anything more than to perpetuate and strengthen the selfish oligarchical and military interests which, it is clear, the rest of the country can be made to endure only by constant warfare and a pitiless harrowing of the North. The president is so fully convinced of this, that after months of the most careful consideration of the situation at close range, he no longer feels justified in maintaining an irregular position as regards the contending parties in the matter of neutrality.

"The intent is, therefore, to remove the inhibition on exportation of arms and ammunition to Mexico from the United States. Settlement by civil war carried to its bitter conclusion is a terrible thing, but it must come now whether we wish it or not unless some outside power is to undertake to sweep Mexico with its armed forces from end to end, which would be the mere beginning of a still more difficult problem.

"By removing the inhibition on the exportation of arms and ammunition into Mexico the government of the United States puts itself and intends to put itself in the same position as other nations, whose subjects all along have been at liberty to deal as they pleased with Mexico. The government of the United States deems it essential to the settlement of her present difficulties that Mexico should be treated as any other country would be which was torn by civil war.

"The circumstances that Mexico is, for the time being, unable to meet her financial obligations create no novel or exceptional international rights, and she will be the sooner able to meet her obligations and resume her full international responsibilities if she is

left to determine her own affairs, first by domestic force and then by domestic counsel."

Shipment of arms and ammunition from the United States into Mexico has been one of the principal fulcrums for American influence in Mexico and has been the storm centre of agitation ever since armed revolution began in Mexico in November, 1910. It was charged by the Diaz government, then in power, that the revolution waged by Madero was sustained by firearms shipped from the United States.

President Taft ordered troops to the Mexican border to enforce neutrality, but notwithstanding this the Madero revolution quickly was successful. The border patrol of several thousand troops since has been maintained chiefly to prevent smuggling of arms.

The United States in the spring of 1912 was confronted with another revolutionary outbreak, this time by Orozco against the Madero government, which had been formally recognized. Again the United States took the position of assisting the regularly constituted government, but President Taft asked for specific legislation empowering him to make the embargo against arms more effective. Accordingly, a joint resolution was passed on March 4, 1912, by congress, providing:

"That whenever the president shall find that in any American country conditions of domestic violence exist which are promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exception as the president shall prescribe, any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the president or by congress."

It was under this resolution of "exceptions" that the Washington government, when President Wilson was inaugurated, was permitting arms to go to the Huerta government, but keeping them from the rebels. From then until August the same policy was pursued. The president in an address to congress announced his determination to deny arms to all factions, this being equivalent to an assertion that a constitutional government no longer existed in Mexico.

The actual operation of this embargo, instead of effecting neutrality, imposed a condition of affairs against which constitutionalists vigorously protested. They agreed that the Huerta government could obtain supplies from Europe, whereas the constitutionalists were cut off from their external base of supplies—the American boundary. They contained fighting, in the opinion of government officials here, against heavy odds, obtaining their ammunition by the slow process of conquest. The struggle of the constitutionalists to occupy seaports, so that they might get arms by sea, ended in failure, for the Huerta regime had all the gunboats in the Mexican navy and such places as

Tampico and Tuxpam proved invulnerable to land attack.

This argument had been urged on the Washington administration, not only by the constitutionalist sympathizers, who managed to get their views before members of the United States senate and before the American government in the parleys with William Bayard Hale, but had been laid before President Wilson by leaders in congress.

Expressions of warm approval today came from both ends of the capitol when news of the president's decision to lift the embargo spread. To members of the senate foreign relations committee it was no surprise, for they had an indication of it in their recent conference with the president. "Such an announcement does not surprise me," said Senator Lodge (Republican). "I would rather not comment on it, but I shall try to sustain the president in his foreign policy."

Senator Root, another Republican leader, commended the move, as did Democrats generally. Members of all political parties said that, regardless of the merits of the embargo itself, its operation hitherto had been a distinct disadvantage to the constitutionalists. Members of the foreign relations committee who now approve the lifting of the embargo did not think that way last August. There are some who think that if the embargo had been raised sooner, the revolution in Mexico might have ended before now.

Many members of congress are confident the president's action today means the termination of the revolution in a short time. Senators did not venture predictions as to what kind of government would succeed, but they pointed out that the constitutionalists had a sentence of organized and regulated power, even though they had not established civil government in the territory under their control. They do not feel that the time has come for the United States to recognize the constitutionalist forces as belligerents in the diplomatic sense and persons close to the administration were careful to point out that today's developments should not be construed as involving the United States as a partisan in the Mexican situation.

Inquiries as to whether the withdrawal of Charge O'Shaughnessy or any change in the border patrol was under consideration led to the declaration of high officials of the administration that no further steps were contemplated now.

The capitol buzzed with gossip as to the probable effect in Mexico of the lifting of the embargo. Many officials conversant with Mexican affairs did not believe any immediate change in the situation would result. In high official circles no excitement was displayed, the usual serenity prevailing at the White House and the executive departments.

Chairman Bacon of the senate foreign relations committee, who is ill at his apartments, made no comment on the raising of the embargo, but his colleagues said he was in hearty accord with it.

The disposition of ammunition detained for the constitutionalists, but seized by American government officials, was one of the points brought up in discussion of the president's proclamation. It was expected that a ruling tomorrow would be issued by treasury and department of justice officials.

It is understood that upwards of 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition have been held up by the government at various points along the border. It is not considered likely that ammunition confiscated in connection with violations of neutrality statutes will be given up, but shipments of arms sent to the border pending the removal of the embargo on arms, and consigned through commercial channels are expected to be released.

Robert V. Pesqueira, confidential agent in Washington of the constitutionalists, issued the following statement:

"The action of the president in revoking the executive proclamation of March 14, 1912, imposing an embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions of war to Mexico, gives us deep satisfaction. Of course, we long have entertained the opinion that the situation justified a change in policy, because the situation in 1912 when Gen. Orozco, deserting the service and secretly supported by the Cientificos, initiated the rebellious movement against the constituted government, was vastly different from the existing state of affairs, and because the so-called revolutionists of today, representing a great national movement, are struggling for the restoration of constitutional government instead of trying to destroy it.

"We feel that the administration has exhibited a certain confidence in the purity of our motives, and we will strive to merit that confidence. The materials of war that we now will be enabled to purchase in the American market will permit us to commence doubly aggressive operations. The most humane method of ending a war is to end it quickly. Huerta has had conscripts and arms at his disposal while we have had volunteers and but few arms. Now that we will be on a more equal footing the end will not be far distant."

#### FILE CHARGE AGAINST BERRY.

Steamboat Inspector to Allege Negligence and Misconduct by Nantucket Captain.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 4.—Capt. Robert E. Tapley, steamboat inspector for this district, announced tonight that he will tomorrow prefer charges against Capt. Osmy Berry of the Merchants' and Miners' steamer Nantucket, which rammed and sank the Old Dominion steamer Monroe last Friday morning, causing the loss of 41 lives.

Capt. Tapley said he would charge negligence and misconduct on the part of Capt. Berry in operating the Nantucket. He said the charges would be sent to Washington for transfer to the Philadelphia inspectors before whom the case will be tried.

### HUERTA STIRRED UP.

#### CONFERS WITH O'SHAUGHNESSY AND CALLS CABINET MEETING.

Pledged to Secrecy Concerning Conference—American Charge Has no News to Give Out—Sends Long Dispatch to Washington—Wild Rumors Denied by Mexican Government.

Mexico City, Feb. 4.—Charge de Affairs O'Shaughnessy and Secretary Parker of the American embassy conferred with Gen. Huerta, Foreign Minister Madero and Public Works Minister Lozano today. The conference lasted two hours.

All participants agreed to observe absolute secrecy respecting the conference and nothing was given out. The embassy sent several long dispatches to Washington immediately after the conference.

Gen. Huerta has called a cabinet meeting for late this afternoon. Wild rumors have been circulated, among them that Gen. Huerta is to resign and O'Shaughnessy will be given his passports. Both reports were immediately denied by government officials.

#### FLEEING TO VERA CRUZ.

Although Gen. Huerta has promised full protection to Americans from retaliation on account of the United States lifting the embargo on shipment of arms to Mexico, great uneasiness prevails.

Trains to the coast are filled with men and women from the capital, who fear that Gen. Huerta will be unable to quell anti-American outbreaks.

#### For Small Feet.

Just received 1,000 pairs Irvin Drew, Dixie Queen and other high grade \$3.00 and \$5.00 shoes for ladies in all the latest styles and finishes. All in small sizes. We will sell this lot at 98c while they last. Ladies with small feet will take advantage of this opportunity while the assortment is complete. The Bankrupt Store, South Main Street, next door to Gas Office.—Adv.

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