

Easter Egg Hunt.

An Easter 'Egg Hunt' will be given by the ladies of the Aid Society of the A. R. P. Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, on Mrs. W. W. Bradley's front yard. Candy eggs will be hidden and ice lemonade will be served. Admission 10 cents.

HOME RULE BILL MOVES FORWARD

Again Given Second Reading in House.

SIGNAL FOR CHEERING

Announcement of Figures by Which Amendment Fails Gives Rise to Enthusiasm.

London, April 6.—By a majority of 80, an amendment for the rejection of the home rule bill was defeated in the house of commons tonight and without a division the bill was given, for the third time, its second reading in the house.

The announcement of the figures evoked louder cheers from the opposition than from the ministerialists, the opposition interpreting them as gratifying proof of dwindling government majority. But the diminution is accounted for to some extent by the abstention from voting of the O'Brienites.

The speeches today were generally much more conciliatory in tone than those which marked the bill's earlier passages. John E. Redmond, the Nationalist leader, who opened the debate, again held out the olive branch to Ulster, but insisted that it was impossible for him and his colleagues to agree to the permanent exclusion of Ulster.

Andrew Bonar Law, the opposition leader, though professing to see hardly any hope of a peaceful settlement and predicting that civil war was certain if the government persisted in pushing the bill through, declared that he and his colleagues would gladly accept a proposal for the renewal of the conversations with the government leaders.

The second reading of the home rule bill was carried the first time by a majority of 101 and the second time by a majority of 98. Tonight eight O'Brienites abstained from voting and two Liberals voted against the government. One Nationalist was absent. Three Laborites also were absent. Charles F. G. Masterman, who had previously voted as a member of the government, lost his seat in the election for Bethnal Green last February. Mr. Asquith took no part in the voting, as he recently resigned to stand for reelection on his taking the secretaryship for war.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

The following article is clipped from a recent issue of the Easy Progress and it is from the pen of editor, Mr. C. T. Martin:

"On Thursday morning last, in company with Hon. E. P. McCravy, of this city, and Judge J. J. Martin, of East Point, Ga., we went on what proved to be a very delightful trip to the mountains, 15 miles northwest of Pickens Court House. Mr. McCravy very kindly furnished the transportation in the shape of his elegant and commodious Maxwell touring car. When we reached Pickens our party was augmented by the addition of Sheriff R. R. Roark, who very kindly volunteered to guide us to the home of Mr. James A. McKee, the last survivor residing in this state of the famous 'Palmetto Regiment' of the Mexican war of 1846-48.

"Messrs. McKee and Martin were members of Company 'E,' of the Abbeville company, under Capt. J. Foster Marshall. They had not seen each other in over 65 years, as they remembered, since the barbecue that was given by the citizens of Abbeville in honor of the company on their return from Mexico in the summer of 1848. Although the roads, after passing Pickens, were pretty rough, we arrived at the home of Mr. McKee without mishap, a distance of 25 miles, about 11 o'clock a. m., or about two hours after leaving Fasley. Mr. McKee nor any of his family had been notified of our coming, hence their surprise when they saw Representative McCravy and Sheriff Roark, whom they knew, accompanied by two strangers, alight from the machine.

"We were met at the door of their comfortable little cottage by Mr. John L. McKee, a son, and Mrs. McKee, the wife of the old gentleman. After being introduced we were invited in and soon made comfortable before a fire of oak and hickory wood. We found Mr. McKee, who is just 88 years of age today, (the 25th of March, 1914), very feeble. He is also nearly blind and somewhat hard of hearing. His mind however, is bright, and after he realized the situation, his memory seemed to return and carried him back to the scenes and occurrences of those memorable days.

It was, indeed, a treat to have the privilege of sitting and listening to those two old comrades talk about their experiences in a war which was fought and won more than 60 years ago.

"They recounted many instances with which both were familiar, in their soldier days, recalling names and events that had long since passed from memory. When they volunteered and left for Mexico, both were privates. After the battle of Vera Cruz, Martin was promoted to first lieutenant and transferred from the Palmetto Regiment of volunteers to the Twelfth Regiment of Regulars under Col. Milledge Bonham. After Martin was transferred, he, of course, was not as familiar with the movements of the former command as McKee, who remained with it until it reached Pueblo, near Mexico City, where, on account of sickness, he was discharged. After the war was over, Mr. McKee resided for several years near Due West, in Abbeville county, and in 1857 moved to Old Pickens Court House. In 1860 he married Miss Emily E. Perry, a daughter of J. P. Perry, of Pickens county. His wife is twenty years his junior. Their union has been blessed with five children, four sons and a daughter. Two of the sons and the daughter reside near them. The eldest is John L., the next Mrs. A. A. Hooper, and the third, W. P. McKee. The third son, James, is in the railroad work and resides at Fall River, Kans. The youngest son, who is named Foster Marshall, for his captain, is a farmer and resides in Oklahoma.

"Mr. McKee was also in the Confederate service, having served one year in Capt. J. W. Carey's company on the coast of South Carolina.

"After partaking of a splendid dinner, which Mrs. McKee and her daughter prepared, we remained for several hours reading several articles from newspapers, which they had preserved in regard to the Jackson Vase, which, by the way, if the conditions are rightfully carried out, should be turned over to Mr. McKee, as he is now the last survivor living in the state.

"Before closing this article we wish to state that when it is taken into consideration the vast territory acquired by the United States as a direct result of the Mexican war, and the vast wealth of that territory, it is a shame that these old veterans are not given a larger pension."

CLAIMS THE PROOF OF DOUBLE DEALING

Mexican Provisional Government Explains Quashing of Carothers' Exequatur

Mexico City, April 6.—The Mexican foreign minister, Senor Portillo y Rojas, informed the Associated Press today that the Mexican government had intercepted a telegram from George C. Carothers, the American consular agent at Torreon, to Secretary Bryan, declaring it "advisable to persist in the statement that Torreon had fallen, though such was not the case, in order to prevent the government from getting reinforcements to the aid of Velasco."

This, said the foreign minister, was the reason for the withdrawal of Consul Carothers' exequatur.

In making this announcement, the minister appeared to be fully convinced that the federalists still were holding Torreon. He said that President Huerta had so told him, which information he did not doubt.

The war department announced the receipt today of dispatches from the custom agents at Piedras Negras reported that Gen. De Muter and Gen. Maas, at the head of their forces, had entered Torreon. Three generals recently were reported to be at San Pedro, where they were meeting with strong opposition from the rebels.

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Golden Wax and Stringless Green Pod Beans at C. A. Milford & Co.

Try DeWitt's Golden Liniment. There's nothing better. Speed's Drug Store.

FIELD DAY AND SCHOOL RALLY

Held in Abbeville Last Friday and Saturday.

The Occasion A Great Success.

Large Crowds Attended. The Exercises Showed That Much Careful Study and Training Had Been Expended.

On last Friday morning there was a very large gathering in town to witness the parade of the schools of Abbeville County.

The floats were eight in number and every one was beautiful and much admired and enjoyed by the large crowd. Antreville, Sharon, Lebanon, Arborville, Smithville, Warrenton, Edgewood and Abbeville were represented.

Antreville's float, representing "Domestic Science," was of yellow and two shades of purple. The wagon was covered in these shades and the horses wore yellow blankets. At the stove, supposed to be cooking, were two young girls, Misses Ruth Anderson and Ethel Anderson. The little Fairies were Misses Lois McCarter, Sarah Black and Lucia Vandiver. This float was very nicely gotten up and was one of the best.

Sharon, as "Rose of Sharon," was beautiful in its dress of red and white, red roses being used in the decorations of the entire float. A large canopy of red roses was arranged at the back of the wagon, and all around the wagon were rows and rows of red roses and green. This wagon was drawn by four white horses with red plumes on their heads. They were led by four boys: Whit Gilliam, Herman McDill, Allen Palmer, and Gillespie Williams. The prettiest girl in the school was selected as Sharon, who was Miss Idona Pressley, and four popular young misses were selected as butterflies to sit around the Queen and driven by her with long white ribbons. The butterflies were Misses Ruby Edwards, Madge Pressley, Mary Pressley, Clara Wilson and Mary Prince.

Lebanon had its float in white and green and was very unique and pretty. There was a profusion of white roses, together with green, which covered the wagon and wheels. The wagon was white and bordered with shamrock all around the edge. A large deer skin was thrown on floor, where was placed a spinning-wheel, by which sat Priscilla spinning flax; by its side stood a basket filled with thread spun from the reel. The girl at the spinning-wheel was Miss Annie Reid; the boy was Mr. Tom Sheard. The horses were led by two school boys: Cliff Smith and James Gilbert. This float was very much admired.

Smithville—"America"—had a float driven by two little girls, standing, driving a very handsome black horse, and were very attractive in their dainty white dresses.

Warrenton—"Old and New South." The float in its colors of red, white and blue, spoke for the Confederacy. On the float sat two girls, one spinning and one knitting: Misses Mary Grace Wilson and Lucy Price. Two boys in Confederate gray carried a sword and a gun. They sang "My Homespun is Plain." On the front of the wagon were the dates "1861-1865." The horses had each a flag in its head—one the Confederate flag, the other the U. S. flag. When the parade ended, four girls sang "Red, White and Blue." Those were: Tennessee Gilliam, Mildred Wilson, Josie and Myrtle Gilliam.

Edgewood, as "Spring," was decorated in red poppies and evergreens.

The float was covered with white paper, and red and white paper draped the wagon on all sides, falling over the wheels. A bevy of pretty girls filled the wagon, dressed in white and red. They were: Malulah Sutherland, Ellen and Ruby Price, Mary Lee Price, Mattie Bowick, Margie McCurry, Virginia and Mary Leslie.

Arborville—"George Washington"—in two stages of life. Ernest McKee, as little Washington, was dressed in white, standing by the cherry tree filled with cherries, with his hatchet cutting the tree down. Herman Sharp, as big Washington, dressed as General Washington in his field military uniform, with white wig and cocked hat with black feather. The floor of the wagon was covered with clover.

The two horses were driven by Clyde Sharp.

Abbeville—"Columbus' First Return from America."

The float was draped in Spanish colors—red and yellow. A throne was arranged on the back of wagon, where stood the king and queen of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella—Miss Rebecca Jones as queen and Mr. Percy Leach as king. Billy Bradley, as Columbus, stood in front of the king and queen with the flag of Spain and his sword. He was dressed in black stocking net with a long full coat of purple extending to knee, and with a full white rouché around the neck; black hat with long black plume.

The king was dressed in black velvet and white lace trimmings and a long fur around neck and a gold crown on his head. The queen was handsome in a white beaded satin dress, long train and draperies of white, with a beautiful crown of silver and rhinestones on her head.

Master Foster Barnwell, as Court Jester, stood just behind the queen, dressed in the red-and-yellow suit of a jester.

Four Indians stood on the float in their Indian costumes. They were: Miss Elizabeth Jones, Frank Gary, Andrew Hill and Richard Sweetenbary.

Four bay horses, covered with yellow plumes in their heads, were led by four negro men wearing white coats and dark trousers.

The Spanish coat-of-arms was painted on the sides of the wagon.

Friday evening at the Opera House the different schools including Arborville, McCormick, Sharon, Abbeville, and Antreville gave a most excellent exercise and entertainment to a crowded house. Antreville, gave one of the best athletic exhibitions ever seen in Abbeville by amateurs. They were splendid and Antreville should be proud of their well

and Kenneth Baughman, McCormick. Dr. J. S. Moffatt spoke at 11 o'clock on the subject of "Consolidation of School" and Dr. Rodgers spoke on "School Hygiene."

School Exhibits. The exhibits made by the different schools were every one good, and indicated considerable care in their preparation. Abbeville had exhibits from the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 10th grades. Bellevue, Bold Branch, McCormick, Warrenton, Arborville, Edgewood, and Antreville all had displays. Abbeville was awarded first prize and Antreville second, and the following won individual prizes:

Best Biscuit—Ikona Pressley, Sharon.

Best map of South Carolina—Earle Graves, Sharon.

Best cake—Sydell Graves, Sharon.

Best piece Fancy work—Marion Prince, Sharon.

Best collection, girls—Genevieve Anderson, Antreville.

Best piece of Crochet—Ethel Anderson, Antreville.

Best copy book—Myra Williams, Antreville.

Best piece handiwork—Student of Arborville.

Best piece embroidery work—Erma Sahrp, Arborville.

Best worked buttonholes—Pupil of McCormick.

Best Watermill—Charlie Bowie, Arborville.

Best individual collection of handiwork—Pupil of Abbeville school.

In the class room contest at the graded school building, the following were winners:

Spelling—(4th and 5th grades) Myra Williams, Antreville. Grammar school (6th and 7th grades) Margaret Dawson, McCormick. High school Robert Pressley, Sharon.

Reading—(4th and 5th grades) Elizabeth McCarter, Antreville. Grammar school (6th and 7th grades) Althea Keaton, Antreville. High school, Herbert Wren, McCormick.

Arithmetic (4th and 5th grades)—Elizabeth McCarter, Antreville. 6th and 7th grades—Erin Crowther, Antreville.

Map Drawing—(Intermediate) Luther Prince, Antreville, and Mary H. Greene, Abbeville. 6th and 7th grades, Carl Suber, Antreville.

PROHIBITION IN THE NAVY

New Order Issued by Secretary of the Navy Daniels Will Prohibit Officers As Well as Enlisted Men from Using Intoxicants. Order Issued On Recommendation of the Surgeon General Braisted. Effective July 1st.

Washington, April 5.—Absolute prohibition will prevail in the United States navy after July 1, next. Secretary Daniels tonight made public a sweeping order, which not only will abolish the traditional "wine mess" of the officers, but will bar all alcoholic liquors from every ship and shore station of the navy. This order, constituting one of the most notable victories ever won by prohibition forces, was issued on the recommendation of Surgeon General Braisted. It was brief and to the point:

"The use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel or within any navy yard or station is strictly prohibited and commanding officers will be held directly responsible for the enforcement of this order."

In a statement tonight Secretary Daniels said:

"I am in hearty agreement with the views expressed by the surgeon general. There should not be on shipboard with reference to intoxicants one rule for officers and another a different rule for the enlisted personnel. The saddest hour in my official life is when an officer or enlisted man must be punished for intoxication. During the past week it has been my painful duty to approve a court martial for dismissal from the service of an officer for intoxication. He told me that he never had tasted intoxicants until he did so in the wine mess on the cruise. Others who have been disciplined for drinking to excess have made similar statements to me.

Need Clear Heads. "Officers now are commissioned at the early age of 22 years. Has the government a right to permit this temptation which too often destroys the highest usefulness of young officers? I think not. If there is one profession more than any other that calls for a clear head and a steady hand, it is the naval profession. Experience has shown the wisdom of having no intoxicants on our ships for the young men who enlist.

"I believe experience has demonstrated that a uniform rule should prevail in the navy for all who enlist in the service from the highest rank to the youngest enlisted man or officer who comes into the service and that abolition of the wine mess will be justified."

BROWNING, CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

Times Man Gives Account of Visit to His Home—Progressive Farmer, Active in Halls of Legislature. Brief Sketch of His Acts as Public Servant

(From the Union Times March 18, 1914) The writer had the pleasure sometime ago of visiting the farm of Hon. Lowdes Browning in Cross Keys township.

Years ago, Mr. Browning realized that the one crop, all cotton, theory of farming was a delusion and a snare since he has had to use any cotton and he began raising his own meat and corn. It has been 24 years money to buy meat for his plantation. Not that he has not bought bacon all these years, but each year he has sold more than enough hogs, hams and lard to buy all the meat needed on his place. He has a very nice bunch of short-horn cattle and a fine flock of Rambouillet sheep. In fact he lives at home.

He is president of the County Farmers Union, and during his administration, this organization has put on new life, and is proving quite beneficial to its members in the purchase of fertilizers, and other farm supplies.

Mr. Browning is very much interested in the education of the rising generation, and he takes great pride in the consolidated school that has been established at Sedalia, largely through his efforts. As an incentive to agricultural development, he has given the use of several acres of land adjoining the school lot on which the school board will have an experimental farm for three years, profits to be used for the schools.

He has served several terms in the house of representatives during the session of 1911-12 being chairman of the Ways and Means committee, and the two appropriation bills introduced by that committee, were only amended by the house to the amount of \$83.75. This is a record that has never been equaled by the Ways and Means committee of any other term. The senate made few changes, and the votes of the governor were always opposed by a majority of the house, in most instances, by the necessary two-thirds majority.

Mr. Browning was the author of the refunding bill of 1912, and while this bill involved about \$8,000,000, one of the largest financial measures ever handled by the State, the house of representatives passed it without a dissenting voice, even without an aye and nay vote. When it was vetoed by the governor, it was passed over his veto in the house by a vote of 79 to 10, and an equal large majority in the senate. This act, if placed in operation, should save the State around \$100,000 per year for twenty years.

He was also the author of the asylum bond issue joint resolution, submitted to the people at the last election. While this resolution received a majority of the votes, it did not receive the two-third vote which the resolution called for, therefore, did not become law. Had this been enacted into law, it would have proved a solution of this very difficult problem, which is still unsettled.

He was the author of the bill which placed the selection of the commissioner of agriculture in the hands of the people, thus putting this important department of the government on a parity with the other departments of the State government.

He was the author of a number of other bills of benefit to the State, but too tedious to mention here.

Mr. Browning will be in the campaign this summer as a candidate for governor, and of the numerous candidates for this position already announced, he is the only one who, so far, has dared to out-

line a platform of constructive legislation for the future. He has done this because he is very anxious for the people to have ample time to study and digest the changes he proposes. In other words, he does not want this high position because he is a "good fellow" or a congenial companion, but because the legislation which he advocates would be of great benefit to the people of our State. Therefore, he wants the people to be informed, and have ample time to digest these matters, so that they can vote intelligently at the primary.

He believes in honest elections; he does not care particularly how this is brought about, so that every white Democrat can vote in our primary. He does believe that such restrictions should be thrown around the primary, as will prevent dead men, radicals, Bull Moores and residents of other States, naming the standard bearers of the democracy of South Carolina.

He is in favor of a thorough reform of our school laws, so that it shall become the duty of the State, and not of the various counties, to educate the children of the State. It is contrary to all public policy, that negro children in one county shall receive more per capita for their education than white children of another county, as is now the case. All are the children of the State of S. C. and not of any specific county; therefore, it is the duty of the State to see that each child have equal opportunity to obtain a common school education.

He is in favor of a thorough reform of our taxing department, so that the burdens of government will fall on those most able to bear it and who receive the greatest benefit from it. As at present organized, the taxing department of our government expends its greatest energy placing every mungy pig, lousy calf, bankrupt stock of goods and all half worn household and kitchen furniture, on the tax books, while many just sources of revenue are left untouched.

In other words, under our present tax laws, our tax officials are, with devoted zeal, catching the mealy revenues that drip from the spigot, while the bung is left wide open, and just revenues, that should enrich the coffers of the State are allowed to flow into the pockets of private individuals and corporations.

He believes that our land-holdings in this State are entirely too large, and that for the greatest development and prosperity of our State, we should have a large increase of white citizens who own their homes. He feels that he knows the necessary legislation to bring this about, and in the campaign this summer, will develop this idea.

He also believes that our present laws in regard to land titles work a great hardship on the owner, when he wishes to hypothecate his lands to borrow. He is in favor of adopting the Torrens System of land registration as rapidly as the needs of the people require.

There are a number of other reforms of minor importance, that would be of benefit to our State, and these he will also bring to the attention of the people during the campaign.

In closing this brief sketch it is not amiss to say that Mr. Browning is a man of pleasing personality, loyal to his friends and considerate of all. He is, nevertheless, a man of strong character and great determination. He will make himself felt in the race for governor this summer.—Adv.

VILLA AND HIS ARMY TO ASSAIL SAN PEDRO

There According to Observers, Next Great Battle of Mexican War Will Come—Constitutionalist Chief Preparing for Attack—Whereabouts of Torreon Garrison Not Yet Known.

Torreon, Mex., April 6, Via El Paso, Texas, April 6.—San Pedro, 25 miles northeast of here, it is said in all probability will be the scene of the next battle.

San Pedro, a hill girt city, whose natural defenses must be approached over a flat country, held a federal garrison all the time the battle of Torreon was being fought but this force was prevented by a rebel column from coming to the assistance of Gen. Velasco.

Recently a comparatively small force of rebels attempted to take the town, having underestimated the strength of the garrison, whose real numbers were developed by the attack.

Gen. Villa has been building up his force in the last few days for a renewal of the assault. The defeat of the federals at San Pedro would, it is said, remove the last federal force from this district.

The whereabouts of the troops driven from this city last week it not known, although it is believed Velasco headed for Saltillo.

Landreth's seeds fresh at Milford's.

If you expect to stand the cold get your blood stimulating in order to circulate properly. Milford's blood purifier will do it.

State of South Carolina,

County of Abbeville, Court of Common Pleas.

T. P. Baskins, Plaintiff, against Robt. Hunter and The National Bank of Abbeville, Defendants—Summons for Relief.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the Complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, South Carolina, on the day of January, A. D. 1914, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said Complaint on the subscribers at their office in the Masonic Temple Building, Greenville, South Carolina, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of said service; and if you fail to answer to the Complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the Complaint.

Dated January 29, A. D. 1914. Ansel & Harris, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the non-resident defendant, Robert Hunter: Take notice that the Complaint in the above entitled cause was filed in the office of the Clerk of Court of Common Pleas for Abbeville County, South Carolina, on the day of January, A. D. 1914.

Ansel & Harris, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Information Wanted. The undersigned would be pleased to hear from some citizen of Abbeville who has a definite knowledge of a family of Scotts, who lived in the vicinity of Abbeville back in the early 1800s. There was so many of them, it seems someone ought to have a remembrance of them.

C. B. Mana, Olympia, Washington.