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TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

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POPE'S SUCCESSOR HAS BEEN NAMED

NEW PONTIFF WILL BE KNOWN AS BENEDICT XV

A LONG SESSION

Since Monday Conclave Has Been Balloting Unsuccessfully—Finally Electing Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa

(By Associated Press.) Rome, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Giacomo Della Chiesa, archbishop of Bologna, Italy, was today elected supreme pontiff of the Catholic hierarchy in succession to the late Pope Pius X, who died August 20. He will reign under the name Benedict XV.

The conclave of the Sacred College, whose duty it is to elect the pope, went into session the evening of Monday, August 31. The announcement of the outcome of its deliberations was made this morning shortly after 11 o'clock.

Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, and Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, are on board the steamer Canopic, which is not due at Naples until tomorrow. They were on their way to attend the conclave. Consequently neither of them participated in the election of the new pope. Cardinal Farley of New York reached here several days ago.

Prince Chigi-Albani, one of the assistants to the throne in the pope's household was notified at a quarter past eleven that Cardinal Della Chiesa had been elected.

The New Received. At twenty minutes past eleven, Monsignor Misciatelli, subprefect of the Sacred palaces and governor of the conclave, received a communication from the new pope asking that the conclave be opened. He proposed in a short time to have the conclave opened. At the same hour, Monsignor Capostasi, the master of ceremonies appeared on the central balcony of St. Peter's and spread the red carpet. The great crowd below which had been waiting for hours in the square in the expectation of an announcement as to the outcome of the deliberations of the Sacred College, understood that a selection had been reached. The people applauded vigorously.

New Name Chosen. At twenty-five minutes before twelve Cardinal Della Voipe appeared on the balcony with Monsignor Capostasi, bearing the pope's cross on his right, and pronounced the ritual announcing the election of Cardinal Della Chiesa. To this he added that the new pope had chosen the name of Benedict XV.

Again the crowd of several thousand persons cheered and at once began to make their way to the Basilica to hear the benediction of the new pontiff.

At fifteen minutes before twelve the new pope appeared on the balcony.

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European War Bulletins: Latest News of All The Important Happenings

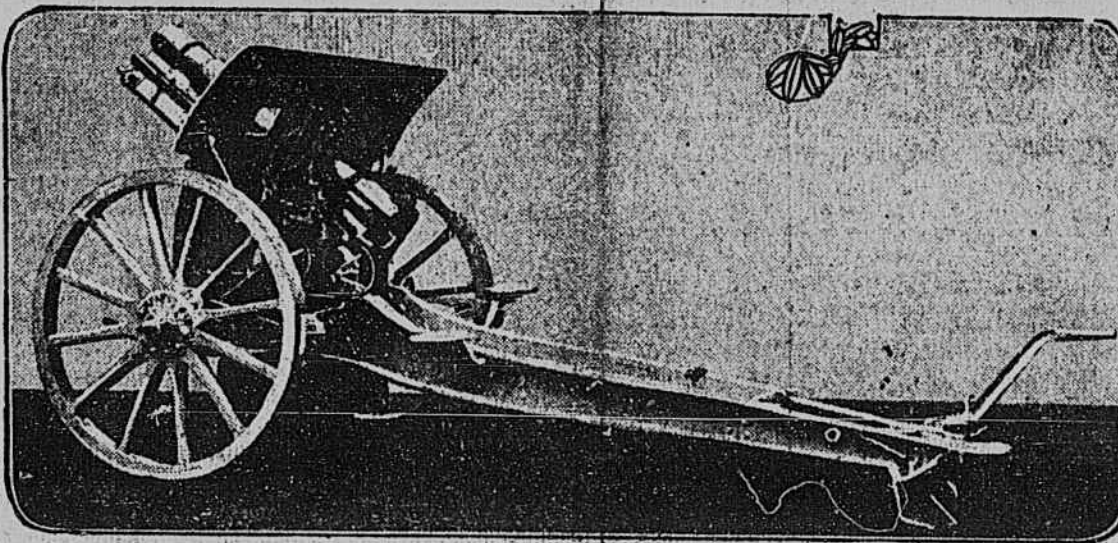
Suppressed News. Paris, Sept. 3.—11:45 a. m. Delayed.—In an official statement issued today the war office says: "There has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis since yesterday. Precautions have been taken to stop any offensive movement of the enemy. Measures have been taken to provide for the pursuit of German aeroplanes, especially those of the armored type which will be prevented from flying over Paris. "The situation in the northeast is the same as yesterday."

Japan Land Troops. Chefoo, China, Sept. 3.—5:20 p. m.—Japan landed 4,500 additional men at Lung Kow today. Of these forces 300 men are marines, the others being soldiers. Lung Kow is a new Chinese port, situated 100 miles north of Tsing Tau in Kiao Chow. Between 10,000 and 15,000 Japanese troops had been landed at Lung Kow previous to today. The Japanese control the telegraph lines out of Lung Kow.

London, Sept. 3.—8:40 p. m.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam says: "The bombardment of Amiens yesterday lasted two hours, nearly 200 shells exploding in the town. Much damage was done. The church (the famous Cathedral of Saint Rombold) is in ruins and its beautiful stained glass windows and its famous chimes were destroyed."

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GERMAN FIELD ARTILLERY



This gun has new device to care for the recoil.

CRUISER CAN'T DELIVER GOLD

TURKEY WON'T PERMIT THE AMERICAN CRUISER TO MAKE TRIP

WATERS ARE MINED

Straits of Dardanelle Are Unsafe For Large Ship To Pass Through

Washington, Sept. 3.—Turkey has declined to grant the request of the United States for permission to send the cruiser North Carolina through the Dardanelles to Constantinople to deliver \$250,000 in gold deposited here for the relief of the Americans in the Ottoman Empire.

The Grand Visier has informed the American government that the waters of the Dardanelles are mined and that it would be unsafe for a vessel as large as the North Carolina to go through the straits. He declared also that it might establish a precedent for the passage of other foreign warships and suggested that the American naval yacht Scorpion, on duty in the Turkish waters, be sent to sea to meet the North Carolina.

This was the substance of a long cablegram received at the white house and state department today from Ambassador Morgenthau, the first message from him in several days. The ambassador made no mention of any declarations of war, but referred to the diplomatic situation as highly critical.

The ambassador reported that all Americans who wished to leave had done so and he thought that funds aboard the North Carolina were sufficient for immediate needs.

In view of the delicate situation the American ambassador suggested that the plan of sending the Scorpion to meet the North Carolina outside the straits be adopted. The incident was discussed at the navy and state departments today and the North Carolina, now at Falmouth, England, will start tomorrow for the Mediterranean. She probably will touch at Italian ports and take aboard Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, reaching the Dardanelles in a week or ten days.

By the time of her arrival there the officials here expect Turkey will have declared war on either Russia or on Great Britain. In that event they deem it more prudent to keep the cruiser away from the scene of possible naval conflicts.

The incident recalled past relations between the United States and Turkey on the passage of foreign warships through the Dardanelles. The United States has recognized the right of Turkey to close the straits to foreign warships in times of peace, although the European powers have agreed to it. The American government merely has recognized the custom of excluding foreign warships as a usage.

Secretary of State Fish, in 1875, wrote in this connection to the Turkish government: "The abstract right of the Turkish government to obstruct the navigation of the Dardanelles even to vessels of war in time of peace is a serious question. The right, however, has for a long time been claimed and been sanctioned by treaties between Turkey and certain European states. A proper occasion may arise for us to dispute the applicability of the claim to the United States men of war. Meanwhile it is deemed expedient to acquiesce in the exclusion."

Officials here have agreed that the imminence of war in Turkey made it similarly expedient at this time for the American government not to press its request that the North Carolina be granted passage.

The Turkish situation was discussed today by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador and A. Rustem Bey, the Turkish ambassador, and

Flashes

SENDING REINFORCEMENTS

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Star from Athens says: "The Servians are sending as many troops as possible to reinforce those already at the River Drina. There is no truth in the report that the Austrians are withdrawing troops from the Servian frontier and sending them to meet the Russians. On the contrary, Austria is sending more men against Serbia to prevent the Servians entering Bosnia."

THINGS LOOK BLUE

Paris, September 3.—Beginning tonight no persons may leave or enter Paris between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m. without a military pass. Automobiles may enter freely during the day, but cannot leave without permission. Pedestrians are permitted to pass without challenge through certain gates while other gates are closed. People bringing fresh vegetables to the city are permitted access at half hour intervals during the day.

WOUNDED ARRIVING

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Copenhagen says: "Great numbers of wounded are arriving in Berlin today. The trains are not allowed until after dark in order to avoid undue curiosity on the part of the public. The wounded are mostly from East Prussia. "Princess Louise of Belgium, who has been ordered to leave Vienna within 24 hours."

TO HELP SERVIANS

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch to the Central News from Copenhagen says that a message received at Berlin reports the receipt of advice from Austrian headquarters stating that Russia is transporting ammunition continuously by way of the Danube to Serbia. At the mouth of the Danube extensive measures are being taken preparatory to the dispatch of Russian troops to Serbia.

TURKS ARE MOBILIZING

Petrograd, Sept. 3.—Turkish mobilization on the Persian boundary line is slow. Many Christians and Kurds have refused to join the movement. The Turks are feverishly enrolling all persons of military age. There has been a serious conflict between Turks and Armenians at Bitlis, Turkish Armenia.

SWEDES ARE ANXIOUS

London, Sept. 3.—Telegraphing from Stockholm The Star correspondent says: "Great anxiety is felt in the Swedish capital because of the efforts Germany is making, as shown by articles in the German newspapers to induce Sweden to abandon her attitude of neutrality and take the field as an ally to Germany. The object sought is to weaken the Russian attack in East Prussia by means of a Swedish attack on Finland."

AND STILL THEY LEAVE

Havre, via Paris, Sept. 3.—The United States cruiser Tennessee sailed from here today for Falmouth. She also occupied the attention of the British and French ambassadors. From Turkish officials it was learned that the first declaration of war probably would be against Russia, and that Turkey's delay in announcing her intentions was due to her desire to complete military preparations. The Turkish ambassador and Turkish mobilization had been in progress for nearly a month and that he believed 500,000, or possibly a million men had been enrolled. He reiterated that the mobilization was not aimed at Greece or Bulgaria.

Diplomats generally believe Greece immediately will sign herself with the allies against Turkey if the latter declared war. The expectation also is growing that Italy is preparing to side with the allies. If she intended to stand by Germany and Austria, they believe, notification already would have been sent to Italian ships to stay in neutral ports and avoid British war vessels.

PARIS IS CALMLY FACING OUTCOME

Moving of the French Government to Bordeaux Causes Little Excitement

Paris, Sept. 3.—Paris again today showed its remarkable adaptability to circumstances. Though all allusions to such a contingency had been strictly forbidden in the newspapers, that the government would be transferred to Bordeaux was an open secret several days ago among the journalists and the public officials and in the military circles.

Among these persons the effect of the announcement has been largely discounted. The public, after its first surprise, is viewing the situation with composure and tonight there seems to be a better feeling all around. Military secrets are being well guarded and all reference to them is largely speculation; but it is a reasonable supposition that General Joffre prefers to accept a decisive battle against the Germans in front of the forts and the entrenched camp at Paris.

"The Temps" this afternoon printed another article in which it predicted final success for the allies. The Liberty quotes an English officer who arrived here today from Pierrefitte, 28 miles southeast of Paris, as saying he was wounded in a fierce battle near Compiègne in which the Germans were driven back several times with heavy losses. He said the French and English offensive was successful over a front of several miles, the Germans retreating toward the left.

AMIENS, FRANCE CAPITULATES

Germans Met With No Resistance In Occupying the French Town

London, Sept. 3.—A dispatch from Amiens, France, to the Daily Mail, dated Tuesday, September 1, declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens after three days' fighting.

The dispatch to the Daily Mail from Amiens adds that the success of the Germans at Amiens made the capture of Amiens certain. The entry was not contested. The mayor after receiving a German envoy announced the surrender of the city and urged citizens to make no disturbance. "It was 7 o'clock Sunday evening," says the Mail's correspondent, "when a party of Uhlans entered Amiens. After a brief reconnaissance they retired to the German main body at Compiègne. A half hour later they returned accompanied by an envoy bearing a white flag. The latter interviewed Mayor Figeat at the town hall. After an hour's discussion the mayor appeared in front of the town hall with trumpeters and officially announced the surrender of the city. He urged that the citizens make no disturbance. "Later the mayor and the municipal councilors drove out in carriages to pay a formal visit to the German commander, who told them that they would be held responsible with their lives for the good conduct of the citizens."

"The Germans thereupon went to the town hall where they hoisted the French flag and hoisted the German colors. The German troops began after entering the city at midday Monday singing as they came, "Die Wacht Am Rhein" and "Deutschland Uber Alles."

"No time was wasted, however, as the orders were to move swiftly out of the high roads to Paris. Only a few men were left to guard the city. The only casualties in connection with the German occupation were those of a chauffeur who was shot at the gate because he did not stop quickly enough at order of the sentry and threat of a local sausage-maker, who got into a war of words with some troopers over the price of his wares."

"When the Germans entered Amiens the French retired to Picquigny (8 miles northwest of Amiens) blowing up both bridges over the Somme."

ANDERSON GIRL ENDED HER LIFE

DISTANCES IN WAR ZONE

The following table of railway distances may be helpful towards an intelligent reading of the dispatches:

- Paris-Brussels, 200 miles.
- Paris-Namur, 191 miles.
- Brussels-Liege, 33 miles.
- Brussels-Namur, 34 miles.
- Verdun-Metz, 42 miles.
- Paris-Verdun, 175 miles.
- Paris-Nancy, 220 miles.
- Nancy-Strassburg 74 miles
- Paris-Belfort, 275 miles.
- Belfort-Muelhausen, 31 miles.
- Muelhausen-Basel 21 miles
- Muelhausen-Colmar, 28 miles.
- Colmar-Strassburg, 41 miles.
- Basel-Strassburg 89 miles

FLOOD SWEEPS MANILA

Philippine City Visited by Disasterous Flood Causing Death and Destruction.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Seven Filipinos and one American were drowned in a flood which swept Manila after a rainfall of more than a week, according to a message today from Governor Harrison. During the forty eight hours ending at midnight Tuesday 16.4 inches of rain fell.

The lower section of Manila was flooded to a depth of from three to five feet during high tide yesterday. The Filipinos were lost from overturned canoes and the American, whose name is not given was drowned.

Governor Harrison's report says no houses were destroyed in Manila and rapid work by "insular" government and city authorities prevented loss of life. Five thousand women and children were removed in rowboats to higher ground.

In several districts of the city bridges and streets were damaged and the water flooded the furnace room of the street railway and power company. From 1 a. m., September 2 no cars were operated until the night of the third.

ROYALTY VISITS WOUNDED

London, Sept. 3.—King George and Queen Mary today visited a London hospital, White Chapel, where the soldiers wounded in the battles in France are being treated. There were 300 men in this big hospital, to which they were taken so that they might be near their relatives.

The king and queen gave minute attention to the accommodations provided. They conversed freely with the wounded and expressed pleasure at the care being bestowed on them.

As Germans Advance News Becomes More Lacking In Detail

(By Associated Press)

As the lines around Paris tighten and the German forces draw closer to the French capital, the official statements regarding the progress of the war grow briefer and are more and more lacking in details.

So far as the public is concerned little activity is known as to how the armies in the field are faring. Most of the information made public from official quarters is of a negative character, for instance the announcement of the French war office that there has been no contact with the German forces in the region of Compiègne and Senlis, since Wednesday and that the situation in the northeast has not changed.

The two towns are respectively 45 miles and 32 miles northeast of the French capital and they appear to mark the points nearest Paris to which the German advance guards have approached. With the removal of the government to Bordeaux all efforts around Paris have been directed to preparations for the threatened investment of the capital by the Germans. In addition the French authorities have ordered aeroplane patrols to guard against any further raids by German aviators. A number of French aeroplanes are continually flying in the neighborhood of Paris and others kept in readiness to attack any of the German airmen who appear in the sky.

The attitude of Turkey is awaited with anxiety and a Petrograd (St. Petersburg) dispatch says she is mobilizing on the Persian boundary, but slowly.

EULA SMITH COMMITTED SUICIDE AT COUNTRY HOME YESTERDAY

LEFT SHORT NOTE

Employed a Shot Gun To Commit Rash Act and All of Left Breast Was Blown Away By Its Discharge

After telling her mother and sisters that she did not care for any dinner yesterday, pretty Eula Smith, the 18 year old daughter of Mrs. V. S. Smith disappeared from the house. An hour later members of the family began to search for her and she was found in a pool of her own blood, about one quarter of a mile from the home. She had committed suicide, using a single barreled shot gun and death had been instantaneous.

All the members of the Smith family came to Anderson yesterday from their home, which is about six miles from the city in the Prospect section of the county, and Miss Eula cooked the dinner. Shortly after 2 o'clock her mother and sisters returned from the city and the dinner was served. The girl explained that she did not care for any dinner and she was found in a pool of her own blood, about one quarter of a mile from the home. She had committed suicide, using a single barreled shot gun and death had been instantaneous.

When the noon meal was finished, and shortly before 2 o'clock, the mother inquired where Eula was and she was told that the girl had gone to her room. Mrs. Smith then went to the room and found it empty and then she began to be alarmed. A search was immediately instituted and a note was found on a shot was fired in the distance but the members of the family attached no significance to the fact.

When the house had been searched and the girl could not be found she walked over the farm and Miss Lois Smith, a sister of the dead girl, after walking down a path by the side of the woods, happened to see something smoldering in the woods on one side of the path and which she pressed forward through the trees she came upon the body of her sister, leaves and part of the girl's clothing being on fire.

Every member of the family was almost prostrated and they could do but little but the farm hand was sounded and neighbors gathered in. Dr. J. C. Sanders was summoned from the city and made an examination.

It was found that the girl had secured her brother's single barreled shot gun and had gone into the woods, placing one end of the gun against a small tree, she tied the trigger with a piece of hemp. She then stretched herself on the ground and pressed against the rope with one foot, holding the other end of the rope in her hand. The gun fired, the entire charge taking effect in her left breast and penetrating the heart. The physician

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Another list of British casualties, officially reported at London, numbers casualties at 5,228, of whom 470 are killed and wounded and 4,758 are missing. The list shows a large percentage of officers.