

The Next Governor of South Carolina

Sketch of the Career of Richard I. Manning of Sumter, Who Was Nominated in the Primary Yesterday.

Special to The Intelligencer.

SUMTER, S. C., Sept. 8.—As with Woodrow Wilson, the number "13" has been a lucky one for Mr. Richard I. Manning who will succeed the present administration as governor of South Carolina. At the University of Virginia Mr. Manning occupied Room 13, which is the same room that President Wilson occupied when he attended that institution. Like the president also, Mr. Manning's signature contains thirteen letters. By another coincidence Mr. Manning was one of the delegates at large at the Baltimore convention that nominated Woodrow Wilson for the presidency.

Richard Irvine Manning, son of Richard I. Manning and his wife, Elizabeth Allen Sinkler, was born at Homestead plantation, Sumter county, South Carolina, August 15th, 1859. "Son of Mark in South Carolina," edited by James C. Hemphill, former editor-in-chief of the News and Courier, says of Mr. Manning and his parentage: "The father, a man of equable temper and gentle and unobtrusive manner, was noted for his excellent judgment and scrupulous uprightness in life. He impressed all as an honorable and just man, and his opinion naturally, in matters of moment, was often sought. He was a successful planter, and served acceptably in the state senate of South Carolina.

A Race of Strong Men. His paternal ancestor, Laurence Manning, was born in Ireland, and emigrated thence prior to the American Revolution and settled in Craven, subsequently Clarendon county, South Carolina. He married a daughter of Richard Richardson a distinguished patriot, born near Jamestown, Virginia, 1804, where he had been a land surveyor. He removed to Craven county, South Carolina, where he engaged in farming. During the Indian border wars he commanded a regiment; was a member of the council of safety at Charleston in 1776; and for his services in quelling a dangerous loyalist revolt in the back country" received the rank of brigadier-general.

He was a member of the legislative council of 1776, and in the provincial congress of South Carolina assisted in forming the state constitution. Led Cornwallis made fruitless efforts to gain him over to the royal cause. Made prisoner at the capture of Charleston, he returned from the prison of St. Augustine and died in a few days near Salisbury, North Carolina, in 1781. His eldest son, Colonel Richard Richardson, commanded the right wing of General Francis Marion's army at the battle of Eutaw, and was wounded. Another son, James B. Richardson, was governor of South Carolina, 1803-1804.

Revolutionary Soldiers. The same Laurence Manning, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was distinguished for his intrepid courage and importunability of demeanor in moments of great peril, instances of which are narrated in "Gordon's Anecdotes." He was the first adjutant-general of the state of South Carolina.

His son, Richard Irvine Manning, was born in Sumter district, May 1782; was graduated from South Carolina college in 1811; served in the war of 1812; was a member of South Carolina legislature 1822, and governor of South Carolina 1824-1826; was state senator, and was elected a member of congress from South Carolina in 1834, and died during his term in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1836.

The Next Governor. The early years of the subject of this sketch were passed upon the plantation of his father, and he grew up a healthy and active lad, fond of horseback riding and fox hunting. His father dying when he was only two years of age, the responsible care of the plantation and of his mother and sisters fell upon him when he was a young lad. His training was of great value to him. It necessitated daily intercourse with his neighbors in varied matters of business and impressed him with the value of the golden rule in all his transactions as well as accustoming himself to self-sacrifice.

His mother was highly educated and refined, a sincerely pious woman of deep religious faith in whom all considerations of selfish comfort and pleasure were always subservient to her duty to God, to the cause of humanity, and the good of her country. The special lines of reading which young Manning found most helpful in fitting him for the work in life were, primarily, the Bible, with the biographies of men famous in the world's progress. After attending the primary schools in the vicinity of his birth, he was for two years a student at the Kenmore University high school of the late H. A. Strode, in Amherst county, Virginia, and later at the University of Virginia, which he left in 1879 before completing the course of study.

He commenced the active work of his life in Sumter county, South Carolina, as a farmer in 1880.

His Early Life a Struggle. Mr. Manning's early life on the farm was a struggle, as recently testified to by friends and neighbors who knew him at that time. Twenty-two years of age at that time he commenced farming. Mr. Manning started off with three plows on poor, sandy, unimproved land. On February 10th, 1881, Mr. Manning married at Richmond, Va., Lella Bernard Meredith. Judge Meredith was a descendant of Colonel

Elisha Meredith of the American Revolution. In the year that Mr. Manning was married there was a general crop disorder, resulting in a heavy loss to the farmers, in which Mr. Manning shared. The disaster of 1881 caused Mr. Manning to give up his farm and go to work on the farm of another, working it on shares. At that time he lived in a two-room house in a shed room, in the most economical manner. The struggle lasted several years, but each year from then on there was improvement in the crops and Mr. Manning was unable to make a little more than the necessary living expenses, and gradually increased his farming operations.

By the exercise of great economy and industry, Mr. Manning was able, by degrees, to increase his savings and some time later he moved back to his own farm. Here he farmed for eighteen years, steadily increasing his activities and met success. Legislative Career. Mr. Manning's entrance into state politics dates from 1892, when he was elected a member of the house of representatives, and in 1894, according to "Men of Mark in South Carolina," although he declined the nomination, he was re-elected to the house. In 1898 he was elected a member of the state senate, was re-elected in 1902, and served as president pro tempore of that body in 1905.

Mr. Manning was chairman of the finance committee of the senate, which committee is regarded of second importance to none in the upper branch. In this capacity Mr. Manning was also a member of the sinking fund commission. In the senate Mr. Manning was recognized as a state-wide figure, and he rapidly forged to the front as one of the leaders in South Carolina affairs. In 1906 he was a candidate for governor, and with a number of men in the race, he entered the second primary with former Governor Ansel Mr. Manning was defeated by Mr. Ansel. Since running for the governorship, Mr. Manning has held no statewide office, except that he is a trustee of Clemson college. In addition to developing his planting interests, Mr. Manning has shown that he is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and has been influentially connected with various business and other enterprises.

A Good Business Man. Among his trusts have been president and treasurer of the Masonic Temple Association, president of the Sumter Cotton Warehouse Co., president of the Sumter Compression Company, and president of the Home Building & Loan Association, director and president of The Bank of Sumter, director of The Sumter Telephone Manufacturing Company, which was organized as a home company. He has also been connected with other enterprises tending to the improvement of his community and state. In selecting a president for The Bank of Sumter, Mr. Manning was chosen on account of his success in business. This bank has always done a large business with farmers, and a good share of the stock in this bank is owned by planters. In 1911, when the farmers were hard hit financially, Mr. Manning was one of the leaders in the movement to come to their aid, and the banks of Sumter co-operated in aiding the financing of the crop in this county. In all movements affecting the farming interests of the state Mr. Manning has been in the front ranks to help. He has worked hard in the cotton-holding plan, has advocated the proper warehousing of cotton so that the farmers might obtain a better price for the staple, and has always aided in movements to finance the cotton crop. In a statement recently issued by several friends who know him intimately, it was stated of Mr. Manning:

"Not only locally but throughout the state has Mr. Manning watched out for the farming interests. Ever alert and active in any move looking to the betterment of rural conditions, he has given his best thought as a trustee of Clemson college to building up the farmers' institution, which touches agriculture to the youth of the state. He is chairman of the fertilizer board of Clemson and here again he is watchful of the farmers' interests. The State Fair is another agricultural institution with which Mr. Manning has been identified for many years."

Saved by Woodrow Wilson. No better proof of Mr. Manning's democracy is needed than the stand he took at the Baltimore convention when he worked for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. The South Carolina delegation stood like a stone wall for the New Jersey man, and Mr. Manning time and time again, as the ballots were cast, indicated on the roll call South Carolina's allegiance to that staunch democrat, Woodrow Wilson. "Men of Mark in South Carolina" has the following tribute to Mr. Manning:

"In his party affiliations he has been a consistent democrat, and has always sided in every effort to purify elections—the ballots being the foundation stone of republican institutions." He believes that efforts should be made to rid elections of fraud; that they should be protected from the exercise of undue influence so as to arrive at a free and untrammeled expression of the popular will. He introduced in the house of representatives, in 1894, a rigid Australian ballot bill, but it was defeated. He has always taken an active part in all legislation, teaching the assessment and taxation of property, and in everything promoting the educational

interests of South Carolina. "He has actively worked for the development of the common school system, as well as for the thorough equipment and the broadening of the sphere of the institutions of higher learning. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, is chairman of the vestry of the church at Sumter, and its treasurer, and is also treasurer of St. Mark's church at Clarendon, S. C. He is a member of the standing committee of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of South Carolina, chairman of the finance committee of the diocese of its board of missions, and of the executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of North and South Carolina. A Social Man. "He served in the state militia of South Carolina, 1876-78. He is a member of the following fraternities: A. F. and A. Masons, the Shrine, W. O. W., Odd Fellows, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Knights of Pythias. "He has found healthful relaxation from the duties of his busy and useful career in driving, riding, occasional hunting, and travel when time and opportunity have admitted. He believes that the principles, methods and habits which will prove



CONGRESSMAN WYATT AIKEN

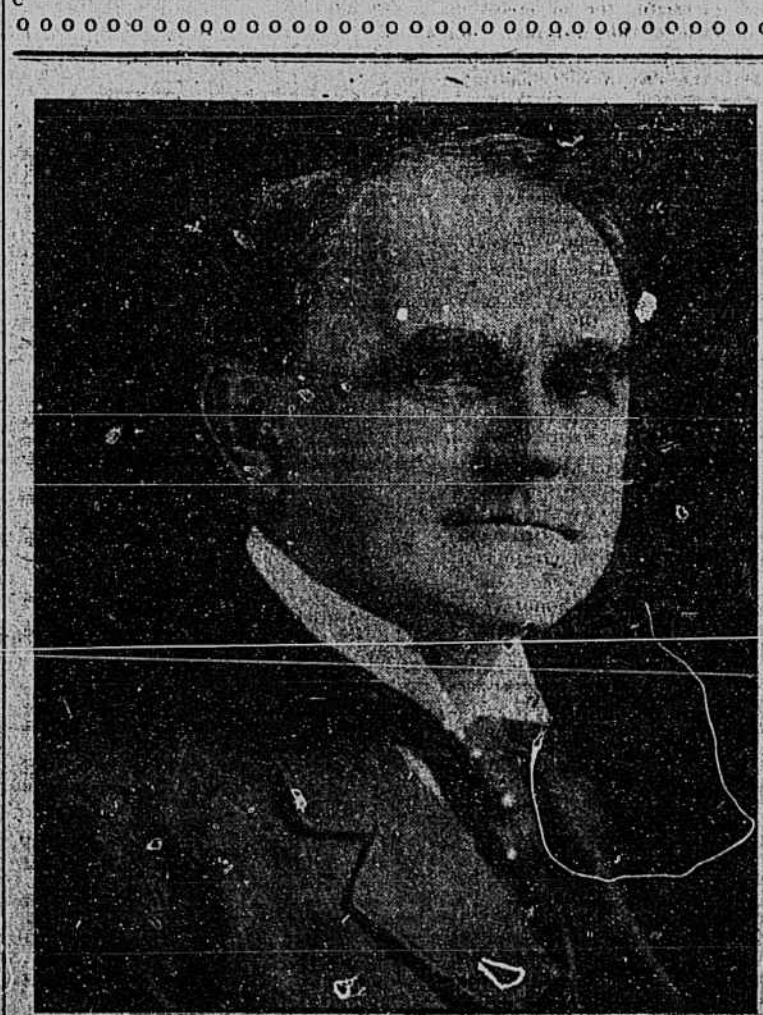
Had a Kind of Walkover in His Race for Re-election

most helpful to our young people in attaining true success in life are: 'A regular reading and study of the Bible, the study of history and the biographies of those characters whose lives and achievements appeal to the student, and, above all, to ever aim at the attainment of the highest ideals of citizenship, with purity of morals and uprightness in character in the daily take interest in and to create, factor in all public questions, and to be ever ready to sacrifice private inclination, personal comfort, and pecuniary interests, in the discharge of duty to God and to followers, with the paramount ambition to be useful and valued members of the community.' At this time the reading of the sketch of Mr. Manning in "Men of Mark in South Carolina" proves interesting. Published in 1907, that volume shows that in the past, as well as recently, Mr. Manning worked for purer elections and for the highest ideals of citizenship. The people of Sumter are proud of Mr. Manning, and will be prouder still to see him governor of South Carolina.

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson today joined the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" club. At the request of Senator Smith and Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, who called to discuss the cotton situation the president ordered \$50 worth of cotton from the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" club of that state. Senator Smith guaranteed the president a profit on his investment. People throughout the south are joining the movement to take up the cotton crop, Senator Smith said. He added that next year the cotton crop would be cut in half and that wheat and other products would be substituted.

Washington, Sept. 9.—Senate met at 11 3/4 a. m. The million dollar appropriation for extra expenses of the diplomatic and consular service because of the European war was passed.

Senator Burton and Gallinger continued their opposition to the river and harbor bill. Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee, urged preservation of spirit of American neutrality among people and deplored newspaper tendencies to take sides. Conference committee began consideration of the Clayton anti-trust bill. Recessed at 6:05 p. m., until noon Thursday. House met at noon. Ways and means committee continued conference on means of raising additional revenue. Bills considered under the calendar Wednesday rule. Ashurst resolution providing for government purchases of copper to aid producers introduced by Representative MacDonald, of Michigan. Representative Hobson introduced a resolution authorizing President Wilson to call special session of Third International Peace Congress, to be held in Washington. Representative Lever introduced resolution providing special rate for cotton warehouse bill. Ways and means committee planned to draft war revenue bill tomorrow. Adjourned at 5:05 p. m., until noon Thursday.



RICHARD IRVINE MANNING

Who Will Be the Next Governor of South Carolina

FEASTER TRIBBLE DIED SUDDENLY

POPULAR MAN HEARD LAST SUMMONS HAD HEART DISEASE After Suffering for Only Few Minutes Prominent Business Man Breathed His Last

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Feaster V. Tribble is dead. Every inhabitant of Anderson will be shocked to hear this announcement because yesterday Mr. Tribble was at work and seemingly in his usual good health. Last night he was on the streets of the city and at that time he gave no indication of being ill, but this morning at 12:10 he passed away at the home of his mother, Mrs. Emma F. Tribble on North Main street. At the time of his death members of the family were at his bedside.

For several days Mr. Tribble has been unwell and yesterday he consulted a physician who told him that the trouble was with his heart, but at the time it was not known that his condition was serious. Last night Mr. Tribble was at the office of The Intelligencer at 11 o'clock and shortly after that hour he went to the home of his mother, where he read for a few minutes and then began to prepare to retire. He suddenly became ill and members of the family rushed to his assistance. At the same time they summoned Dr. J. E. Young and Dr. J. O. Whitte, but before either of the doctors arrived Mr. Tribble was dead.

Mr. Tribble was 30 years of age. He was a son of the late James L. Tribble and Mrs. Emma F. Tribble. His wife, before her marriage, was Mrs. Alice Stribling, of Pendleton, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius V. Stribling of Pendleton. The deceased was prominent in the Travelers Protective Association, having been secretary of Post D for some time and being distinguished in the splendid work he has accomplished in behalf of the association, leading all secretaries in the United States. He was also secretary of Anderson Council No. 432, United Commercial Travelers and was a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the First Baptist church of Anderson.

Mr. Tribble is survived by his wife, his mother, one brother, James W. Tribble and four sisters, Misses Anna, Bessie, and Frances Tribble and Mrs. Q. Frank Johnson.

Feaster Vandiver Tribble was born in Anderson on March 6, 1884 and all of his life has been spent in this county. He was a traveling salesman for a long time and then he became secretary of the Anderson office of the Petroleum Oil Company, which position he was filling at the time of his death. He was a splendid business man and there was no more popular man in the city. He had a heart of gold, was always ready to do anything for a friend and no kindness was too great for him to perform. Feaster Tribble was a likeable man and a lovable man in every sense of the word.

At an early hour this morning, none of the funeral arrangements have been made, as Mrs. Tribble is visiting her parents in Pendleton and could not be communicated with but it is hardly likely that the funeral will be held until tomorrow.

The Day in Congress

Washington, Sept. 9.—Senate met at 11 3/4 a. m. The million dollar appropriation for extra expenses of the diplomatic and consular service because of the European war was passed. Senator Burton and Gallinger continued their opposition to the river and harbor bill. Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee, urged preservation of spirit of American neutrality among people and deplored newspaper tendencies to take sides. Conference committee began consideration of the Clayton anti-trust bill. Recessed at 6:05 p. m., until noon Thursday. House met at noon. Ways and means committee continued conference on means of raising additional revenue. Bills considered under the calendar Wednesday rule. Ashurst resolution providing for government purchases of copper to aid producers introduced by Representative MacDonald, of Michigan. Representative Hobson introduced a resolution authorizing President Wilson to call special session of Third International Peace Congress, to be held in Washington. Representative Lever introduced resolution providing special rate for cotton warehouse bill. Ways and means committee planned to draft war revenue bill tomorrow. Adjourned at 5:05 p. m., until noon Thursday.

Users say it is the ideal, perfect laxative drink. M. J. Perkins, Green Bay, Wis., says "I have used pills, oils, salts, etc., but were all disagreeable and unsatisfactory. In Citrolax I have found the ideal laxative drink." For sick headache, sour stomach, lazy liver, congested bowels—it is the perfect laxative and gives a thorough cleanse. Sensitive, delicate people, invalids and children find it easy to take and pleasant in action. Results thoroughly satisfactory. Evans' Pharmacy, agents.

Diarrhoea Quickly Cured. My attention was first called to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as much as twelve years ago. At that time I was seriously ill with summer complaint. One dose of this remedy checked the trouble, writes Mrs. C. W. Florence, Rockfield, Ind. For sale by all dealers.

CHARLESTON MAN HAD RARE OLD COIN HERE VISITOR

HE DISCUSSED WAR He Believes That Peace Protocol Will Be Signed in Six Weeks and the War Ended

(From Wednesday's Daily.) Among the strangers in Anderson yesterday was Louis Duesenderry of Charleston, a member of the Huguenot society of Charleston. Mr. Duesenderry is connected with many of the oldest and best known families in Charleston and was an interesting talker with regard to the European war, having only last fall returned from a two years' trip through the continent.

He exhibited a copper coin made during the reign of Prince Louis Napoleon II, issued during the Franco-German war of 1870. At that time France was an empire and Louis Napoleon was emperor. The coin carried an engraving of Emperor Napoleon on one side and an eagle, very much like the eagle on the American coins, on the other side. It was of five francs. It was in a good state of preservation though it was somewhat difficult to distinguish the date. Mr. Duesenderry has had this particular coin for many years. He has an especial attachment for it because of certain incidents connected with the closing days of the Franco-German war of 1870; and he stated that he carried it around with him now because of the great interest in the present European conflict between the same countries.

Discussing the possibilities of the present war, the Charlestonian stated that within the next three weeks the German army would have become so exhausted before the gates of Paris that the allies would encompass its defeat and capture the great bulk of it thus closing the war; he predicts that a protocol of peace will be signed inside of six weeks, and the terms of the same will call for the creation of a German republic and the payment of an immense war indemnity to the allied armies. He also looks toward the creation of a new Poland and the amalgamation of Belgium and Holland into one country, probably a republic.

SUBMIT AGREEMENT THE FOR GROWERS

Southern Cotton Congress Submits Form of Pledge As To Acreage Reduction

The following agreement has been drawn up for the cotton growers of the state to sign in order to help avert the impending disaster in the cotton situation of this and other cotton growing states: "Whereas, owing to the reduction in the consumption of cotton included in the general European war, the cotton planters of this state realize the necessity of a concerted movement to withhold from the market a portion of the present cotton crop and the reduction of the acreage for the ensuing year of 1915;

"Now, therefore, in consideration of the sum of one (\$1) dollar to be understood paid by the president of the South Carolina division of the Southern Cotton congress, the signer of this agreement hereby convenants and agrees to and with the said president and his successors in office, as trustees for and on behalf of any and all signers of like pledges in the state of South Carolina as follows:

"First: That he will sell no cotton prior to October 1, 1914, unless he shall receive 10 cents per pound or more therefor.

"Second: That he will reduce the acreage planted by him, his sharecroppers, and others under his control to not exceed 50 per cent of the acreage planted by him in 1914.

"Third: That he will store and hold for a year at least one-third of his 1914 cotton crop unless 12 cents per pound can be obtained sooner therefor.

"Fourth: That the signer of this agreement, as liquidated damages agrees to pay for the president of South Carolina division, as trustee for the signers of like pledges in the state of South Carolina, an amount equal to the difference in the price per pound at which he may sell any cotton and the minimum price fixed at 12 cents per pound, and ten (\$10) dollars per acre of cotton planted, in violation of the provisions of this agreement. Any fund so paid in any county to be divided among the signers in such county.

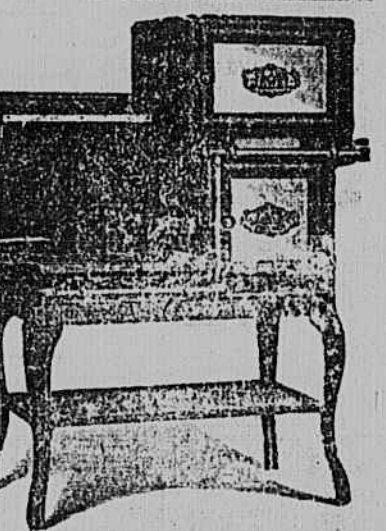
"Witness my hand and seal this first day of September, 1914.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of: (L. S.)"

EVANS' Fruit Powders.

By the use of this powder Peaches, Pears, Plums, Berries, of any kind, Fruit Juices and such vegetables as Tomatoes, Beans, etc., can be preserved without the use of air tight cans. Sufficient quantity to preserve 40 lbs. fruit for 25c. At all our Stores.

Evans' Pharmacy THREE STORES



You will be doing yourself a good turn by installing a GAS RANGE. We sell them under the strongest guarantee.

Easy terms—\$2 down and \$2 per month.

Anderson Gas Co.

THROWN FROM MACHINE NEAR GEORGIA TOWN

SPARTAN PEOPLE HAD AN ACCIDENT

IN HARTWELL, GA.

Dr. Rigby, Trying to Avoid Collision With Wagon Threw Occupants From His Car

People coming to Anderson yesterday from Hartwell, Ga., told an auto-trip Saturday afternoon. Happily mobile accident which occurred in the affair did not turn out as badly as the Hartwell folks at first feared but they said yesterday that for a few minutes they thought that two young ladies had been killed outright.

Miss Ola Bush, a popular young lady of Spartanburg, and her cousin, Miss Lulu Wood, of Texas, were painfully though not seriously injured Saturday afternoon when they were precipitated from the automobile of Dr. I. A. Rigby, at Hartwell, while the party was on route from Atlanta to Hartwell. Miss Bush suffered a bruise on her elbow. Miss Wood received slight gashes to the scalp.

The automobile party, consisting of Dr. I. A. Rigby, Mrs. Rigby, Miss Bush and Miss Wood left Atlanta Saturday afternoon. At Hartwell, near Anderson, Dr. Rigby was steering his car at about fifteen miles an hour when a 7-year-old boy darted across the road from behind a farm wagon. Approaching the danger at very close range, Dr. Rigby attempted to drive past the boy. Taking this course, a collision occurred and the automobile was thrown into a ditch. The car was overturned. With quick presence of mind the driver decided to make a double turn in the effort to avoid both the boy and the embankment. As the result of the double turn with reinforced speed, the young ladies in the rear of the car were unable to control their bearings and they were thrown out of the side of the car. They were badly shaken up.

The boy was struck near the angle and thrown to the ground. Three physicians who arrived, treated the injured ones, and advised that no bones were broken.

The sheriff, chief of police and many citizens of Hartwell, a town of 2,500 people, arrived at the scene of the accident. A thorough investigation was made and subsequently Dr. Rigby was exonerated of any blame in the matter.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT

All persons holding claims against the estate of Peter O. Acker, deceased, are hereby notified to present them at once, duly attested, and also all persons indebted to said estate will please settle same immediately with the undersigned.

Notice is also given that we will on October 1st, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m., apply to the probate judge of Anderson county for a final settlement of said estate and a discharge from our office as executors.

Edna Jane Acker, W. B. Acker, and E. H. Acker, Executors.

And See Nothing Better. "Say, did you ever know a woman to buy what she wanted at the first store she came to?" "Yes, my wife frequently does—that is, she returns to the store she's been to all the other stores."