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## POPE PIUS IS DEAD AFTER LONG ILLNESS

### ADVANCED AGE AND WORRY IS LARGELY THE CAUSE

### INABILITY TO AVERT THE WAR

### Great European Struggle Preyed Constantly on Mind of His Holiness Hastening Death

(By Associated Press.)  
Rome, Aug. 20.—Pope Pius X died at 1:20 this morning. He had been ill for several days but alarming symptoms did not develop until Wednesday morning. Throughout the day Doctors Marchisavi and Amici, devoted their utmost energies to stimulating their patient and keeping him alive.

The cardinals were notified of the Pope's grave condition and some of them who entered the room describe the scene as heart rending, especially when the pontiff arousing himself from time to time, spoke. Once he said: "In ancient times the Pope by a word might have stayed the slaughter, but now he is impotent."

Prayers were said by thousands and church bells sounded when the sacrament was exposed upon all the altars. When the court learned of the Pope's condition there was the deepest concern. King Victor Emmanuel personally informed Queen Helena and the news was communicated to the Queen Mother.

Extreme unction was administered by Monsignor Zampini Sacristan to His Holiness, amid a touching scene. The Pope's sisters and his niece were overcome with grief. Cardinal Merry del Val knelt beside his bed, while other cardinals joined him, members of the household, including members of the household, including members of the household.

The dying Pope in a moment of lucidity said:  
"Now I begin to think as the end is approaching that the Almighty in his inexhaustible goodness wishes to spare me the horrors Europe is undergoing."

### Without Warning

Wednesday was one of the most anxious days in the history of the papacy. The whole world knew that the Pope was indisposed, but it was supposed that he was suffering from his usual ailment, the gout. Up to noon even the members of the household were unaware of the seriousness of the developments. Almost without warning came the word that the pontiff was at death's door.

All day his agony continued. At times he revived and was able to say a few words, but hope of saving him was finally abandoned. Several times throughout the day and at the palace the rumor spread that the end had come, only to be denied later.

Rome, Aug. 20.—Grief over the war in Europe caused the Pope much depression from the first outbreak, and several days ago symptoms of the old bronchial affection from which the pontiff has suffered in times past.

On Tuesday Dr. Marchisavi announced that the Pope was suffering from a simple cold and that possibly complete rest for a week would restore him to his usual health. The bronchial condition spread, however, and on Wednesday it was announced that the Pope's condition was serious.

In one of the recent intervals of consciousness he asked for Monsignor Rosa, recently appointed secretary of the Consistorial Congregation. Monsignor Rosa had been an intimate friend of the Pope since the pontiff was bishop of Treviso. As soon as he was notified he rushed to the Vatican and was admitted immediately to the apartment where the Pope was lying. Monsignor Rosa remained alone with the Pope.

The incident was considered significant, as owing to his present position, Monsignor Rosa would be secretary of the consistory on the death of the Pope. It is now thought that the Pope confided in him his last wishes.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary, telegraphed to all the cardinals, notifying them of the grave condition from which the Pope was suffering.

Later the ringing of the church bells announced to the faithful the exposition of the Holy Sacrament, and called them to prayer for the restoration of the pontiff's health. This gave rise to the rumors of the Pope's death, which the Vatican denied, owing to the many inquiries from all quarters.

Those close to the Pope believe the grief over the war situation brought on the final crisis and so overwhelmed him that he was unable in his 30th year to withstand still another attack of his old enemy, gouty catarrh.

His health has been the pontiff's lot for many years, and intermittently the attacks have been so serious that the world was prepared several times (Continued on Page Seven.)

## NEWS FROM FRONT IS UNOBTAINABLE

### No Official Statements Concerning War Have Been Received at Washington

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Aug. 19.—Officials of the United States government are ignorant of what is happening on the battlefields of Europe as the general public. Not a message—and American diplomats are in hourly communication from all European capitals—has come in the last five days hinting at the development of military operations. In only one dispatch was there any reference to pending hostilities. Minister Whitlock at Belgium reported that although the seat of government had been moved to Antwerp, he saw no need of leaving Brussels for the present. It was inferred from this that the German forces were not yet close to the Belgian capital.

Absence of information about the movement of the armies is accounted for by the officials owing to the fact that the American diplomatic officers are too busy caring for stranded Americans to call at the embassies or legations where news might be obtained.

Ambassador Horrick, in one message, however, spoke of the fact that even diplomats were unable to learn what was happening in the war zone beyond what was given out by the official press bureau.

From the far East the government had no dispatches today. Baron Chinda, the Japanese minister, conferred briefly with Secretary Bryan, but said he brought nothing of importance. Kai Fu Shih, the Chinese minister, just talked with Mr. Bryan, but declined to discuss the object of his visit.

Representatives of virtually all the peace societies in the United States formally expressed their appreciation to Secretary Bryan of President Wilson's tender of good offices to the European powers.

## PRICE DECLINES

### Price of Sugar Declines From High Record of Several Days Ago.

(By Associated Press.)  
New York, August 19.—The first reaction in sugar prices since the recent excited advance of over 2 1/2 cents a pound occurred today, when Cuban centrifugal 95 test sold at 5-1/4 cents, representing a decline of 1-4 cent from the high record price. It was understood that Cuban holders were offering raw sugar at concessions as the recent heavy demand had been pretty well filled up.

## COTTON CONGRESS

Columbia, Aug. 19.—Indications are tonight that there will be a large attendance at the South Carolina Cotton Congress which will meet in Columbia tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Commissioner Watson announced today that a census of the state showed that 700,000 bales of cotton can be housed in the ware houses.

## German Possessions are At Mercy of Japan

(By Associated Press.)  
Peking, China, Aug. 19.—The governor Kio-Chow of the German colony in China today issued a proclamation saying that an attack was imminent. The majority of the non-combatants already have left and the American legation is advising the State Department to withdraw. William R. Peck, the American consul, his presence being unnecessary because American interests temporarily are terminated.

Mr. Peck, however, desires to remain. Although the garrison of Kia-Chow is under 5,000 the fortifications are believed to be formidable. Since the war began the harbor has been mined and the land defenses strengthened with wire entanglements, earth works and mined zones.

Many Chinese coolies have been employed besides the troops of the garrison. The legation quarter in Peking is deeply affected by the prospect because many of the German and British officers who will participate in the fighting have been members of Peking society during their terms of service in the legation guards.

Young German business men have gone as reservists to many English friends in the various treaty ports.

## GENERAL JOFFRE OF THE FRENCH ARMY



Photo by American Press Association.  
The commander in chief of France's land fighters is here shown at his headquarters.

## GREAT RIDDLE IS UNANSWERED Flashes

### For Whom Did John G. Richards Vote in the Gubernatorial Race, 1912?

Special to The Intelligence.  
Pickens, August 19.—A quiet and undemonstrative audience of about 600 Pickens county voters attended the state campaign meeting here today. There was little change in the tone of the speeches. The last meeting of the campaign will be held Thursday at Greenville.

"Anything that Fortner chooses to say against me I take as a compliment. If anything that he should say about me should defeat me I should deserve to be defeated," said Frank W. Shealey, candidate for railroad commissioner in answer to the charge that Shealey was playing both sides in the campaign.

The plea of John G. Clinkscales for the boys and girls of the state was well received. In reply to the local option compulsory education candidates he said that the counties that would not vote in it.

Robert A. Cooper said that if elected there would be no strings tied to him.

Richard I. Manning asked the voters why the governor has pardoned about 900 hundred negroes.

John G. Richards predicted that he would be in the second race. He did not tell for whom he voted in 1912.

There being no German laborers in China, practically all the reservists are officers. Their number is sufficient to form several companies. Their families are appealing to the German legation to urge Berlin to capitulate but the legation has been unable to communicate with Berlin since the cables were cut.

## ANXIOUSLY WAITING

Japan's Ultimatum Awaited With Anxiety in Diplomatic Circles  
Washington, Aug. 19.—Germany's reply to Japan's ultimatum is awaited with anxiety in diplomatic quarters as likely to open hostilities in the far east. The reply possibly may pass through American channels of communication as that was one of the means of forwarding Japan's note owing to the difficulties of cable communication.

If Germany withdrew from Kia-Chow for the present, while her energies were centered in Europe, Kia-Chow naturally would revert to China.

No information of Germany's purpose has yet come through, although such information as officials receive indicate that Germany will reject the demand to withdraw and resist a siege.

## HOKE SMITH RE-ELECTED

### RETURNS INCOMPLETE BUT SHOW A BIG MAJORITY FOR SENATOR

### VERY HEAVY VOTE

### Candidates For Other Offices Make Close Race—Contest To Go Before Convention

(By Associated Press.)  
Atlanta, August 19.—Complete and incomplete returns from a majority of the counties in Georgia at a late hour last night indicated that United States Senator Hoke Smith had been nominated for re-election by an overwhelming majority in the state-wide democratic primary today. Nomination is equivalent to election. Smith carried every county from which complete returns had been made up to 11 p. m. and it was claimed tonight that he would command the electoral vote of more than 100 counties of the 148 in the State at the convention.

Cobb county, the home of former Governor Brown, gave Smith a majority of 650. Fulton county in which Atlanta is located, was carried by Smith by more than 6,000 majority.

While the race for the senior senatorship failed to provide the excitement which had been expected of it, that for the nomination to the unexpired term of the late Senator A. O. Bacon, proved thrilling. The figures at 11 o'clock tonight showed Congressman T. W. Hardwick in the lead by a narrow margin, with Gov. J. M. Slaton second and Thomas M. Felder a close third. Neither John R. Cooper nor G. R. Hutchens, the other candidates, had carried a county at the hour named. The contest probably will be taken to the state convention, as it would be necessary for the leader to poll more votes than the combined vote of his opponents in order to be nominated.

In the race for the gubernatorial nomination, Dr. L. C. Hardman, Judge N. E. Harris and J. Randolph Anderson were making a very close fight. Harris led Hardman late tonight by only 16 convention votes, making it apparently certain that this contest will also go to the convention.

A long ticket and a heavy vote delayed the count. It probably will be several days before the final figures are available.

## RUMOR UNCONFIRMED

### London, Aug. 19.—An official announcement this morning says the retirement of Belgian troops towards Antwerp is rumored, but is not confirmed.

## PROBABLY SUFFS

Brussels, Aug. 19.—Four German girls were arrested today on the charge of spying. Three spies, one a woman at Louvain, were shot.

Three persons excused by the war news have gone insane.

## Calliaux Is Promoted

Paris, Aug. 19.—Joseph Calliaux, the former premier and minister of finance, who had the rank of sergeant in the reserves, has been promoted to subaltern lieutenant. He is serving in the financial department of the army.

## A VICIOUS ATTACK

London, Aug. 19.—A dispatch from Rome to the Star says refugees from Madgeburg, Germany, report that the German soldiers fired on 3,000 Italians confined in the barracks there, killing 7 and wounding 16 because of their shouting "hurrah for Italy."

## REQUISITION ISSUED

Austin, Tex., Aug. 18.—Governor O. B. Colquitt of Texas today issued a requisition on the governor of Oregon for the return to Texas of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Innes, charged with murder, in connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Eloise Nelms Dennis and her sister, Miss Beatrice Nelms in San Antonio, last June.

## WAS GAME

Brussels, via Paris, Aug. 19.—A German monoplane was brought down by firemen today at Bierbeek; only few miles to the east of Brussels. The pilot and officer had in his possession three revolvers, bombs and interesting notes. His legs were broken by the fall, but notwithstanding his injuries he endeavored to discharge his weapons.

## HEAVY FIGHTING

Paris, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to the Paris Mail from Brussels dated today says cannonading was distinctly heard in Brussels at 6 o'clock this morning.

The correspondent adds that it is understood that a German army is now marching on Brussels by way of Huy and Jodoigne.

## GERMANS DRIVEN BACK

London, Aug. 19.—A dispatch to The Reuter Telegraph Agency from Brussels says the German advance covering the region between Gembloux and Jodoigne are being gradually pushed back before the advance of the Belgian and French forces.

## DESULTORY FIGHTING; NO BIG BATTLE AS YET

### TOURISTS HAVE NEW EXPERIENCES

### Americans In London Hotels Witness Many Peculiar Procedures

(By Associated Press.)  
London, August 19.—Thousands of Americans gather daily at the Savoy hotel where the great ball room and a score of tea rooms and private dining rooms have been turned over to American citizens and American residents' committees, which are providing for residents of the United States stranded in Europe.

Every morning when the doors of the relief headquarters open an army of American tourists rushes to the various booths in search of information concerning sailings of steamers. Ten bankers and their clerks are kept constantly busy at work providing money for travelers with letters of credit while committees of representative men and women investigate credentials of persons who have exhausted their funds but hold tickets on steamship lines which have discontinued sailings.

A large postoffice force handles mail for the Americans. All letters and cablegrams sent in care of the American embassy here are turned over to the relief committees.

Men and women of all ages, millionaires, workmen, school teachers and society leaders, dressed in elaborate Parisian gowns, move shoulder to shoulder in the crowd seeking assistance from the relief workers. The war has levelled all social barriers and put all travelers on one level.

Americans who straggle into London from Copenhagen, Rotterdam and Cherbourg are equally helpless. Most of them are provided with traveler's checks or letters of credit, which were of little use to them in Berlin, Geneva and Rome. From Austria, Switzerland, Germany and France, Americans have made their way to England as best they could. Few could get sleeping car accommodations and nearly all have lost their baggage. Many travelers who were touring on the continent in automobiles lost their cars and thankfully received such humble accommodations as they could get on the trip to London.

The transportation committee headed by Joseph H. Day is the center of greatest attraction in the ball room at the Savoy. This committee gets the first information concerning the additional sailings of steamships and supplies berths to Americans as rapidly as they are allotted by the steamship companies. With the announcement of the English lines that their sailings soon would become virtually normal a cheerful air pervaded the relief headquarters.

In a single day as many as eight thousand Americans have been cared for on ships sailing from Glasgow and Liverpool. Eighteen steamers scheduled to sail within a single week have booked about twenty thousand American passengers, to the great satisfaction of tourists waiting their turn to sail for America.

Every time a sailing is arranged the fact is announced by a man who raps for silence in the ball room filled with chattering Americans. Similar procedure is followed whenever a single berth is to be sold.

## MORE CURRENCY TO MOVE CROPS

### Has Been Decided Upon By the South Carolina Currency Association

Special to The Intelligence.  
Columbia, August 19.—The South Carolina Currency Association was organized here today, there being 50 National and State banks represented. About \$6,000,000 capital was represented. The association proposes to issue about \$3,000,000 additional currency to move the crops. Applications for membership of the association were tonight sent to secretary McAdoo, head of the treasury department.

## Details of Sinking of the British Cruiser Amphion

(By Associated Press.)  
London, August 19.—The official information bureau has issued an account of the sinking of the British Cruiser Amphion by a mine in the North sea, which was first reported last week. After describing how the Amphion and the third destroyer flotilla had proceeded to carry out a prearranged plan of search, the report continued as follows:

"A trawler informed that she had seen a suspicious ship throwing things overboard. Shortly after the German mine layer Koenigin Luise was sighted steering east. Four destroyers gave chase and in about an hour's time she was rounded up and sunk."

"After picking up the survivors of the German ship the plan of search was carried out without incident until 6:30 a. m., at which hour the Amphion struck a mine.

"A sheet of flame instantly engulfed the bridge. The captain was rendered insensible and he fell to the fore and aft bridge. As soon as the captain recovered consciousness he rang the engine room to stop the engines which were still going at revolutions for twenty knots. As all the forward part of the Amphion was on fire it was found impossible to reach the bridge or flood the fore magazine."

### CONFLICTING RUMORS FROM THE BELLIGERENT FORCES

### DECISIVE BATTLE HOURLY EXPECTED

### Thousands Entrenched Over Stretch of Many Miles Await Command to Advance

(By Associated Press.)  
London, August 19.—An American military expert reviewing the situation in Belgium said tonight:

"I left Brussels today. There was a good deal of agitation there as the people thought the Germans very near and there has been fighting at Tirlemont. A good many refugees had come in from Tirlemont and Louvain. The people kept quiet, though they were nervous. The impression was that the Germans after making reconnoissances in force and scouting the country to the north of Brussels with a cavalry, were about to advance in force on Brussels. The population had been told by the burgomaster that, if the Germans come, they should remain indoors and go on as far as possible with their usual vocations."

"Brussels is an undefended city, but within the last three or four days every important street leading out of the town has been barricaded. Trenches have been dug in the outskirts with barbed wire entanglements in front of them. These defenses, however, are intended only for protection against a cavalry raid. They would be futile against any attack in force."

London, August 19.—Dispatches from Brussels announce that the British, French and Russian ministers, with their staffs, have left for Antwerp.

The Brussels correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says it is becoming practically impossible to get news from Brussels as the censor forbids information concerning troop movements being published. However, it is certain that a tremendous battle is in progress within the area stretching from Diest and Tirlemont, as far as Givet.

"The general impression here is that no effort will be made to concentrate for the defense of Brussels, as the attacking Germans would not be of sufficient strength to warrant such concentration."

London, August 20.—The advance of German troops around and above Brussels, and even into what virtually are the suburbs of Antwerp is indicated in Fouter dispatches from Antwerp, which report that German cavalry have been encountered near Herentals, 15 miles east of Antwerp, northeast of Antwerp, and close to the Dutch frontier.

London, August 20.—A Brussels dispatch to the Havas agency says the Germans again attacked Diest Wednesday afternoon. They appeared to have come back in force and bombarded the town, whose inhabitants fled in terror. The German artillery also is reported to have bombarded Tirlemont.

Another Havas dispatch from Brussels, sent in vague form, leads to the belief that the Germans made a surprise advance close to the Belgian positions defending Brussels. They encamped for the night, but a Belgian aviator discovered their position and revealed it to headquarters in time. Cavalry was hurried forward and after some marching and countermarching the Germans retired.

London, August 19.—Eighty Japanese students who arrived in England today from Germany say some of their compatriots were arrested, charged with espionage. Those arriving here declared they experienced considerable discomfort and all lost their baggage.

Before Great Britain declared war on Germany, the students say, the idea prevailed in Germany that Japan would attack Russia and the Japanese were well treated, but when it became clear that Japan, as Great Britain's ally, would not do so, the attitude of the people toward the Japanese underwent a marked change.

Paris, August 19.—The following official statement was given out tonight:

"Latest advices are to the effect that the French army has reached Morchingen in Alsace-Lorraine, 19 miles southwest of Metz. Our advance was very rapid in the afternoon beyond the river Seltz. At the end of the day we reached Delme on one side, and Morhange on the other."

"There is little change in the situation in upper Alsace. We continue to advance in Vosges. The Germans (Continued on Page Seven.)