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GIUSEPPE SARTO IS CHOSEN POPE

A MAN OF HUMBLE ORIGIN SUCCEEDS LEO XIII.

Election Was Over at 11 A. M. Tuesday— Was a Compromise—Impressive Scenes.

Rome, Aug. 5.—The conclave, after being in session four days, Tuesday elected Giuseppe Sarto, patriarch of Venice, as pope to succeed Leo XIII and he now reigns at the vatican and over the Catholic world as Pius X. Tuesday night all Rome was illuminated in his honor.

His election and the assumption of his holy office were marked by a striking demonstration and impressive ceremonies at the vatican which only ended this evening.

THE ELECTION UNANIMOUS.

The election of the patriarch of Venice was unanimous. After Monday's balloting it was a foregone conclusion that he was the only candidate sufficiently acceptable to all to secure the necessary two thirds, which the laws of the church require. One of the cardinals said to a representative of the Associated Press that he believed Pius X would follow the broad lines of Leo's policy, although not likely to accentuate it. This voice the general feeling here, which is one of satisfaction.

A GOOD COMPROMISE.

The new pontiff is a man of simple origin, and although not a very prominent candidate, he had been frequently mentioned as one of the many cardinals who might be taken up as a compromise. In several respects he resembles his venerable predecessor, notably in his reputation for culture and piety. Having been associated with no factions this fact alone won him much favor from foreign cardinals who were without an especial candidate. Pius X was humorously described as "a country mouse who could not possibly find his way about Rome."

SARTO OVERCOME.

When the result of this ballot was announced in the conclave Cardinal Sarto was so overcome with emotion and so touched by the unlooked for confidence reposed in him that he could no longer control his feelings and to the surprise of all he broke down, declaring that such responsibility and honor were not for him and he must refuse if offered. Tears rolled down his cheeks and he seemed firm in his determination to refuse the dignity. He was so palpably sincere that consternation reigned in the conclave and the cardinals spent the whole evening and far into the night in convincing him that his election was the will of providence and that he must accept.

ALMOST FAINTED.

Several times he almost fainted and had to be revived by the use of salts. He seemed happy but broken down even after all the other candidates had retired, and on the final ballot he looked a statue of resignation. Cardinal Casetta, as scrutineer, was reading out the vote. When 42 votes had been recorded for the patriarch of Venice, the scrutineer arose and lifted his red saccetto, saying, "Habemus pontificem."

But from many sides cardinals cried out: "Continuo." As the vote approached fifty, however, the cardinals, as of one accord, surrounded the new pontiff and according to tradition, demanded to know if he would accept the pontifical.

Cardinal Sarto's lips trembled so that he could hardly articulate, but after a visible effort he said:

"If this cup cannot pass from me—"

There he paused but the cardinals around him insisted that it was necessary for him to say "yes" or "no."

Whereupon he replied firmly, "I accept."

THE PAPAL BLESSING.

Pius X after retiring and donning his new robes—pure white, the only coloring being his red shoes rose and in a voice at first tremulous, but gradually becoming full and firm,

administered the papal blessing to all of the members of the sacred college. It was received with bowed and uncovered heads.

The fisherman's ring, not yet having been found, a new one was placed on the pontiff's finger as a symbol of renewed power and evidence that the Catholic church has once more a head.

In the meanwhile masons and carpenters had been busy breaking down doors, so that the cardinals, deacons, together with the master of ceremonies and the conclave and many others might proceed to the balcony of St. Peter's. When the windows on the balcony slowly opened and the great gleaming cross was seen by the populace below the excitement and impatience heightened to the extreme.

PROCLAIMED TO THE WORLD.

Slowly Cardinal Macchi, secretary of the congregation of the apostolic briefs, advanced and exclaimed in a loud voice:

"Annuntio vobis gradium magnum habemus papem eminentissimum et reverendissimum dominum cardinalem, Joseph Sarto, qui sibi imposuit nomen Pius X."

Then the bells of St. Peter's boomed out as did those of all the churches of Rome, giving the glad news to the world.

HOW THE PEOPLE RECEIVED THE NEWS.

St. Peter's boomed out the three-quarters of the hour past 11 o'clock and there was still no sign of the smoke of announcement.

AS THE WINDOW OPENED.

A second later the great central window of St. Peter's facing the piazza swung slowly open. A loud shout arose and all rushed mealy towards the cathedral. At the open window half a dozen vatican attendants appeared. Suddenly there broke out into the fierce sunlight a gorgeous banner, bearing a cardinal's arms.

The tension was soon relieved. Cardinal Macchi, carrying a large red book and preceded by a glittering cross appeared at the window. A wild shout went up. Cardinal Macchi waved both hands for silence. In a second a solemn hush fell on the scene, broken only by a sharp word of command from an officer and the rattle wherewith troops brought their rifles to the present. In clear tones Cardinal Macchi read the preamble, the people below meanwhile being scarcely able to contain themselves until he reached the word "Sarto" when a terrific roar went up. Those out of hearing of the cardinal's voice joined in the acclamation and the whole square became one of men and women, throwing hats in the air, shouting and cheering at the top of their voices.

A MAD RUSH.

Those below instantaneously made a rush to go into St. Peter's and a mad scramble ensued for the basilica. Thousands dashed towards the four huge doors and in spite of their width a desperate jam occurred, in which the women narrowly escaped injury. Like a roaring wave the people swept into St. Peter's.

A what pit, in its wildest moments, could not compare with the stately wave of St. Peter's at this moment.

THE POPE'S APPEARANCE.

At the gallery window stood Cardinal Mathieu, Monsignor Merry del Val and several other cardinals. The center place was vacant.

In a few moments terrific cheers burst from every throat. There, with the sun streaming in from the window behind, was the new pope. His newly received papal robes showed resplendent amid the colors of those who stood beside him. For a few moments the tall form remained perfectly still—the pontiff was gazing at the crowd beneath. The deafening roar of cheers showed no sign of diminishing. Then Pius X raised his hand. In the twinkling of an eye the crowd, mad with excitement but a moment before, became dumb and a deathlike silence prevailed throughout the basilica. It was broken only by the clear, strong voice of the new pope, "Adjutorium nostrum in nomine,

domini" he chanted like the keys of a magnificent organ struck by a master hand. The response swelled up from the crowd below. There was another silence and another response. Then came the benediction such as few will ever forget. With magical rapidity the scene ceased to be one of deep devotion. Loud cheers burst from the people as the pope started back to the vatican by way of the terrace. These acclamations continued long after Pius X had disappeared.

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed Outside the State.

William Adair a well to do farmer living near Matewan, W. Va., returning from a business trip to Cincinnati and becoming jealous he found his wife at a neighbor's home, pulled his revolver and fired at her three times wherupon the wife shot him dead with a Winchester rifle. Mrs. Adair is in jail.

John Dixon, a young negro man was arrested at Sparta, in Hancock county, Ga., for attempted assault upon a young white girl and was spirited away to Macon and lodged in jail there to prevent his being lynched by a mob which formed for that purpose.

Numbers of New England cotton mills have closed down this week on account of the high price of raw cotton.

Thirty people were killed and fifty two injured in a railroad disaster in Austrian Silesia, on Monday. The disaster was caused by a stone train breaking its couplings and running at terrific speed down a sharp grade for twenty miles until it collided with a passenger.

Twenty-one persons were injured, some very seriously, in a head-on collision between a freight and passenger near Hartford City, Ind., on Monday. The freight was delayed and a dense fog prevented the passenger being seen until too late to avoid the collision.

Numerous strikes have been declared in Spain aimed at obtaining the release from jail of workmen convicted of offenses during previous strikes.

Rear Admiral Cotton with his flag-ship the United States Cruiser Brooklyn has been in Portuguese waters the past several days and has been winned and dined by Portuguese royalty. Admiral Cotton by special invitation spent yesterday at the King's chateau of Al vito.

On account of a shortage in the accounts of its cashier, T. W. Dewey, the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Newbern, N. C., has been compelled to go into liquidation. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the apprehension and return of the defaulting cashier.

Robt. D. Cawthorn was convicted of murder in the first degree at Eastman, Ga. Cawthorn became infatuated with the wife of R. D. Tucker, a prosperous farmer, and Tucker becoming suspicious, Cawthorn put poison in a drink of brandy which he gave Tucker.

SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.

Items of More or Less Interest Condensed In the State.

The Atlantic Coast Lumber Company at Georgetown was sold for \$1,000,000. The new syndicate has been formed to take over this immense property and there will be no shutting down of the plant in any of its departments.

Arch B. Calvert has been re-elected mayor of Spartanburg, his vote being 817 to 484 for his opponent Loe. Mayor Calvert has already served five terms as mayor of Spartanburg.

Andrew Shirab, while in charge of a gang of workmen in the Southern's shop yards at the Blanding street station, Columbia, Tuesday, was run over by a switch engine and killed. He was attempting to take a crowbar off the track out of the way of the approaching engine.

SENATOR ARTHUR P. GORMAN.

A Review of His Chances—His Boom for the Democratic Nomination Under Way.

New York Herald.

Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, of Maryland, returned to this city on the American liner New York yesterday afternoon to find that a boom has got under way for him for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

It had not been of rapid growth until the last two or three weeks. Mr. Gorman has, of course, been considered in every calculation which has been made regarding the next Democratic national convention ever since he was elected to his old place in the Senate. He grew in stature as a Presidential possibility when he was elected without opposition, (excepting that of William J. Bryan,) as the leader of his party in the Senate at the beginning of the extraordinary session, March 5. Senator Gorman has rather discouraged any attempt to "star" him as a candidate for President, although his intimate friends have been storming at him for six or eight months to declare himself in the race.

The Gorman "boom," which is now on everywhere, follows a succession of other booms. First was that of Mr. Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, who was President Cleveland's attorney general, and later secretary of state. Then came that of Mr. Cleveland himself, many Democrats believing that the third term prejudice could be overcome. Mr. Cleveland's boom, which began just after the former President had that remarkable reception at St. Louis, late in April, did not last much longer than did Mr. Olney's. Following this came a rather short lived movement to push David R. Francis, of Missouri, to the front. Then there was a canvass of the running qualities of Judge George Gray, of Delaware. There is a sentiment behind Judge Gray that probably no other Democrat can acquire, but it is doubtful whether the politicians would encourage his candidacy.

It would not be strictly correct to say that the movement in behalf of Judge Parker, of New York, came after that of all the other men whose names have been enumerated because Judge Parker has had his supporters all over the country since David B. Hill wrecked Bird S. Coler's campaign in New York last fall; but it is correct to say that Judge Parker's chances have not seemed so bright since he made his trip to the South a few weeks ago. The difficulty with that trip was that it was overplayed by some of the Southern politicians, who desired to be known as original Parker men. As a matter of fact, the trip of Judge Parker to the South was not a political trip at all.

It was made in obedience to an invitation extended to him, in his capacity of judge, a year before by the bar association and he went South, not as a candidate for the Presidency, but as a judge of the highest court in the Empire State. Leading Democrats from Georgia and Alabama who closely watched Judge Parker and hung on his every word say that the Southern visit was a frost. They insist that he failed for even a minute to drop the judicial ermine. It may be that they are engaged in "killing off" the judge, but it is a fact that no spontaneous uprising has followed his excursion into the country where Democratic majorities are ready made.

Now comes the boom for Gorman. It may be as short lived as the others. On the other hand, it may continue to grow. Gorman's position differs from that of all the Democrats who have been mentioned for the nomination. Unlike Parker and Olney, he represents a Democratic State, which was torn from the Republican column largely by his own efforts. Unlike them all, he is in the full limelight of publicity a leader of his party in the Senate. This may be a help or a hindrance, dependent entirely on whether he wins the approval or the disapproval of his party in the long fight which is ahead of

the country in Congress this fall and winter. He will also have the support of most of the Democratic Senators, nearly all of whom can control their State delegations to the national convention. His friends think he will start in with the delegations from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky.

There is suspicion that David B. Hill has been tampering with Indiana in his own interests, but Gorman's friends say that the Marylander has made his peace with all the Senatorial friends of William J. Bryan, such as Dubois, of Idaho, and Teller, of Colorado. They, therefore, expect to see him obtain the votes of all the mountain States which have been for the last two Presidential campaigns dedicated to Populism.

There will undoubtedly be strong opposition to the nomination of Senator Gorman from different quarters of the party. The Cleveland worshippers will never forgive him for his quarrel with the White House during the manipulation of the Wilson bill by the Democrats under Gorman's leadership in the Senate. The low tariff Democrats will not forget that it was Senator Gorman who injected a large element of protection into the Wilson bill. Hill will hang on Gorman's flank and do his best to defeat him. William J. Bryan is almost as much opposed to Gorman as he is to Hill or Cleveland, notwithstanding the fact that it was Gorman who raised him the money with which he began his campaign in 1896. All this opposition is a very serious handicap.

Senator Gorman would be the best money raiser in the Democratic party, and that is the reason why so many of the practical politicians are in favor of his nomination. It is believed by them that he could go into Wall street and get from the great financiers practically all the money financial New York would put into the campaign. He would naturally get the support of many Republicans who have criticized Mr. Roosevelt's trust policy and was out loose from him because of his connections with the settlement of the coal strike.

There is stormy weather for Senator Gorman at home, and he will have to steer a careful course, or he may injure his own chances and lose his State. Maryland has a gubernatorial election on hand this fall. There is great rivalry between several prominent Democrats for the nomination. A mistake may result in the election of a Republican Governor. This would be a setback for Senator Gorman, because if the State went Republican this fall it is not likely that it could be considered safely in the Democratic column next year.

Maybinton News.

After a heated campaign of physical labor the farmers of this section have conquered the grass and about wound up work for awhile, with fair prospects for a crop.

At this writing some of the community is needing rain, only a portion of it received rain on the 22nd.

Quite a number of people have already felt the effects of the great loss that befell Raser and Miller, of Whitnair, by the recent fire. It is to be hoped by their many customers that they will soon be in business again. They certainly have been friends to the surrounding community where help was needed, in part they have been instrumental in redeeming the city of Whitnair.

The picnic on the 25th was a success. The table reminded some of the older people that were there of days gone by, as it was laden with the many good things that the hospitality of Maybinton was noted for years ago. The day was spent in dancing at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richards by the young people, and the more retired ones spent their time out under the shady oaks of 40 years standing. The surrounding communities were represented by both old and young. Col. E. S. Keitt, the Sage of Enoree

and the king of cotton raisers was on the grounds to the delight of his many friends.

Master John Hardy has returned from Columbia to spend some time with his father.

Miss Mary Coffield has returned from a most pleasant stay in Greenville.

I see from your paper a lot being said and done as to good roads, but do you know there are roads in this part of No. 3 township that haven't been worked in two years? Col. Aull, some years past you didn't hear the complaint of bad roads as you do now. What is the matter? It is just as impossible to have good roads under the present road laws as it is to build cotton factories without money. Compel every man liable to road duty to pay \$2.00 just as you do your poll tax, then levy a 2 or 3 mill tax for road purposes, then work the roads in early spring, get the summer travel on them, and in a few years South Carolina will have roads to be proud of. I am a tax payer both in Union and Newberry counties and am willing to be taxed as above stated as it won't amount to as much cost as the wear of wagons and mules. Then, of course, utilize the change just as you do now, but by the addition of all 5 year prisoners.

AUTOBOMBLIST IN BEAUFORT.

Spreads Desolation by Frightening The People Out of Their Wits and Scaring Animals.

A special to the News and Courier from Beaufort of recent date says:

A Savannah automobilist brought his machine here yesterday by steamer and tore about over the streets with speed, filling wayfarers with terror and consternation and frightening horses, mules, oxen and animals. The first victim was an innocent and unsuspecting dog, that was run over and entailed. Then a buggy was smashed by a terrified horse and a mule cart was demolished by the fury of the onset.

The town authorities seem doubtful of their power to enforce the ordinance, because the ordinance against fast driving was enacted before the invention or introduction of automobiles, and may be directed only to vehicles propelled by horses, mules or jackasses. It may be necessary to call an extra session of council to meet the emergency.

This is the first automobile ever seen in Beaufort, and if they are generally introduced and their speed continues of lightning velocity persons will have to provide themselves with lightning rods or firearms to break the shocks.

Reports have been published of the repeated horrors and disasters produced by these engines of destruction to human as well as to brute life, and it is horrible to witness the indifference, if not satisfaction that it seems to give the reckless chauffeur when he strews torture, injury and murder in the path of his flying machine. One instinctively wonders if human nature is not inspired at such moments with an emotional insanity, or does not share with the brute some of those instincts for torturing and wounding victims for the temporary gratification of a horrible sensation. The tiger and the British lion, and even the rapacious great American eagle, delight in mutilating and torturing their prey before killing and eating it. The cat will play and torture its rat or mouse before killing it outright, and the butcher bird takes extreme delight in impaling the flies and bugs and butterflies with a splinter, and sit upon an adjoining branch or fence and watch the writhings in agony the insects it has caught, apparently for no other reason than to gloat upon their sufferings and suspense.

If the automobilist happens to be a millionaire he not only escapes with his life and his pocketbook unimpaired, but he is applauded for his gaudy equipment and flashing ivory and the verdict of a jury gives him the right of way.

SCHWAB STEPS DOWN AND OUT.

It is a Voluntary Act on His Part and Not Compulsory—Remains as a Director.

New York, August 4.—The resignation of Charles M. Schwab as president of the United States Steel Corporation was tendered and accepted at a meeting of the directors today. William Eli Corey was unanimously elected his successor.

Mr. Schwab's resignation caused no surprise in financial circles, where it had for some time been foreshadowed. The new president was for years one of Andrew Carnegie's ablest lieutenants and is now president of the Carnegie Steel Company, one of the United States Steel Corporation. It is scarcely more than a month ago that Mr. Corey was made assistant to the president (Mr. Schwab) because of the latter's continued ill health.

Mr. Schwab attended today's meeting of the directors, coming to town, it was said, for the especial purpose. He appeared to be in good health and spirits and seemed rather glad to be relieved of the duties imposed on the chief executive of the "billion dollar" corporation.

THE FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

of Mr. Schwab's resignation says ill health was the cause, and continues:

"The office of chairman of the board of directors was created and E. H. Gary was elected to that position and will continue to devote his entire time to the business of the corporation. An advisory committee to consist of three directors, besides the president, to consider and make recommendations concerning questions of manufacturing, transportation and operation, was created and E. C. Converse, William Edenborn and D. G. Reid were elected as members of this committee. Mr. Schwab will continue to be a member of the board of directors and of the finance committee."

MR. SCHWAB'S STATEMENT.

"I want to say that I think I have been treated very unfairly by the newspapers in regard to the reasons for my retirement. A number of reasons, including this American shipbuilding matter, have been given for it, but none of them is true. As a matter of fact the shipbuilding question has never been a subject of discussion between myself and the directors. On my return from Europe six months ago I tried to get Mr. Morgan and the directors to accept my resignation, but was unable to do so. That does not look as if I had been forced out. Later I appealed to Mr. Frick and through him have finally succeeded in inducing the directors to accept my resignation. I am as deeply interested in the United States Steel Corporation as ever. I am still the largest stockholder and remain as director and member of the executive committee. My retirement is on account of ill health—nervousness. I have been in bad health for six months or more."

Mr. Schwab left his office after making the above statement. He made a visit to the Morgan banking house, and it was said that he would leave the city for his country home in the early evening.

MR. MORGAN'S STATEMENT.

J. P. Morgan, departing from his usual custom, made a statement as follows, after the meeting of the steel board:

"I deeply regret that the condition of Mr. Schwab's health renders it impossible for him to continue at the head of the steel corporation. His loyalty to the interests entrusted to him cannot be doubted, and from the early days of the inception of the corporation he gave to its formation, unification and development his unequalled powers as an expert in the manufacture of steel.

"I consider that in Mr. Corey the directors have secured an eminently competent successor to Mr. Schwab, and I am confident that the future will prove this to be the case. In fact, I think that today the steel company, in all its branches, is intrinsically in a stronger and better position than it has ever been."