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The Weather.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Forecast: South Carolina—Probably fair in the interior; showers near the coast Friday, Saturday fair.

Made in Germany—war.

The cost of dying should be worrying Europe.

Not a word from Teddy since the war started.

The Montenegrins have put the laugh on Austria.

Civilization follows the flag all the way to butchery.

"War as I made it, is hell," is what Sherman should have said.

The English will probably be some documents.

Richard I. or Richard-s? We have a hunch on the red-headed man.

Some politicians' mouths have been shot to pieces with dum-dum bullets.

Why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Yes, look at Europe.

Sherman rhymes with German, and as for the rest—you can't tell.

The escapermong is the king of grapes, and the South is its home.

Silence is golden but the grocer and the butcher like to hear money talk.

Vaudeville is the punk stuff you have to sit through in order to see the pictures.

Never a time when the Southern people needed less of suspicion and more of unity.

The Society for the Prevention of Useless Christmas-giving will have a good argument this year.

It is the beginning of the end when a man begins to think that he is another Napoleon.

The queen of Belgium is a princess of Bavaria. And now she is a refugee in England.

Four hundred thousand unemployed in Berlin. Patch up our immigration laws quick.

The Hague should be made a sanatorium for mad kings—and then we would have peace.

Krupp, having found a market for his guns, should now be willing for war to cease.

A war correspondent is a fellow who writes what he suspects the censors like.

The mistake of the Wilson administration was not to put a tax on the campaign speeches.

Following our advice, the Japs will soon be an army to Europe. Now watch the fur fly. Bananal-Nippon!

The man who owes the grocer may declare a moratorium, and then will come a blockade of the delivery wagons.

Two "musts" make a "shall." The South must sell cotton and Europe must have it. Later on there will be something doing.

An act of congress placing a war stamp tax on soft drinks would be promptly vetoed. If Mr. Bryan can have a say on behalf of grape juice.

MORITURI TE SALUTAMUS

Gov. Blense evidently classes Maj. Richards as a rather cheap sort of person, or thinks that the Major is desperately in need of votes. That is about the only way we can figure out the governor's position on the "moratorium."

A meeting of the farmers and business men of South Carolina was held in Columbia Tuesday night, and Dr. Wade Stackhouse of Dillon, was elected president. We quote from the report of that meeting:

Governors of the several cotton growing states are to be memorialized by Wade Stackhouse, M. D., president of the South Carolina division, Southern cotton congress, to convene their legislatures at once in extraordinary session, for the purpose of taking action toward improvement of the cotton situation.

It was agreed that it was absolutely vital, as a means of relieving the present situation, that the legislatures of the several cotton growing states should enact such laws as would reduce the acreage to be planted in 1915 by at least 50 per cent. This action was taken after a full discussion of conditions.

As we learn from a letter to this paper from Jno. G. Richards, W. A. Stuckey and James Norton, there was held in the office of the Governor another "convention" on September 2nd, the day following the duly called and organized cotton convention. This is what the governor no doubt would have called a "rump" convention; had it been held by his "enemies", but as it was held in the governor's office we will speak of it respectfully.

We are informed in the letter accompanying the resolutions published elsewhere in this paper that:

In attendance upon this conference were representatives from Abbeville, Anderson, Aiken, Barnwell, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Cherokee, Colleton, Darlington, Dillon, Edgefield, Fairfield, Florence, Georgetown, Greenwood, Kershaw, Lancaster, Laurens, Lee, Lexington, Marlboro, Marion, Newberry, Orangeburg, Richland, Saluda, Pickens, Sumter, Spartanburg, Union, Williamsburg, and York counties. These gentlemen were present to discuss some manner by which the farmers, the share croppers, the tenants and the renters of South Carolina could be relieved in the present financial crisis.

We do not know why these gentlemen thought it necessary to add their weight of appeal to the movement started sometime ago. We have heard no general demand in this section for a moratory law—one which will stay the paying of debts in a great emergency—but if it is a good thing, the people want it.

Governor Blense, you place a cheap price on the people of South Carolina when you ask them to lay aside their honest, frank, expression at the polls, to drop a man whom they prefer and to vote for a man whom they do not want.

There will be no special session of the general assembly of South Carolina unless the conditions be changed.

The people of South Carolina absolutely will not be swayed by any such appeal. The friends of Richard I. Manning will stick all the closer, and men who hitherto had no choice as between the two will now give their vote to Mr. Manning rather than to the one who is so admittedly weak in his own personality, and so deficient in his own following that he requires heroic doses of gubernatorial digifalls to keep his political fortunes alive until next Tuesday.

TRY IT IN THIS STATE

The State of Virginia at the recent session of the legislature has passed a novel dog law, which it is believed will enable that state to raise sheep successfully on a large amount of waste land heretofore idle. This law makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine up to \$50 for the owner to allow his dogs to run at large in the country.

The waste land, while entirely suitable for sheep raising, was not well adapted to cattle, for the reason that winter feed in those districts was too high to make the wintering of beef cattle profitable. All that stood in the way of profitable sheep raising was dogs. These dogs, which were rarely fed, lived on the young game during the spring and summer and preyed on the sheep whenever they were not watched and especially in the winter.

The farmers of Virginia grow tired of having their waste land idle and finally induced the legislature to pass the dog law. The law when adopted by a county, makes it a misdemeanor for the owner of a dog to allow that dog off his own property unless he is with the dog. In case of incorporated villages and towns the law permits the licensing of dogs, but makes it a misdemeanor for them to roam outside of the incorporated limits.

The indirect effect of the law is to allow any farmer to shoot a lone dog on his property.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE

Governor Blense has a perfect right to advocate the cause of Maj. Richards, and no objection has been raised to the letters he has been sending out over the state criticising Mr. Manning—although these matters might in better taste have been presented upon the stump by Mr. Manning's opponents.

But the governor should not try to coerce the people to vote for Mr. Richards.

If there is a grave condition requiring the assembling of the law making body, the governor has treated the matter too flippantly thus to inject partisan politics into it.

Or if he is not speaking lightly in his manifesto then he is trying to coerce the people—and we do not believe the people enjoy the taking from them of their rights to select their own men for office.

Major Richards should be one of the first to deplore the condition which the governor has imposed. Will Mr. Mr. Richards permit his personal ambition to be placed above the rights and the needs of the people?

If he will, he is not big enough to be governor.

HE IS A MANLY MAN

Frank W. Shealy of Lexington, candidate for railroad commissioner, who is expected to arrive in Anderson during the week to hold a conference with his friends, is self-made in all that the term implies.

Those who have followed the campaign say that he has made a splendid fight.

His speeches were manly appeals to the manhood of South Carolina to lay aside factionalism and vote for the men best fitted for the duties of the offices to which they aspired. He has only discussed those things which come under the supervision of the railroad commission, and no man attracted more attention than he. That Anderson and Anderson county will roll up a big majority for Mr. Shealy in the second primary, goes without saying.



RICHARD IRVINE MANNING

Will Spend Next Two Days in This County In Campaign For Governor.

POPE'S SUCCESSOR HAS BEEN NAMED

Continued From Page One.

cardinal of St. Peter's claret robes. The pontiff pronounced apostolic benediction to the crowd below and immediately withdrew and entered his apartments.

It is asserted on good authority in Rome today that the new pope will appoint Cardinal Domenico Ferrati his secretary.

The New Pope.

Cardinal, Giacomo Della Chiesa, who was today elected pope by the Sacred College in succession to Pius XI, was created cardinal May 25, 1914. He is the archbishop of Bologna, Italy.

He was born at Belligi, in the diocese of Genoa, November 21, 1851, and was ordained a priest December 21, 1878. He served as secretary of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences from 1883 to 1887, in which year he was appointed secretary to the late Cardinal Rampoldi.

He was appointed substitute secretary of state in 1891 and in 1907 he was elected to the post of adviser to the Holy office.

In 1907 he was appointed papal nuncio of Madrid in succession to Monsignor Rinaldini but this appointment was cancelled three days just before he was made archbishop of Bologna. When Monsignor Della Chiesa was given this post it was declared in Rome that it was mainly with the object of combating modern religious ideas, Bologna being the headquarters of the national democratic league, whose members advocated what is known as modernism in religion.

In January, 1914, while still at Bologna, the present pope issued a pastoral letter strongly condemning the league.

It has been 174 years since the time of the last Pope Benedict. On his election to the papacy in 1740, Cardinal Prospero Lambertini assumed that title. It is an interesting fact that the new pope was archbishop of Bologna, while Pope Benedict XIV was born in Bologna.

The choice falls on a cardinal of Italian birth, as was expected from tradition and also from the disturbed condition conditions in Europe which militated against the selection of a pope outside of the Italian hierarchy.

It was at the age of 24 that the new pope was ordained in the priesthood. He soon attracted the attention of Cardinal Rampoldi, later secretary of state for Pope Leo XIII. When Cardinal Rampoldi was made nuncio to Madrid he took Monsignor Della Chiesa with him as secretary of nunciature. On Cardinal Rampoldi's return to Rome to become secretary of state for the vatican, Monsignor Della Chiesa entered the secretariat of state as one of the "minutants" or minor officials until 1901, when he was appointed substitute of the secretary.

As secretary to the secretary of state Cardinal Della Chiesa was brought into notable prominence throughout the Catholic hierarchy, but his position was not at that time of cardinal rank.

On the accession of Pope Pius X, Monsignor Della Chiesa continued in the secretariat until December 16, 1907, when Pope Pius X gave him a noted promotion to the position of archbishop of the important See of Bologna.

For seven years he administered the See of Bologna with notable success until in May last Pope Pius X named him among thirteen members of the hierarchy to receive the red hat.

Ceremonies Began. On the election of Cardinal Della Chiesa, Monsignor Poggiani, secretary of the conclave, with the master of ceremonies, the dean of the cardinals and other high church dignitaries bowed before the chair where Cardinal Della Chiesa was seated.

He asked if the cardinal would accept the pontificate, and upon an affirmative reply all the canopies above the cardinals throves were lowered, excepting that of Cardinal Della Chiesa. In answer to the question of the dean of the cardinals, the new pope said he desired to take the name of Benedict XV.

Monsignor Poggiani, assisted by the other officials, recorded the act of the election and the acceptance, and the members of the conclave then entered the Sistine chapel with the pope. The pontiff was clothed in a flowing white robe, red slippers and high stock with a broad red cravat. Cardinal Della Chiesa placed on his shoulders a red stole, embroidered with gold. The pope then bowed the throne to receive the homage of the cardinals.

The cardinals first kissed the feet and then the hands of the pontiff, who administered the acrosage and pronounced the benediction. Cardinal Della Chiesa placed on the pontiff's finger the shepherd's ring which the pope returned to Monsignor Damico, to have engraved with his name.

The pontiff proceeded from the Sistine chapel to the Basilica of St. Peter's, where he gave a benediction. He returned to the Sistine chapel where the second act of homage by the cardinals was accorded him.

When the pope was asked to present himself before the people for the first benediction he turned to Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, and said: "I hope I shall have strength to overcome my emotion." Crowds outside clamored to see the new pontiff and several of the cardinals, including Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell, tried to calm the excitement and obtain silence.

The excitement reached a climax when the pope finally emerged. He was alone and a hush fell over the multitude. All knelt, and the pontiff raised his hand, with three fingers outstretched and imparted with melodious voice the apostolic blessing. A great cheer rang out as he turned to withdraw.

Even in the conclave the election of the new pope caused much excitement. The cardinals surrounded him and addressed to him their greetings and congratulations in Latin. All wished to be the first to kiss his hand.

Cardinals Gibbons and O'Connell, who only reached Rome shortly before noon, today expressed gratification at being the first cardinals not participating in the conclave to pay homage. The pontiff embraced them tenderly and said he appreciated the efforts they had made to come to Rome for the conclave, at much personal discomfort.

NOT AFRAID OF GERMANS, JUST WANT A CHANGE. Paris, Sept. 3.—3:10 p. m.—The Temps announced its intention to follow the government to Bordeaux and publish there.

STIRRING UP TROUBLES. Magistrates Induce South American Nations to Take a Hand in Fight. London, Sept. 3.—7:10 p. m.—The correspondent of the Feuter Telegram Company at Capetown, Union of South Africa, sends the following: "The magistrates in the Transkei territories (a division on the East coast of Cape Colony), the population of which is 1,000,000 have been travelling among the natives upon instructions from the government explaining the war situation.

Tens of thousands have been addressed and the natives everywhere enthusiastically offered their service to the government. This is typical of the feeling of animity prevailing among every degree of civilization throughout South Africa.

Take a Tip From Old Diogenes. By MOSS. PLATO having a couple of thousand years ago defined man as a two legged animal without feathers, Diogenes the chap who went around in the daytime with a lantern looking for an honest man plucked a rooster and took it into the academy where the ancient philosophers discussed everything under the sun and said, "This is Plato's man." On which account this addition was made to the definition: "With broad, flat nails."

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ANNOUNCEMENT COMMENCING Monday, September 7th, we will put all departments of our business on a STRICTLY CASH basis. We have been working to this end for some time and our August sales, 75 per cent of which were cash, convinces us that the cash system is THE SYSTEM. Tate Hardware Company WEST SIDE SQUARE.

Read It Every Morning IN The Daily Intelligencer The Newest Newspaper In The Piedmont