

The Intelligencer

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SERBIAN ARMIES IN DIRE PERIL

FIGHTING DESPERATELY TO HOLD BACK AUSTRO-GERMANS

HOPING FOR HELP OF THEIR ALLIES

Bulgarians Are Also Making Progress in Close Touch With Germans.

London, Nov. 9.—Every day and every hour adds to the peril of the Serbian armies, fighting desperately to hold back the Austro-Germans from the north and the Bulgarians from the east, until the assistance of their allies are sending can reach them.

The invaders now hold two-thirds of Serbia. In the meantime Berlin newspapers are quoted in dispatches through Holland, as says that 800,000 allied troops have landed at Saloniki. The Austro-Germans, advancing southward, are progressing, except in the west, where the Montenegrins are delaying the Austrians, the invading forces now reaching the mountainous regions of Serbia, where the Serbians are taking advantage of every hill, and gully, but the invaders have plenty of mountain guns and expect to shell the Serbians out.

The Bulgarians have extended their grip on the Belgrade-Saloniki railroad, north and south of Nish, and occupied Leskovac and Alokasinac. In the latter point Bulgarians are in close touch with the Germans, who have extended their left wings as far as Djunis, on the left bank of the Bulgarian Morava.

In the south the ever-growing strength of the French is telling on the Bulgarians. The energetic French offensive has kept the railroad clear as far as Velest and has barred the Bulgarian's route to Monastir.

It will be some time before the Germans can sufficiently repair the northern end of the railroad, but they have been able to send supplies to the Bulgarians and Turks, via the Danube, to Nikopolis, whence they can go by rail to Sofia and Constantinople.

Bulgarian Makes Protest.

Bulgaria has again protested against Greece allowing the Anglo-French to land at Saloniki, but it seems significant that simultaneously the new Greek cabinet has applied to the allies for an additional loan of \$8,000,000 on account of mobilization expenses. The Greek request was sympathetically received.

The cabinet also announced that it was firmly determined to remain neutral, but assured the Allies of Greece's sincere good will.

Russians Continue Attacks.

In the east the Russians continue sudden attacks in the north and south and are commencing to harass the Germans in the center. In the west, are mainly artillery duels, while on the Austro-Italian front the Italian attacks continue.

MUCH OF SERBIA IN GERMAN HANDS

London, Nov. 9.—Two-thirds of Serbia are now controlled by Germany and her allies. Within two weeks they will probably have the main Serbian railroad through Belgrade and Nish in full operation. This will give them two routes to Constantinople.

Communication via the Danube to Bulgaria is already open. Other front have been weakened to accomplish this, according to indications. Berlin news of Russian advances on the Riga-Dvina front, the last part of the eastern battle line on which the invaders have kept anything in the nature of a definite offensive.

Thus far the central powers plan in the Balkans has worked like well-oiled machinery. Latest news from the Macaonias however indicates the initiative is not to be left entirely to the invaders much longer. Reports via Paris that Anglo-French forces are making their presence felt against the Bulgarians. The Allies claim their operations are proceeding along the Salonik front with success.

It is reported that the Bulgarians are holding back the Austro-Germans from advancing into the Balkans after suffering heavy losses. If the Serbians can sustain the attack for a short period the French should be able to join their forces with the Bulgarians and the Austro-Germans. The Serbians continue a policy of sharp and unexpected attacks at various points along the front. The latest of these attacks according to reports consisted of three small assaults southwest of Nish, the capture of Djunis and three miles of Serb.

Reports of similar operations on the western front indicate that the Austro-Germans have been unable to get through of the

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY PRES. MOORE

ADVOCATED INLAND WATERWAYS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

NEW TERRITORY TO BE OPENED UP

Declares Project Would Greatly Aid in Defending Atlantic Coast.

Savannah, Nov. 9.—President J. Hampton Moore, in his annual address before the opening session of the Atlantic Deep Waterways convention this afternoon, advocated improvements of the inland waterways project, saying that it would open up new territory to commerce, cheaper transportation, conserve life and property and prove of immense value to the navy in coast defense work.

He declared an enemy attacking the United States could strike along the Atlantic Seaboard, where they would find plunder and do the most damage, and that the inland waterways system should be built as a part of national preparedness.

GREAT INTEREST IN LANDING OF TROOPS

INTERNATIONAL CROWD WATCH MOVEMENTS AT SALONIKI

AWAITING EVENTS

Greek Officials Seem Friendly to Arrival of Allied Troops.

London, Nov. 9.—There was an international flavor to the crowd which watched the landing of the first allied troops at Saloniki, a large number of English and American Red Cross workers having come down from Belgrade and Nish to await the course of events at the Greek port. Several of these eyewitnesses reached England this week. The Rev. A. H. Brown, chaplain of the Red Cross, in his comments in Serbia, spoke in enthusiastic terms of the completeness, quiet and speed with which the allied expedition disembarked and of the unmistakable cordiality with which it was received by the populace.

"A British vanguard reached Saloniki on September 30," he said, "consisting of Brigadier General Hamilton—whom everybody mistook for Sir Ian Hamilton—and his staff, with a following of twenty strapping British Tommies in brand new khaki.

"Both officers and men made themselves as inconspicuous as possible in Saloniki, their purpose being merely to inspect the camps prepared for the landing force some two miles outside the town. Four days later reports gained general currency that the expedition was already waiting in a huge fleet of transports outside the harbor. There was academic discussion among the populace as to the ethics of a landing and crossing of neutral Greece, and the latter suggestions here and there that it was just what the Germans had done to Belgium, but nowhere was there any attitude of hostility to the allied plans. Indeed, when opinion was expressed at all, it was in terms of cordial welcome.

"On October 5 the transports began to arrive in the harbor proper. They were crisscrossed with French troops, which poured over the gangplanks in the Serbian quay. The Saloniki newspapers published two pieces of news which indicated that the Greek government had lodged a protest against the landing, and second, that the governor of Saloniki harbor had given orders to clear it in order that no other traffic might interfere with the comfortable disembarkation of the allied forces. Greek officials, the whole company, but was shut out by a formal communication, which it interpreted as a declaration of war, which was vigorously repudiated by the Allies.

"When the news of Venizelos's resignation and the Allies of it reached Saloniki on the afternoon of October 6, the public was stunned. It could not understand. It seemed so completely so, in contrast with the spectacle of the allied landing before Saloniki's own eyes. It was like a thunderbolt.

"Meanwhile the Allies were landing. The Allies were crowded up. The Allies were crowded up. The Allies were crowded up.

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STATE OF UNREST IN BRITISH INDIA

LORD KITCHENER NOW ON WAY TO THE BALKANS

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT SIMILAR TO INDIA

Reported That German Agents Have Been Very Active in England's Oriental Dependencies.

Washington, Nov. 9.—Earl Kitchener's ultimate mission during his absence from the British war office, as said by confidential information received here, will be in India. According to the same information, British rule there is confronted with a more serious state of unrest than is generally known outside British official circles.

Through the thick veil the British consuls have thrown about events in India and Egypt comes the statement that Nawab, Sultan of Ul Mulk, Nazam of Hyderabad, one of the most influential native princes and staunch supporters of the British, has been deposed by his people. This following successive reports of mutinies and unrest, and to be the leading reason Lord Kitchener left England.

It has been officially announced that Kitchener is on his way to the near east. This was supposed to mean going to the Balkans. Information through channels not subject to censorship is to the effect it is well known in London among those close to the government that although Kitchener may stop in the Balkans, his ultimate destination is India and Egypt.

Coupled with repeated rumors of activities German agents fermenting discontent among Indian natives come reports of disaffection in Egypt, also ascribed to the same sources. Since the Turks failed to cut the Suez Canal through prompt arrival of colonial troops from New Zealand and Australia, it has been reported agents from Constantinople and Berlin have been conducting a persistent propaganda among the natives.

Such information as comes here is unofficial. Inasmuch as it does not emanate from sources interested in spreading reports of disaffection in British territory it has been given credence. Latest reports at the state department on British Asiatic possessions came two months ago in reports of the Singapore municipality.

TO SEND BATTLESHIPS TO CHARLESTON PORT

Washington, Nov. 9.—The second and third divisions of the Atlantic fleet, including the battleships South Carolina, Utah, Michigan, Kansas, Florida, Virginia, Georgia, New Jersey and Florida Island and a flotilla of torpedo boats, submarines and other naval craft will be ordered to Charleston, S. C. during the convention of the Southern Commercial congress there Dec. 13 to 17. Secretary Daniels so notified officials of the congress today.

Features of the sessions will be general discussion of the national defense problems and a celebration of the 50th anniversary of the conclusion of the civil war.

Secretaries Daniels and Garrison will deliver addresses.

DREDGING GOES WELL

Panama Canal Not Open, However, Before January 1.

Panama, Nov. 9.—The progress of the dredging operations in the new channel of the Panama Canal at Gatun Cut has been so satisfactory that there will be a channel 100 feet wide by 20 feet deep through the shallow area by the middle of December. The canal will not be in condition for use, however, before the first of the year.

The dredges have been removing debris at an average rate of 35,000 cubic yards daily. The canal engineers say the tendency of the canal bottom to hoist upward gradually is causing them to dig out, however, that there probably is a month of dredging ahead before the water will meet at the neck of land which is 300 feet wide and 40 feet above the water level.

THE ARBITER OF GREECE



Former Premier Venizelos.

FIRE ON STEAMSHIP NOW UNDER CONTROL

The Rochambeau Has Resumed Her Voyage to French Port.

New York, Nov. 9.—Fire in the hold of the passenger steamer Rochambeau, which broke out after the liner left here last Saturday, has been extinguished and the vessel is proceeding to Bordeaux.

A wireless from Captain Juham said the fire, which was in the reserve coal bunkers, had been extinguished and all well on board. The Rochambeau carried 651 persons, and a large war supply cargo. When fire was discovered every effort was made to extinguish it. Capt. Juham wireless he was heading for Halifax. Today's wireless said he resumed the voyage in Bordeaux.

Capt. Juham didn't indicate the cause of the fire. No high explosives were aboard.

PAMPHLET IS BARRED FROM MAILS TO INDIA

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Ran Candara, a local Hindu editor today made a letter, signed with the name of the local postmaster, declining to accept for mailing to India a pamphlet called "Angan Di Gawah" which is a translation of excerpts from William J. Bryan's "British Rule in India."

The letter explained that the British government had barred the pamphlet from the mails to India.

KENTUCKY ELECTION

Small Majority of Democrats May Cause Conflict.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—With official returns practically complete, A. O. Stanley, Democrat, shows a majority over Edwin P. Morrow, Republican, of only 114. The Republicans talk of contesting the election.

OIL SHIP AMONG

Said to Have Been Abandoned in the Gulf.

ITALIAN LINER SENT TO BOTTOM

ATTACKED BY SUBMARINE FLYING THE AUSTRIAN FLAG

150 LIVES WERE SAID TO BE LOST

Sailed From New York to Naples With Italian Reserves.

Rome, Nov. 9.—Italian liner, Ancona, was sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian flag. The Ancona carried 422 passengers and sixty in the crew. There are 270 survivors, some of them wounded, were landed at Bizerta.

New York, Nov. 9.—The Ancona sailed from New York October 17 for Naples, carrying 1,245 Italian reserves and a general cargo. She arrived at Naples October 29 and was due to sail today from Naples for New York.

The Ancona's gross tonnage is 8,210, length 482 feet, beam 58. For several months before Italy entered the war, the Ancona was engaged in carrying Italian reserves from the United States to Italy. When the Ancona left here all her crew were Italians. One hundred and fifty lives were said to have been lost when the Ancona sunk.

WOULD QUIT TEACHING ENGLISH IN CUBA

Havana, Cuba, Nov. 1.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—The constitutionality of the order recently issued by the secretary of public instruction to discontinue the teaching of English in the public schools of Cuba is being questioned, and it appears at present that the matter will be the subject of an appeal to the supreme court unless President Menocal should, by decree, reverse the ruling of the secretary of public instruction, who is Ezequiel Garcia, whose anti-American sentiment has been indicated on several occasions.

The Havana Post, a paper published in English, in an editorial which is said to be inspired by high legal authority, contends that the teaching of English in the public schools is obligatory under the terms of the military orders of 1899, which, among other military orders, of the First Intervention, have been made laws in Cuba. The terms of the law are most explicit and leave no discretion whatever in the matter to the department of public instruction beyond the arrangement of the courses of study. It is pointed out by the newspaper that the military order of 1899 directed a special appropriation to cover the expenses of English instruction in the schools and it is contended that this money cannot be legally diverted to any other purpose.

Article IV, of the Platt Amendment law, which is included in the famous amendment of the constitution of Cuba, says: "All acts realized by the United States in Cuba during the military occupancy shall be ratified and held valid and all rights legally acquired through them shall be maintained and protected."

The Post therefore contends that not only have the children of Cuba been robbed of the right to instruction in English guaranteed them by the law of the land, but that the deprivation of this right constitutes a violation of the amendment of the constitution.

The abolition of instruction in English in the public schools, affects most seriously the children of the poor, for there is not a single private school in the island in which English is not included as an important feature of the curriculum. It is declared that there is no doubt the action of Secretary Garcia was prompted by his anti-American feeling, it being asserted that among educational authorities generally there has been no demand for the abandonment of English. The secretary is reported to be in favor of the substitution of French for English, but the practicability of this is not plainly seen, since the French constitute one of the very smallest colonies in Cuba.

TOGOA NATIONAL BANK HAS CLOSED ITS DOORS

Washington, Nov. 9.—The comptroller of currency announced today that the First National Bank of Togo, Ga., had closed its doors. He stated that the failure was due to continued mismanagement in tying up capital by large loans to officers and improper real estate loans.

PLANS CENTENNIAL

State of Mississippi and City of Natchez to Have Birthday.

Natchez, Miss., Nov. 9.—Plans have been launched for the celebration of the 100th birthday of the state of Mississippi and the 200th birthday of the city of Natchez. The celebration of these two events will take place in the fall of 1916 and will be national in character. The state of Mississippi will make the celebration a state holiday and will appropriate a sum for its success.

It is planned to have the celebration last a week. The mayors and officials of all the cities along the Mississippi river, as well as the governors of the states will be asked to participate.

Natchez was founded in 1716 and is the oldest city on the Mississippi river and with but two exceptions is the oldest city in the United States.

GERMANS HAVE REACHED LIMIT

PATRIOTIC SPEECHES MADE AT LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET

NATIONAL IDEALS ARE CONTRASTED

Less Sumptuous Menu Served at Ancient London Ceremony—Many Military Present.

London, Nov. 9.—At the annual banquet tonight, celebrating the inauguration of Sir Charles Cresser Wakefield, as lord mayor of London, Alfred J. Balfour, first lord of admiralty, replying to the toast to the army and navy, declared that it had been many months since the Germans could claim any success on the French front and two months since they had advanced any on the Russian front. He declared that the tide of enemy successes had reached its limit and that what the Austro-Germans had to look forward to was an ebb, slower than it was fast, but an ebb all the same.

He declared that the Germans won one triumph, that was when they caused Bulgaria to betray all her traditions.

Paul Cambon, French ambassador, referred to the ideals of justice and liberty which inspired the allies and to their will to employ only legitimate means of defense, while he said on the other hand was forgetfulness of all principles of humanity and a sort of perverse joy in the accomplishment of evil. He referred to the execution of Miss Edith Cavell.

The only difference between this and former banquets was the less sumptuous menu and the presence of many military uniforms.

When the toast to "the king" was given, the assembly rose and sang the national anthem, which was never done before.

KITCHENER ATTRACTS SCHOOL CHILDREN

London, Nov. 9.—Lord Kitchener seems to be the only cabinet minister who has captured the imagination of the English children, according to the results of a questionnaire survey promptly essayed by 1,081 school children at the instance of Dr. C. W. Kimmins of Southwark. The survey was constantly referred to, but not a single other minister was mentioned.

The essays classified showed the girls reached the pitch of warlike feeling at the age of ten and the boys at eleven years. From the age of eleven onwards the pupils began to show anxiety of such questions as the cost of food and the Dardanelles operations, connecting the forcing of the narrows with a plentiful food supply from Russia. Girls at 13 manifest a maturity in their views of the war at least a year ahead of the boys. Curiously enough, the advance on Paris and the retreat from Mons made little impression on the child.

A little girl, aged 11, wrote: "The origin of the war was this: That when the German emperor was at Windsor he insulted Queen Victoria, and so King Edward smashed him round the face. The German emperor said, 'I'll be avenged,' and hence the war."

A boy of 13 wrote: "The advent of the war is that the men have learned to knit," and another boy wrote: "The main advantage of the war is that girls must remain old maids because there will not be any men left."

CONSPIRACY TO REMOVE SULTAN

Berlin, Nov. 9.—The Overseas News Agency today gave out the following Constantinople reports from Cairo: A great conspiracy was discovered there to remove the new Sultan and ministers and liberate Egypt from the English yoke. The conspiracy was headed by persons close to the new Sultan. Forty persons attached to the court were arrested and twenty-five of them have already been executed.

PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Alleged Conspiracy of German Agents in Federal Court.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR)