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OMINOUS SILENCE REIGNS OVER ARMIES ON EVE OF BATTLE

Details As To Troop Movements Are Lacking

100,000 BRITISH TROOPS LANDED

Expeditionary Force Lands On French and Belgian Soil To Assist Allies

(By Associated Press.)
From the war done comes only brief reports of the activities of the vast German and allied armies opposing each other.

The French officially report that the Germans have abandoned Sarrebourg. The Liege forts are said still to be intact and a Brussels dispatch says the German movement toward the Belgian center seems to have been checked.

"The French troops are in contact with the Germans, but there is no important engagement to report," says an official announcement of the French embassy at London.

A British expeditionary force numbering more than 100,000 has landed at French and Belgian ports and doubtless is well on its way to form a junction with its allies.

A significant statement is issued by the British official press bureau to the effect that desultory fighting has occurred between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German reconnoitering cruisers.

"A certain liveliness is apparent in the Southern area of the North Sea," the statement adds.

There are rumors of a naval engagement about 100 miles off Harwich in the North Sea.

In a stirring message to the troops King George said:

"Duty is your watchword and I know your duty will be nobly done."

The French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, personally reports French progress in upper Alsace and declares French troops have occupied all the region of Lorraine, 32 miles inside the German frontier.

An American corps has been organized in Paris and several American aviators have offered the government their aeroplanes. There is some question as to whether this offer will

PLAGUE SPREADS

New Orleans, August 18.—The twenty-sixth case of bubonic plague was reported here today. Louise Welsh, a negro, was removed to the isolation hospital after her illness had positively been diagnosed as plague. She was taken from a residence where her mother also contracted the disease. Her mother died.

TO CARE FOR JAP'S INTERESTS

Washington, August 18.—Japan has asked the United States to take over her embassy in Berlin "in case of an emergency."

be accepted, because of the possible international complications.

The former French minister of finance, Paul Doumer, who has returned from the front in Belgium, says three Zeppelins have been destroyed by gun fire and one wrecked by dropping into a forest.

To set at rest reports of casualties in the British army the official bureau declares that there have been no casualties.

A Rome dispatch gives a report from Vienna that the Austrian cruiser Senta has been sunk.

Count Okuma, the Japanese premier declares it is Japan's intention to eliminate from China the root of German influence.

London, August 19.—It is officially stated in Paris that the mobilization of the Austrian army was accompanied by much disorder and even open mutiny in many places owing to the unpopularity of the war among many classes of people.

This information is conveyed in a Paris dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, which continues:

"In many parts of Austria enthusiasm for the war is completely lacking and the people complain bitterly against spending blood and money in a useless cause."

The statement adds that a large number of Czech soldiers have been shot at Prague for refusing to fight and that during the night of August 6 a whole Serb regiment of the 15th army corps mutinied. A similar mutiny occurred in Bohemia.

ENGLAND LOOKS STOLIDLY ON

POPULACE DISPLAYS LITTLE EXCITEMENT OVER WAR PREPARATIONS

EVERYTHING QUIET

Spirit of Optimism Prevails Over Entire Country—General Rou- tine of Business Undisturbed

(By Associated Press.)
London, August 18.—London displays little excitement when it became known that British troops were in France. There were no crowds around the bulletin boards and no rush for newspapers. There was a stolid, repressed, earnest crowd in parks where recruits drilled and at the barracks where trained soldiers go through evolutions.

The general routine is little disturbed, except for the unceasing movement through the streets of troops, ammunition trains and hospital corps. Tailors and saddlers are rushed with business. The sign "swords and bayonet" sharpened" appears in the cutlers' windows. No women or children weep as the soldiers depart.

Attendance at music halls and theatres shows no diminution and many Americans spend afternoons or evenings at the play houses. "Britannia rules the waves," the "Marsellaise" and the French national anthem are played by orchestras, the audiences standing.

As one Highlander regiment went through the Strand, its band played "Marching Through Georgia."

Private homes have been converted into hospitals and newspaper departments under the head of "What Women Can Do" or some similar caption are the busiest.

Signs are posted that Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, needs 100,000 men for three years or to the close of the war.

There has been some protest against German and Austrian waiters at the hotels and restaurants. One newspaper protested against excessive forbearance, as instanced by a crowd at the railway station on the departure of the Austrian ambassador singing "Deutschland, Deutschland Uber Alles."

The stock exchange is closed and the city is quiet. Clerks are carrying rifles and cartridge belts. Large business houses announce that places will be kept for those who enlist.

The newspaper are proud of the effect in a manner in which they keep secret the movement of troops of which much has been surmised, but little known.

The seaside resorts face a ruined season and the hotels dread the return of Americans, for they would not accommodate them. Food prices are lower with the exception of sugar, which comes from Austria and Germany.

Cargoes of grain on German vessels captured in the Baltic were sold today and brought current prices, but the effect was a fall in prices and especially in maize.

The Nottingham lace factories are at a standstill but the ship yards are unusually busy and the development board is spending \$15,000,000 on roads and other improvements.

NELMS MYSTERY BOBS UP AGAIN

Victor E. Innes Arrested in Ore- gon on Warrant Sent From Texas

(By Associated Press.)
San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 18.—Warrants for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Innes, of Portland, Oregon, in connection with the mysterious disappearance of Miss Beatrice Nelms and her sister Miss Elois Nelms Dennis, of Atlanta, and missing since June, were issued by District Attorney Linden here today. Marshall Nelms, brother of the two missing women, yesterday filed complaint against the accused persons and a telegram was sent to Portland officers asking their detention. Nelms and a deputy sheriff expect to leave tomorrow with warrants and extradition papers for the return of Innes and his wife to this city. It was said here tonight.

The specific charges against Innes and his wife were not made public.

Eugene, Oregon, August 18.—Victor Innes, wanted in connection with the disappearance of Mrs. Elois Nelms Dennis and Miss Beatrice Nelms, of Atlanta, was arrested tonight by Sheriff Parker and D. P. Elkins, on the Innes farm near Leaburg, about 30 miles from here.

WILSON MAKES STRONG APPEAL

ASKS THAT THE AMERICANS SHOW NO PARTISANSHIP OVER WAR

EFFECT OF THE WAR

What American Citizens Say and Do Will Determine Largely How U. S. Will Be Affected

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, August 18.—Addressing the American people, President Wilson today issued a statement in connection with the European war, warning citizens of the United States against "that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may spring out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides."

The president pleaded that the United States be "neutral in fact as well as in name during the days that are to try men's souls."

"We must be impartial in thought as well as in action," he said, "but a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

Officials close to the president made it clear that he was fully determined to take no part in the dispute between Japan and Germany over the situation in the far east. While that controversy was not specifically referred to in the president's statement, it became known that he is resentful of efforts he believes are being made to embroil the United States in it.

The president's statement follows: "My fellow countrymen: I suppose that every thoughtful man in America has asked himself during the last troubled weeks what influence the European war may exert upon the United States, and I take the liberty of addressing a few words to you in order to point out that it is entirely within our own choice what its effects upon us will be and to urge very earnestly upon you the sort of speech and conduct which will best safeguard the nation against distress and disaster."

As It Concerns Us.

"The effect of the war upon the United States will depend upon what American citizens say and do. Every man who really loves America will act and speak in the true spirit of neutrality, which is the spirit of impartiality and fairness, and friendliness to all concerned. The spirit of the nation in this critical matter will be determined largely by what individuals and society and those gathered in public meetings and magazines, in their pulpits and men proclaim as their opinions on the streets."

"The people of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation, others another, to succeed in the momentous struggle. It will be easy to excite passion and difficult to allay it. Those responsible for exciting it will assume a heavy responsibility, a responsibility for no less a thing than that the people of the United States, whose love of their country and whose loyalty to its government should unite them as Americans all, bound in honor and affection to think first of her and her interests, may be divided into camps of hostile opinions, hot against each other, involved in the war itself in impulse and opinion if not in action."

"Such diversion amongst us would be fatal to our peace of mind and might seriously stand in the way of the proper performance of our duty as the one great nation at peace, the one people holding itself ready to play a part of impartial mediation and speak the counsels of peace and accommodation, not as a partisan, but as a friend."

A Solemn Warning.

"I venture, therefore, my fellow countrymen to speak a solemn word of warning to you against that deepest, most subtle, most essential breach of neutrality which may signify out of partisanship, out of passionately taking sides. The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name during these days that are to try men's souls. We must be impartial in thought as well as in action, must put a curb upon our sentiments as well as upon every transaction that might be construed as a preference of one party to the struggle before another."

"My one thought is for America. I am speaking, I feel sure, the earnest wish and purpose of every thoughtful American that this great country of ours, which is, of course, the first in our thoughts and in our hearts, should show herself in this time of peculiar trial a nation fit beyond others to exhibit the fine poise of undisturbedness."

(Continued on Page Two.)

OVATION GIVEN SENATOR SMITH

BERKELEY BRAVES PARADED WITH A BRASS BAND

A GOOD MEETING

Pollock and Jennings Were Ab- sent and There Was No Excitement Tuesday

Special to The Intelligencer.
Moncks Corner, Aug. 18.—The senatorial campaign meeting here today stands out in striking contrast to that of yesterday. L. D. Jennings and W. P. Pollock were absent, and both Governor Blease and Senator Smith received attention and thoughtful hearings. Only a few times were these speakers interrupted by wrangling in the audience. There were approximately 400 persons present, and was the smaller crowd which the candidates have faced during the entire campaign, with the exception of the Beaufort meeting.

The meeting today was featured by the governor's attack on the advertising policy of Richard I. Manning of the Charleston papers. The point of criticism in this was the wording, "Vote for Richard I. Manning for governor, the anti-Bleace candidate."

"If that advertisement was by one of Blease's friends it would be stirring up factionalism. If by Blease himself it would be an appeal to prejudice," the governor charged.

Another interesting phase as added, when Senator Smith called a halt up on the governor while the chief executive was charging that Senator Smith voted to pay \$2,000 to the family of a lynched negro.

Abruptly interrupting the governor Senator Smith asked, "didn't Benjamin Ryan Tillman and the reformer write that into the constitution back in 1895 when the constitution was rewritten?" The governor replied in the affirmative, but added, "that was the biggest mistake that Tillman ever made."

A demonstration was made for Senator Smith, a pageant of footmen, wagons, buggies, carriages and automobiles, being led to the courthouse yard by Metz's band from Charleston. When the governor was speaking, the charge was made that D. Frank McLeod had paid the band. Mr. McLeod denounced this as untrue and his claim was substantiated when the Berkeley citizens came forward and certified by signed petitions, which the chairman read, that they had subscribed the fund themselves and that Mr. McLeod had disbursed it at their request.

Senator Smith spoke first and was warmly received. After he had discussed the new currency and banking law and clarified its application in giving relief in the present financial crisis, incident to the European war, one of the audience volunteered, "you only did your duty," and that's all I want to do," the Senator retorted. "That man who works for his own benefit was likened to 'a stagnant pool, which breeds snakes, mosquitoes, frogs and malaria, and isn't worth a darn.'"

Senator Smith asked that his record be searched to find if he hadn't kept his faith. "If you find that I've worked—"

(Continued on Page 2.)

RESIDENTS WILL STAY IN BERLIN

Americans Making Their Home At German Capital Will Not Leave on Account of War

London, August 18.—Most of the American residents in Berlin will remain there, according to Mrs. Lucy Halliburton, of Charlotte, N. C., who left on the American ambassador's special train and arrived in London today.

The Americans, according to Mrs. Halliburton, feel secure in Berlin and do not fear a famine. Prices were raised slightly there she said, but the banks cashed American travellers' checks without discount. English-speaking people were advised by the authorities not to use that language on the streets lest they be attacked by ignorant citizens.

Mrs. Halliburton said travellers from Germany were struck by the sudden exodus of Japanese prior to the issuance of Japan's ultimatum. All trains for the border carried Japanese-bound for England. They apparently had been notified of the impending crisis.

H. M. Hindman, leader of the English socialists, says members of his party have been unable to get any new regarding German socialist leaders. They credit, however, according to Hindman, the report that Carl Liebknecht was tried and shot for refusing to serve with the German army.

European War Bulletins; Latest News of All The Important Happenings

(By Associated Press.)

Forts Dynamited.

Rotterdam, August 19.—Via London—4.19 a. m.—It is asserted here that the forts at Liege were dynamited by the Belgians after they had been evacuated, the action of the Belgians being due to the arrival of Germany's heavy motor batteries.

Will Stay in Oriein.

Washington, August 18.—Charge Barclay, of the British embassy formally presented to Secretary Bryan today England's declaration that Japan's action would be limited to the German possessions in eastern Asia.

French Victorious.

Paris, August 18.—3.02 p. m.—An official announcement says: "All day Monday we continued to progress in upper Alsace. The enemy's retreat from this side was in disorder. They abandoned everywhere their wounded and their stores."

This telegram was received at the war office from General Joseph Joffre, French commander-in-chief.

French to the Rescue.

Paris, August 18.—11.05 p. m.—"French troops have brought down a German aeroplane near Dinant, 14 miles south of Namur, Belgium. The pilot was killed and the observation officer taken prisoner. The machine was not damaged."

The foregoing official statement was issued here tonight and it was added the following: "When our troops entered Blamont (Department of Muerthe-et-Moselle, France,) a few days ago, they found notices posted on the walls that the next morning the mayor and prominent residents of the town would be shot. The sudden arrival of the French and the disorderly retreat of the Germans, however, saved these persons from death."

Under False Colors.

Paris, August 18.—5.15 p. m.—A German monoplane which had hoisted the French flag, today dropped three bombs on Lunéville, 16 miles east of Nancy from a height of 4,500 feet, according to an official announcement issued this evening. The missile exploded in a public garden. No one was hurt.

Celebrated Swordsmen.

Paris, August 18.—6.10 p. m.—Georges Breitmayer and ou-sciei Dorcierces, two of the most celebrated swordsmen in France, have enlisted to work machine guns aboard aircraft. They are now training for their duties at the aviation station at Versailles.

Dirigibles Destroyed.

London, August 18.—9.40 p. m.—A Paris dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph Company says: "Paul Doumer, former French minister of finance, just returned from the fighting line in Belgium, says three Zeppelin dirigibles which were reconnoitering over the war zone were destroyed. Another fell into a forest and was wrecked."

Aerial Warfare in Earnest

Paris, August 19.—12.05 a. m.—A German aeroplane has been destroyed in Russia near Samno and four German aviation officers have been killed, according to an official announcement here today. It is thought Saima, Finland is probably meant.

Engagement Imminent.

London, August 18.—11.58 p. m.—"The French troops are in contact with the Germans in Belgium but there is no important engagement to report, read an official announcement received at the French embassy in London tonight."

On the Run.

London, August 18.—Midnight—An official dispatch to the French embassy says: "The Germans have abandoned Sarrebourg, where they were strongly established with heavy artillery."

German Advance Checked.

London, August 19.—12.50 a. m.—In a dispatch from Brussels the Exchange Telegraph's correspondent says: "The German movement toward the Belgian center seems to have been checked at Landen and Gembloux. No further movement of the enemy's troops have been observed. German prisoners in Belgium will be sent to England."

Cruiser Sunk.

London, August 19.—1.22 a. m.—An official message received in Rome from Vienna says the Austrian cruiser Zenta was sunk in a naval battle of Antivari last Sunday according to a dispatch to The Exchange Telegraph.

The cruiser Zenta which was built at Pola in 1897 was 303 feet in length and displaced 2,264 tons.

Heavy Firing Reported.

London, August 19.—3.40 a. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Post says a telegram has been received there from Texel Island, reporting heavy gun firing Tuesday morning in a western direction. Texel Island is in the North Sea and is the southwesternmost of the Frisian Islands, forming part of the province of North Holland.

Germans Repulsed.

London, August 19.—11.50 a. m.—A Reuter dispatch from Brussels says the Germans made another attempt to cross the Meuse today by a bridge not far from Dinant, where cannonading was resumed. The French artillery repelled the attack with considerable loss.

European War As It Appears at Washington

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Aug. 18.—The determination of the United States government to keep this country from becoming involved in the European war and its controversies was manifested in several ways today.

President Wilson addressed an appeal to the American people calling on them to refrain from an expression of act that might reveal the slightest partisanship. Leaders in congress of all parties voiced similar views.

For nearly three hours the president and his cabinet wrestled with the vexed cable wireless censorship question. The matter still is under consideration.

Official information from Berlin said the Japanese ultimatum had been delivered to the German government and that diplomatic dispatches indicated that war between Japan and Germany was not unlikely. The Japanese minister at Berlin, apparently foreseeing such an eventuality, asked Ambassador Gerard to be prepared to take over Japanese interests in Germany.

The president received from Emperor William a long message transmitted through Ambassador Gerard, the contents of which were guarded very closely, but which it was learned expressed the grateful appreciation of Germany for the tender of good offices made by the United States. The German emperor took occasion to point out cases of the present war and argued, it is understood, that while he is trying to mediate between Austria and Serbia, Russian mobilization began. While House officials denied the message contained any protest concerning the attitude of the American press towards Germany. Officials said there was nothing to indicate whether the emperor would at any future time accept the good offices.

The Japanese ultimatum demanding that Germany evacuate Kiao Chow and withdraw her fleet from the Orient was uppermost in the attention of official Washington.

Discussion was general as to how the interests of the United States ultimately might be affected and it was

obvious that a feeling of relief followed assurances given at London that should Japan take action against Germany such activity would be confined to the China seas and German territory in Eastern Asia.

Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador conferred with Secretary Bryan but declined to talk about it. C. W. Barry, charge d'affaires of the British embassy, called immediately afterward and left with the secretary a note from the British government announcing that any action taken by Japan would be confined to German territory in eastern Asia.

The note was similar to that announced by the British information bureau last night.

Every assurance has been given for the preservation of the integrity of China and the safeguarding of American interests in the East. The German Charge d'Affaires, von Haimhausen, who also saw Mr. Bryan, said was greatly to be regretted that Japan had raised an issue in the far East as Germany had been willing to neutralize all that section. He expressed the view that this certainly would have been the most humorous course. But whatever the outcome might be at Kiao-Chow, he felt it would be a detached incident which could have no effect on the general issue in Europe.

There is no information thus far as to what Germany's course will be on the Japanese ultimatum.

But the prevailing view in diplomatic and official quarters is that Germany cannot and will not accede to the demand. In that event it is believed that the garrison will make a determined effort at resistance, with the prospects of slaughter against the overwhelming odds.

It is understood that Germany would prefer to have Kiao Chow pass through Japan rather than through China. This possibly may serve as the basis for an offer of compromise. But there is little or no prospect that Japan would consider such proposal even if it were made.