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ALLIES ARE REPULSED BY GERMAN TROOPS

KAISER'S FORCES ARE VICTORIOUS OVER FRENCH AND ENGLISH

LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Both Armies Suffered Very Severe Losses in Battle and Have Re-entrenched

(By Associated Press.)

The French and British troops opposing the invasion of the German army in Belgium have suffered a serious reverse, according to the official announcement issued by the French offices. In the battle line which extends from Mons to Luxembourg, several army corps, composed of both British and French troops, were on Sunday against the Germans, but their plan of attack failed, owing to the unforeseen difficulties as described by the official statement and the troops retired on the covering positions.

The losses on both sides are reported as extremely heavy and the French officials describe the Germans as being obliged to establish themselves in fresh positions in Lorraine. The French have abandoned those positions of Alsace and Lorraine which they previously had occupied and now look for heavy fighting in the French territory.

Detachments of German cavalry operating on the extreme right, have reached Roubaix a few miles north of Lille. This territory is defended only by the reserves.

At Tsing Tau, capital of Kiao-Chow, the German protectorate in China, the German forces have prepared for a bombardment by the Japanese fleet by dynamiting all the tall structures there which might be used by the attacking forces as sighting points.

There is a report emanating from Rome and Avona that the Albanian insurgents have entered Avona and raised their flag.

Emperor Nicholas of Russia is reported to have gone to the headquarters of the Russian army which has taken the offensive in full strength, and is said to be advancing rapidly in East and West Prussia.

A late dispatch from Copenhagen, gives further reports from Austria that Emperor Francis Joseph is in a grave condition.

NEUTRALITY LAWS WILL BE VIOLATED

French and English Laws Opposed Purchase of Ships of Bel-ligerent Nation

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, Aug. 24.—Edouard Clunet, former president of the Institute of Law, today made known the result of his examination into the question of the right of the Americans to buy the German steamships now in refuge in American ports.

The French law, M. Clunet found, since 1778 has forbidden Frenchmen, when neutrals, to buy ships of belligerents after hostilities have begun.

Numerous French and also British prize courts decisions to this decision are cited.

France and Great Britain together, it is claimed, the authorities examined showed had refused to recognize the sale of American ships after a war had begun and the declaration of London signed in 1900 by Germany, Austria, France, Great Britain, Japan and Russia forbids such sales. An opinion along this line by Rear Admiral Charles Stockton, U. S. N., is cited by M. Clunet.

"It would be a violation of the neutrality," M. Clunet urges, "for the United States to permit idle property of uncertain value to be transformed into cash, which would be unseizable and of immediate value of a belligerent."

FLYING JAPANESE FLAG

British, Russian and French Ambassadors Under Jap Colors to Proclaim Alliance

Tokyo, Aug. 25.—The British, Russian and French ambassadors are flying the Japanese flag as symbolic of the alliance.

Vice-Admiral Tominoburo Kato has been appointed commander-in-chief of the first squadron; Vice Admiral Sadakichi Kato, commander of the second squadron; and Rear Admiral Tsuchiya is commander of the third squadron.

Contradictory reports are in circulation of a battle between the British and German warships, but there has been no confirmation.

The German ambassador, Count von Rex, and his staff are completing the arrangements for sailing on the steamer Minnesota for San Francisco.

The Emperor has ordered the suspension of national mourning, August 29.

THE EVE OF THE PRIMARY

POLITICS WAS BUBBLING OVER IN COLUMBIA DURING MONDAY

ALL ARE CONFIDENT

Some of the Candidates Have Filled Their Expense Accounts With Secretary

Special to The Intelligencer
Columbia, Aug. 24.—South Carolina politicians were resting on their arms today for the battle of ballots tomorrow. The final wires were pulled this afternoon, and the voters will go forth tomorrow morning at 8:00 o'clock to elect United States senator, governor and all other state and county officers.

As usual on the eve of election the air was full of campaign lies today. They were flying and crawling from one end of the state. The candidates were optimistic. Each was predicting his election on the first ballot.

The governor having predicted that he will be elected by 8,000 tomorrow, spent the day in his office, attending to routine matters and giving final attention to his organization.

Senator Smith spent the day in Columbia and during the afternoon issued a statement. He is confident of re-election. He believes that the farmers of South Carolina will stand squarely behind him in this election.

W. P. Pollock was at his home in Cheraw while I. D. Jennings was in Sumter.

Many of the candidates for governor were in Columbia. It is practically certain that John G. Richards and W. C. Brice, Jr., will lead the Blaine faction in the vote.

There is a great little going on for first place on the anti administration side.

In this morning's issue the State newspaper predicted the re-election of Senator Smith, and stated that R. A. Cooper and R. F. Manning were being concentrated upon the unpledged anti-Blaine voters.

The friends of John G. Clinkcales are making a great fight for him, especially in Spartanburg. He spent the last day campaigning. A page advertisement this morning was to the effect that Dr. Clinkcales was strong in every section of South Carolina.

The governor issued a statement this evening, in which he claims that he will sweep the state with a majority between 8,000 and 11,000. Senator Smith said that he was confident that he would be elected by a safe and sound majority.

"You may say that I am positive that I shall again be nominated for the United States senate," said Senator Smith.

It seemed practically certain this evening that Cooper, Manning and Clinkcales will lead the anti-administration side of the fight. The general opinion was that at least one anti-Blaine man will be in the second race.

It is practically conceded that A. W. Jones will be re-elected comptroller general over J. A. Summers.

The race between Thos. H. Peoples and A. G. Brice for attorney general will be very close.

The race between W. W. Moore and M. C. Wallis for adjutant general is in doubt.

There was little betting in Columbia today as compared with two years ago. Few bets were placed of consequence, it was said in sporting circles. The governor was the favorite in the betting here two years ago.

The following candidates have filled their campaign expense accounts with the secretary of state, pending the first primary: B. F. Keller, \$325.50; Charles A. Smith, \$1,835.49; D. E. Finley, \$594.50; J. A. Hunter, \$337.00; J. A. Summers, \$325.85; C. D. Fortner, \$625.24; W. W. Moore, \$765.05; John H. Wharton, \$348.75; C. L. Blaise, \$248.35; L. M. Gasque, \$50.80; S. T. Carter, \$67.45; T. H. Peoples, \$615.45; A. W. Jones, \$709.50; J. T. Duncan, \$261.94; John G. Richards, \$338.45; Frank W. Shealy, \$745.50; W. C. Brice, Jr., \$222.30; E. D. Smith, \$1,712.56; W. M. Hamner, \$251.01; S. J. Nichols, \$1,392.10; James Bryant, \$90.50; E. M. McCown, \$51.55; L. D. Jennings, \$1,227.57; R. M. Mixson, \$129.00; E. J. Dennis, \$17.00; John T. Johnson, \$319.51; J. E. Swearingen, \$54.20; F. H. Dominick, \$1,023.90; E. J. Watson, \$61.15; James Canlier, \$85.10; A. F. Lever, \$325.70.

EXPECTANCY

Old Man—"What are you fishing for, sonny?"
Sonny—"Salts."
Old Man—"What are salts?"
Sonny—"I don't know; I don't never caught any yet."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Mrs. W. H. Cox left yesterday for Wallalla, where she will be the guest of Mrs. E. C. Bush for the week.

DISCUSSION IS NOT YET OVER

SECRETARY McADOO MAKES PLAIN STATEMENT ON SITUATION

IS VERY OPTIMISTIC

Says There is No Cause For Excitement That Government Will Assist in Every Way

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 24.—Representatives of the various branches of the cotton industry, in conference here today with the federal reserve board and other government officials, were assured by the secretary of the treasury that properly safeguarded warehouse receipts for cotton would be made the basis for currency issued by the new federal reserve bank.

The conference immediately took up the question of proper warehouse facilities, and discussed the details of financing the crop. Secretary McAdoo told the delegation that the disposition was to make not only cotton, but tobacco and all other "staple products, properly secured" the basis of bank credit.

Cooperation Needed

The conference which represents cotton growers, merchants, bankers and manufacturers from twenty-two states, after a morning session with Secretary McAdoo, and the reserve board, called on President Wilson. He assured them of the full cooperation of the national government in their efforts to meet the situation confronting cotton farmers as a result of the closing of the European markets by war. The president urged that every interest do its best to help itself.

"I am not willing to believe," he said, "that these conferences are intended to call upon the government to rescue men who know how to take care of themselves, but they are called for the purpose of common counsel, and for the disposal of men who know how to take care of themselves very legitimately instrumental to the government itself."

Will Solve Problem

"The conferences that we have held in recent weeks have done a vast deal, first of all to clarify problems, and second, and perhaps more important, to show how by cooperation we can solve the problems. Not all of these problems are going to be entirely solved, because of the circumstances are of such extraordinary difficulty, but they will come very near to being solved. For one, have no doubt—provided, always we keep cool, and avoid these things we would exercise if conditions were not extraordinary. We are not to be run away with by sudden excitement; we are not to be imposed upon by unusual conditions; and the minute we sit down together I am sure that we can work things out."

The conference this afternoon devoted considerable time to discussing warehouse facilities. S. T. Morgan, of Richmond, Va., representing the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, said that following the secretary's announcement his company had made all arrangements for building cotton warehouses throughout the South from North Carolina to Texas. He said that the engineers had estimated that warehouses could be built for from \$500 to \$1,000 each, to store 1,000 to 1,500 bales.

A Warning

Postmaster General Burleson urged the cotton representatives to disregard the many radical plans proposed for dealing with the situation such as the valorization of cotton, and to concentrate their efforts towards plans which would be practical under the law. He pointed out the limitation of the banking law and urged that any plan be made to conform with them. Both the postmaster general and the secretary of the treasury warned against hysteria and panic.

The discussion this afternoon developed a sentiment favorable to the proposed purchase of ships by the government for the foreign trade. It was stated that with the South American and Asiatic routes opened to the American ships, the American cotton manufacturers could extend their cotton cloths to these markets and increase their consumption of raw cotton to 1,500,000 bales. The general opinion was that 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bales of cotton would have to be carried over as the result of the closing of British, French and German mills.

Cotton manufacturers promised to make every effort to increase their consumption and agreed not to force down the price for raw material cotton. Bankers agreed to make legitimate effort in aiding the financing of the crop.

The conference will meet again tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin, who have been the guests of their son, James Baldwin on Greenhill Street, have returned to their home in Columbia.

RELIEF FUND DISTRIBUTED

OFFICERS FROM THE CRUISERS CARRY THOUSANDS INLAND

WORK PROGRESSES

Every Effort Being Put Forth To Relieve Americans Stranded On the Continent

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 24.—Secretary Garrison, chairman of the government relief board, tonight reiterated that steamship accommodations for American points from all over Europe were adequate for the present. He also declared that his report showed improvement in the financial condition of Americans in the war zone.

Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, of the war department cabled the following report today from Berlin:

"I left The Hague with party Saturday, August 22, the Dutch government furnished a special train to the frontier. There the German government gave up a special to Berlin, where we arrived at 8 a. m. Sunday. I will get in touch with the situation in Austria and Italy from there."

Thousands Leaving

Mr. Garrison said that he had been advised of the departure yesterday from Liverpool for New York of the St. Paul and the Olympic, the former carrying 620 first class and 330 second class passengers, and the latter 796 first, 800 second and 646 third class passengers.

The American ambassador to Portugal, Thomas Birch, cabled from Lisbon that no financial aid was needed.

Consul Robert J. Thompson, at Aix-La-Chapelle, Germany, telegraphed that Americans and British in East Belgium, Liege, Verviers and Spa are safe.

Cruisers Arrive

The Tennessee arrived at Falmouth at 7:20 p. m. August 15. Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, with Major Ketchum and Captain Dalton went on to London, taking \$300,000 for use there. The officers remained to aid in relief work.

"On the 19th the North Carolina left for Cherbourg with relief funds, and with a party of officers. This party took with them some of the officers who were previously stationed at the various service schools, etc. in France. From France they were to endeavor to reach Swiss and Italian points where they could aid in the work. Two officers were sent to Rome with \$50,000 and to Vienna with \$25,000. Captains Schindler and Colvin and Lieutenant Phipps, Jr., with \$35,000 were sent to Christiania for relief work in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and two officers with \$50,000 were sent to The Hague and Rotterdam.

Additional Relief Parties

The military attaches already in Europe and the officers of various foreign service schools have been detailed to relief work.

In addition to the dispositions referred to \$10,000 has been sent to Major Langhorne, the military attaché in Berlin, and Ambassador Willard was given \$25,000 for work in Spain.

A Plan for Aid

The mayors of many of the larger cities of the United States are being requested by the American Red Cross tonight to bring about a cooperative arrangement with the Chambers of Commerce and boards of trade and the local Red Cross organizations whereby the collecting of contributions for the American Red Cross European expedition may be systematized.

HOKE SMITH'S BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Cotton Warehouse License Bill Passed With Amendments Extending Provisions

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 24.—The senate late today without roll call passed the so-called cotton warehouse license bill, proposed by Senator Hoke Smith, originally to add value to cotton warehouse certificates by means of governments' inspection and certification of the grades of cotton stored in licensed warehouses.

On the floor of the senate the bill was amended to extend its provisions to tobacco, naval stores, canned salmon, grain and flax seed. Amendments for extension to apples, peaches and all were voted down.

A limitation was placed on the bill so as to exempt from the operation of the grain provision those states having a state grain inspection system.

Frank Vance left yesterday for Columbia, where he will resume his duties with the state company. Mr. Vance has been spending his vacation at Anderson with his mother, Mrs. S. W. Vance.

European War Bulletins; Latest News of All The Important Happenings

(By Associated Press)

Beligians Losing Heavy.

London, August 25.—2.59 a. m.—The Ostend correspondent of the Chronicle says that Belgium's losses so far are estimated at 40,000 killed. Officials have not hazarded an estimate of the appalling property loss.

To Fight Stronger Foe.

Undine, Italy, August 24.—Via Paris.—Reports received here from Vienna are to the effect that the Austrians are about to abandon their operations against the Servians on the Drina river in order to concentrate their forces against the Russian advance.

The difficulties of the campaign against Serbia has been redoubled by the troops in Bosnia.

Fought All of Sunday.

London, August 24.—The official bureau of information today gave out the following announcement:

"British forces were engaged all day Sunday and until after dark with the enemy in the neighborhood of Mons, Belgium. They held their ground."

Austrian Fleet Moves.

London, August 24.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says fishermen in the Adriatic report that the entire Austrian fleet of about forty units is proceeding southward from Pola, the Austrian naval base. Their objective is thought to be Cattaro, in Dalmatia.

Austrian Monitor Sunk.

London, August 24.—In a dispatch from Paris the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Excelsior this afternoon publishes a message from Nish, Serbia, saying that an Austrian monitor struck a mine in the Adriatic and was destroyed. The crew of the monitor perished.

Location of this accident is given as between Orochava and Baziahch.

To the Front.

London, August 25.—1.53 a. m.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Rotterdam in a dispatch printed this morning says that according to the Rotterdam newspapers no German soldiers have been in Brussels since Sunday morning. The total number of Germans who passed through Brussels is estimated at 300,000.

Czar Goes to Front.

London, August 24.—The Central News has given of a message from its Rome correspondent saying that a dispatch received in the Italian capital from St. Petersburg declares that Emperor Nicholas has gone to the headquarters of the Russian army, which has now taken the offensive in full strength.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AT DEATH'S DOOR

London, August 25.—2.31 a. m.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company dated August 24 says:

"The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, according to telegrams received today, is much worse. His death is a question of hours."

Horrors of War are at Last Apparent to England's Thousands

(By Associated Press)

London, August 24. 11 p. m.—This day of waiting has brought home the realities of war to the British people. Not before has the whole nation been so deeply moved. Englishmen know that most of the best regiments of their army are fighting a battle on which the future of the empire may depend. Many thousands have relatives and future of the empire may depend. Many thousands have relatives and than in the case of any British force since the Crimean war.

The only information the country has regarding the battle is contained in brief official bulletins of a vague character and these have not been cheering. Throughout London the people tonight are in much more serious mood than at any time since they faced the war. There are no scenes of gaiety in the theatres and restaurants and the crowded streets are quiet.

This does not mean that there is any less determination upon the part of Britons—only that the people are beginning to realize what this war may cost. On every side are heard declarations that the country must be prepared for a long and exhausting struggle.

While not many reproaches come from supporters of Lord Roberts' crusade for compulsory military service not a few admit they never realized how small a part the British army counted in a great European war.

Thus far, England has felt the war less than any European nation engaged, probably less than Holland, or Switzerland but now waiting for the issue of the battle and for the lists of killed and wounded, the English people understand all that it means.

Every boat from Belgium comes crowded with impoverished refugees, who have fled before the German invasion. An organization is being formed to care for these people and part of the Prince of Wales' relief fund which amounts to more than \$7,500,000 will be sent to Antwerp for sufferers who have taken refuge there. Thousands of Belgians have crossed the French border for asylum, and a committee will arrange for their relief.

England and France apparently propose to care for their smaller ally, who thus far has borne the brunt of the hardships which the war entails.