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## GERMAN SHIPS SUNK BY ENGLISH SQUADRON

### NAVAL BATTLE IN THE NORTH SEA RESULTED DISASTROUSLY FOR THE GERMAN BOATS—THE GREAT BATTLE ON LAND STILL CONTINUES

Fleets of Great Britain and Germany at last have come to grips, and, according to reports from London, victory lay with the British. In a battle with British warship off the Island of Helgoland, in the North Sea yesterday, the Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and two torpedo boats sunk, while another of their cruisers and many of their destroyers were badly battered.

The British claimed not to have suffered the loss of a vessel and declared there were few fatalities on board the vessels of their fleet. The German casualties were not stated.

The Island of Helgoland, which lies 45 miles off the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser, always has been regarded as a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal and otherwise in the naval defense of Germany. Recent reports had it that a large part of the flower of the German navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and in the Kaiser Wilhelm canal.

Again last night there was a paucity of news concerning the land warfare in Europe.

The French war office in a statement said laconically that the situation along its lines Friday was the same as it was Thursday, adding that the Germans "apparently have slackened their march."

That was all.

From England there came not a word officially concerning the fighting on land.

One of the important announcements of yesterday was made by the Marquis of Crewe in the house of lords. It was that Great Britain would draw on the naval forces in India, to reinforce her armies in Europe.

The German forts at Tsing Tau fired on two German cruisers reconnoitering off the fortress. One of the cruisers was said to have been damaged.

Louvain, a Belgian town of 50,000 inhabitants and with many historic buildings, is reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal for alleged firing on German soldiers by Belgian citizens. The Belgians claim, however, that the people of Louvain did not commit the hostile act charged, but that it was the Germans themselves who fired on their fellow countrymen.

Because of non-payment of a ware levy of \$40,000,000 the Germans, it is said, threaten to seize the famous pictures and objects of art in the Brussels museums.

Advices from Chinese coastal cities report the sinking of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90 by the British torpedo boat destroyer Weiland and the seizure by the allies of various German merchantmen as prizes.

German reservists are said to be pouring into Tsing Tau from various parts of China to aid in the defense of the German station.

London, Aug. 28.—Friday has been a day of momentous news. News of the gravest character came from France, where in a single week, the aspects of the operations have changed entirely.

Last week the allied armies were pursuing an offensive campaign on all the frontiers. Now, according to official news received from Berlin, Emperor William is congratulating his people in the success of the German in the task of putting the "Iron Ring" around the allied armies from Cambrai, department of DuNord, France, to the Vosges, while Lord Kitchener, the British war minister, came into parliament with the announcement that troops from India are being called to help the British army in France and the British army is to be reinforced immediately.

The only consolation offered the British public was the testimony from Field Marshal Sir John French that in the heavy fighting against tremendous odds his British troops who suffered severely, bore themselves with conspicuous bravery.

It already is realized that the terrible struggle is only at its beginning and that the German plan of campaign, only revealed to Sir William Edward Goschen then British ambassador to Germany, by Gottlieb von Jagow, the German foreign secretary as shown by the official paper published yesterday namely to strike the swiftest and strongest blow at France regardless of Belgium's neutrality of any other hindrance and then, when France is at Germany's

feet, for Germany to turn her attention to the Russian attack is being carried through ruthlessly.

The offensive strategy of the allies is abandoned.

The German army in vastly superior numbers has imposed on the allies a purely defensive strategy which is devoted to delaying as much as possible what now seems to be an inevitable advance on Paris.

Little can be gathered from the British or French official accounts of the great battles of the past week. In fact, more is learned from what is omitted than from what is stated.

The only thing that is clear is that the allies are fighting on the defensive upon ever receding lines, while it is becoming increasingly clear that the desire to make a brilliant coup in Alsace Lorraine was a weak spot in French strategy.

On the side of the allies whose efforts are devoted to gaining time while the Russian hosts overrun Prussia, however, is the fact that their armies are still in being and that the Germans may run some danger from their over-lengthening lines of communication.

That this danger is not negligible is shown by the news that Emperor William has ordered his mobilization of the last reserves to protect communications and occupy Belgium so that the troops now engaged in this work may be released to go to the front where they are badly needed to replace Germany's heavy losses in killed and wounded.

Four Belgian divisions attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp have been repulsed, losing guns and many prisoners.

The Belgian population generally participating in the fighting, necessitating severe repressive measures.

The corps of the last reserves have been called out to guard communications.

The attack on Mauberge was opened by the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wur-

## AUTHORIZED COTTON LOANS

### SECRETARY McADOO APPROVES PLANS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE

### SECURITY IS FIXED

### Upon Proper Warehouse Receipts Money Will Be Loaned on a Basis of Eight Cents

Washington, Aug. 28.—Secretary McAdoo's plan to accept a basis for currency, notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton, tobacco and naval stores at 75 per cent of their face value was approved tonight in the report by the special committee appointed by the conference of representative planters, bankers, manufacturers and dealers held here August 24-25.

The committee recommended that every effort be made to assist producers in holding their cotton for a price that will minimize their losses until the channels of foreign trade are reopened. Eight cents a pound was suggested as a fair price for loans on cotton.

The report, which was submitted to Secretary McAdoo follows:

"That the committee entirely approve of and congratulate you upon the announcement made by you yesterday afternoon that notes secured by warehouse receipts for cotton and tobacco not more than four months to run, will be accepted as a basis for the issue of currency to the members of the national currency associations at 5 per cent of the face value of said notes.

"2 That it is the sense of the committee that cotton, tobacco and naval stores should be marketed as deliberately as possible until they can again be exported in normal quantity and that when properly conditioned, should be warehoused with responsible concerns, that they should be protected against weather damage and be properly insured against loss or damage by fire.

"3 That warehouse receipts for these commodities are proper collateral for loans, and should be so accepted with such limitations as to margin, inspection and valuation as conservative bankers may see fit in their discretion to make such in their own interest.

"4 That the average market value of middling cotton for the past six years has been in excess of 12 cents per pound, that the committee is informed that the cost of producing cotton averages throughout the United States about 9 1/2 cents a pound, that it is a rule of economics that the production of staple cotton will decrease if it continues unsellable at less than the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. That cotton does not deteriorate when properly warehoused, and is as good twenty years after it is picked as when it is first gathered; that it can therefore, be carried over until the restoration of normal business conditions enables the world's consumption to absorb it. The committee is therefore of the opinion that every effort should be made to assist the producers to hold their cotton for a price that will minimize the loss as far as possible, until such a time as the trade of foreign channels shall be opened. The loans upon cotton made upon a basis of 8 cents per pound for middling, less such margin as the lender may consider necessary, will afford reasonable protection to bankers and will facilitate the financing of our most important export crop in the present emergency.

"5 That in suggesting 8 cents a pound for middling cotton as a basis for loans, it is not the purpose of the committee to convey the idea that the figure represents in their opinion the intrinsic value of cotton, but that it is sufficient in their judgment to meet the requirements of the market and enable the farmer to market his cotton in a quiet and orderly manner.

"6 That in case of tobacco and naval stores the committee is informed that when these commodities are properly conditioned, stored and insured, they are practically non-perishable, and that the committee therefore recommends that warehouse receipts for tobacco and naval stores be accepted as security for loans on a basis that has due reference to their market value less such allowance as the lenders shall consider reasonable in view of the present suspension of the export demand.

"7 Your committee recommends that notes not having longer than 4 months to run, when secured by proper warehouse receipts for the above-said commodities, properly insured, be accepted for rediscount by the Federal reserve banks, when organized, and that they also be approved by the National Currency Association and security for additional circulation to the national banks under the provisions of the Aldrich-Vreeland act, as amended by the Federal reserve act.

"8 That a sub-committee be appointed for the purpose of conferring with the treasury department and the banking interests with a view of carrying into effect the recommendations herein made."

The report was signed by a majority of the committee including Royal A. Ferris, B. T. Morgan, Lewis W. Parker, R. G. Rhett, D. Y. Cooper, H. Watters, Richard H. Edwards, W. B. Thompson, J. O. Thompson, William Elliott, F. G. Ewing, B. L. Malloy, G. Cunby Jordan and Theodore H. Price.

## Flashes

### REINFORCEMENTS FOR BRITISH

London, August 28.—Lord Kitchener, secretary of state for war, announced in the house of lords today that in addition to reinforcements which would be received from this country, the government had decided that the British army in France should be further increased. The troops to increase the forces were now on the way he said. He added that all the gaps in the army in France were being filled up.

That the employment of native Indian troops was meant by Lord Kitchener was later confirmed by the Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India.

### CRUISERS UNDER FIRE

Tsing Tau, China, August 28.—Two small Japanese cruisers yesterday drew the first shots from the Tsing Tau fortifications. Several shots dropped around one of the cruisers, whereupon the vessel fired one shot in reply and withdrew. It is officially reported that one German shell found its mark.

The Japanese vessels approached evidently with the purpose of reconnoitering. They were within seven miles and plainly visible. Several shots from the forts dropped around the leading cruiser whereupon the vessels veered east and departed at full speed after firing one shot.

During the engagement a German aeroplane flew over the sea. It is estimated here that the forts will be able to last eight months.

### NAVAL BATTLE REPORTED

London, August 28.—It is announced that the British fleet has sunk two German cruisers and two German torpedo boat destroyers off Helgoland. A third German cruiser was set afire and left sinking.

No British ships were lost in the battle, it was added, the British loss of life was not heavy.

### INDIAN TROOPS TO PARTICIPATE

London, August 28.—Marquis of Crewe, secretary of state for India, indicated in the house of lords today that the government proposed to employ native Indian troops in the war.

### German Destroyer Sunk

Chefoo, China, Aug. 28.—11:25 p. m.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Weiland has engaged and sunk the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90.

### ANOTHER DECLARATION

London, August 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says that dispatch received there from Vienna states that Austria has declared war on Belgium. The American minister in Belgium has been asked to take charge of Austrian interests.

### RUSSIANS ON OFFENSIVE

Paris, via London, August 28.—The war office tonight issued this announcement: "In Galicia the Russians are taking a vigorous offensive. After successful engagements near (name of place evidently cut out by censor) they are marching on and are now only 20 miles from that town. The Germans continue inactive retreat toward Koenigsberg."

### GETTING READY FOR BIG FIGHT

#### German Strengthening Defences Around Tsing Tau—Reinforcements Arriving

Kiao Chow, Shan Tung, China, Aug. 27. (Delayed)—German reservists from distant parts of China are still entering Tsing Tau. Many of them are along the railway between Wei Hsien, province of Shan Tung and Tsing Tau. The first German outposts are at a village twelve miles from Tsing Tau. It is there that the bridge has been broken.

The other line of defense runs from the small river Litsun through the mountains, about eight miles from Tsing Tau. This line is not strongly fortified and the real defense probably will be made across a narrow neck of land only three-quarters of a mile long, three miles from Tsing Tau. The mountains within this line are named Moltkeberg, Blamarckberg and Iltisberg. Powerful guns are in position on the slopes leading to these mountains. The defenses are strengthened by barbed wire entanglements and mines on the plains between the two ranges of mountains, while trees have been felled and villages burned.

The Germans expect the Japanese will easily take the outer range of defenses, after which an artillery duel will follow between the attacking force and the forts on the mountains.

of the committee including Royal A. Ferris, B. T. Morgan, Lewis W. Parker, R. G. Rhett, D. Y. Cooper, H. Watters, Richard H. Edwards, W. B. Thompson, J. O. Thompson, William Elliott, F. G. Ewing, B. L. Malloy, G. Cunby Jordan and Theodore H. Price.

## SEIGE OF PARIS IS PROBABLE

### GERMANS AVOWED INTENTION IS TO CAPTURE GAY PAREE

### IS WELL FORTIFIED

### Surrounding Paris Is a Plan of Defense Admitted To Be Strongest in the World

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Aug. 28.—The fortifications of Paris and their ability to resist a siege is receiving the close attention of military observers, now that Paris is the announced objective of the German forces, and the French ministry of war is strengthening the city's defenses.

The general character of the city's detailed defenses are well known to military experts, who recognize them as among the strongest fortifications in the world.

The fortifications consist of three distinct circles sweeping around the city—first, the solid wall of masonry eighteen feet high extending for twenty-two miles around the old sections of Paris; second, the system of seventeen detached forts arranged at intervals, two miles beyond the wall, and making a circuit of the city 34 miles long; and third, an outer circle of forts, 75 miles long.

Each of these circles of masonry and steel is a complete defense; in fact, the wall around Paris and the seventeen detached forts two miles beyond the wall, were built by Louis Phillips. They sustained the German siege of 1870-71, and the outer forts since have been greatly strengthened. The third line of forts are of modern construction with the latest types of batteries and heavy guns.

The inner wall about Paris surrounds the best known and most important sections of the city. Outside of the wall a circle of suburbs extends for many miles, among which are dotted the forts of the second and third line of defense, protecting them and the approaches to the capital. The wall contains 93 bastions and 67 gates.

The second line of forts included the famous fortress of Mont Valerien, which was the center of attack in the German siege of 1870. South of the city is the row of forts: at Ivry, Bievre, Mont Rouge, Vanves and Issy. North and east of the city are three great forts around St. Denis, and two others at Port Aubervilliers, the approaches of the great wood of Boulogne. The outer circle of forts, of the most modern type have from 24 to 40 heavy guns and 600 to 1,200 men each. In all the three lines of defenses require 170,000 men to operate them, not counting troops assembled within the city. According to military experts it would require a force of 500,000 men to invest these defenses.

General Von Moltke, field marshal of the German forces at the time of the siege of Paris of 1870-71, states in a report on that siege that the French artillery armament consists of more than 2,627 pieces, including 500 of the largest calibre of naval ordnance.

There were 500 rounds for each gun, and a reserve of three million kilograms of powder. Von Moltke points out that the bombardment of a fortified place, in the heart of an enemy's country, is difficult if not impossible, until the invader is master of the railways or waterways by which heavy siege artillery can be brought up. He explains the failure to bombard Paris at the outset of the former siege by saying it would have required 300 heavy guns with 500 rounds for each man. The movement forward of these heavy guns would have required 4,500 four-wheeled wagons and 10,000 horses, which were not available.

At a later stage the Germans brought up their big siege guns, attacking the emplacements and forts and dropping 500 to 400 fifteen centimeter shells daily into the heart of the city. Notwithstanding the fury of the German attack, Paris withstood the siege for 132 days. Since then the entirely new and outer third line of defense has been erected and military experts say the fortifications as a whole are far more formidable than those which resisted the former siege.

### A HAIT CALLED

#### New Developments in Nelms Murder Mystery.

(By Associated Press.)  
San Francisco, August 28.—Detectives escorting Victor E. Innes and his wife from Eugene, Oregon, to San Antonio, Texas, where they are charged with the murder of Mrs. Elois Daniels and her sister, Miss Beatrice Nelson, of Atlanta, Ga., delayed their journey here today.

Marshall Nelms, brother of the sisters, said "startling" new clues had been uncovered in San Francisco and that important witnesses had been found.

The detectives planned to resume their trip late tonight.

## Details of Destruction of the Belgian City

(By Associated Press)  
London, Aug. 28.—The war information bureau announces the following:

"The Belgian minister of foreign affairs reports that on Tuesday a German army corps after receiving a check withdrew in disorder to Louvain. The Germans on guard at the entrance to the city, mistaking the nature of this incursion, fired upon their countrymen whom they mistook for the Belgians.

"In spite of all the denial from the authorities the Germans in order to cover their mistake, pretended that it was the inhabitants who fired on them whereas the inhabitants, including the police, all had been disarmed more than a week before.

"Without injury and without listening to any protest, the German commander announced that the town would be destroyed immediately. The inhabitants were ordered to leave their dwellings and some were made prisoners. The women and children were placed on trains, the destinations of which are not known and soldiers with bombs set fire to all parts of the city. The splendid church of St. Peter and the University building, the Library and the scientific establishments were delivered to the flames.

"Several notable citizens were shot. The city which had a population of 450,000 and was the intellectual metropolis of the low country now is a heap of ashes."

## CANADA SENDS CRACK REGIMENT

### Jack Munro, the Pugilist, is Among the Privates Who Have Enlisted

(By Associated Press)  
Ottawa, Aug. 28.—The Princess Patricia Light Infantry and the first brigade of the field artillery with 12 guns, left Ottawa today. The guns will go to Valenciennes and will be sent to Europe in about two weeks. The Princess Patricia regiment will go on board the troop ship Megantic at Montreal tonight and will sail tomorrow.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia reviewed the regiment and wished its members good fortune.

The regiment was raised by R. B. Bennett, a member of the Canadian parliament, and Hamilton Gault, a Montreal millionaire. It is commanded by Colonel Farquhar, an officer of the Gold Stream Guards, with Captain Buller, of the British rifle brigade, second in command. Hamilton Gault has a captain's commission, while his wife goes under the badge of the Red Cross.

Of the 1,100 men thousand wear medals for previous service in South Africa, the Philippines and Cuba, chiefly. About three hundred men of the regiment are adventurers fresh from Mexico Jack Munro, who won his fame through gaining a decision over Jim Jeffries, is a private in the ranks of the regiment, which is held by military authorities to be one of the most efficient ever assembled.

The Canadian artillery is moving on Valenciennes today from all assembly points. The detachments will be in by Sunday night, when there will be 35,000 men of all arms assembled at camp.

### Strict Censorship.

(By Associated Press.)  
Paris, Aug. 28.—4:18 p. m.—The English and French censors appear to be as busy on news passed by one or the other of the allies' official news bureaus as on the dispatches of the newspaper correspondents.

The British censors stop parts of the war office in Paris and the French censors appear to have delayed on two or three occasions announcements made in the house of commons regarding the situation of the armies.

### Preparing for Conference.

(By Associated Press)  
Nogales, Ariz., Aug. 28.—General Villa crossed the Mexican line today and was received by Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, preliminary to the conference of the contending Villa and Carranza factions.

General Obregon, representing Carranza, remained temporarily on the American side.

## FIRST MASS HELD TWO TO FOLLOW

### Services in Sistine Chapel For Repose of the Soul of Pope Pius Have Begun

Rome, Aug. 28.—(Via Paris 6:43 p. m.—The first of the three funeral masses to be held in the Sistine chapel for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Pius X. was celebrated this morning by Cardinals Vincenzo and Vannutelli. Final absolution was given by Cardinals Falconio, Agliardi, Casetta and de La.

Around the catafalque, which is 33 feet high, surmounted by the triple crown and surrounded by hundreds of candles, sat nearly fifty cardinals. One of these was Cardinal Farley, of New York, and on a stool at his feet sat his secretary, the Rev. Thomas G. Carroll. Behind the cardinals were the patriarchs, archbishops, Monsignors and the whole vatican court.

The United States was represented by Monsignor Patrick J. Hayes, chancellor of the archdiocese of New York; Monsignor John Edwards, vicar general of the archdiocese of New York; Monsignor Nivins E. Fisher, of Philadelphia, and Monsignor Charles A. O'Hara, vice rector of the American College in Rome.

The Sistine Choir was conducted by its director, Monsignor Teresi.

### NO MONEY IN BRUSSELS

London August 28.—The Associated Press correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says the Brussels burgomaster has not handed over the war levy of \$40,000,000 demanded by Germany. He declares he has not the money.

The German military government, continues the correspondent has designated as hostages Ernest Solway, described as the Belgian ambassador upon whom it has imposed a tax of \$5,000,000 and Baron Lambert Rothschild.

### RUSSIANS ADVANCE

London, August 28.—The Russian embassy here last night received advices from St. Petersburg that the Russians had occupied Allenstein, East Prussia, 65 miles south of Koenigsberg, after repulsing the Germans, who had brought up reinforcements.

In Galicia, the advices said, the Russian advance continued and an Austrian regiment had been decimated.

### Sherard's Election.

Spartanburg Journal.  
J. L. Sherard, who has been elected to the state senate from Anderson county, will make a valuable member of that body. Mr. Sherard was formerly mayor of Anderson, a position he filled with credit. He defeated Gov. Blease's brother-in-law Tuesday for the senate in a county which Blease carried. This attests his popularity.

## Burning of Louvain Affects Entire World

Washington, Aug. 28.—Formal protest against the burning of Louvain by the German troops as a violation of international laws and the laws of humanity was submitted by the State department late today by Belgian minister Havenith.

The minister was touched when he left Secretary Bryan's office. "I bring this knowledge to the United States," said the minister, "for it is not only Belgium that has to mourn this thing concerns the whole world."

The loss of the old church of St. Pierre was mentioned. In conclusion the message ran as follows: "Americans, many of whom have followed courses at this illustrious alma mater and have their

such cordial hospitality cannot remain insensible to this outrage on the rights of humanity and civilization which is unprecedented in history."

Louvain, which lies in the famous province of Brabant of which it was the capital in the fourteenth century, was the seat of the Duke of Brabant in the eleventh century. The University was founded by Duke John IV of Brabant in 1425. Experts called the church of St. Pierre "the richest and most ornate example of pointed gothic architecture in the country."

The latest advices do not state the exact amount of damage. German reports differ from the Belgian versions.

## Official Reports Say Germans Won Victory

Berlin, Aug. 28.—By wireless to The Associated Press via Sayville, L. I., 7:48 a. m.—Headquarters has issued an official report declaring that the western enemy has everywhere been defeated and is in full retreat after nine days fighting.

General Von Kluck defeated the English army at Mauberge, renewed the attack today and threatened to surround it.

General von Buelow and von Hausen completely defeated the Franco-Belgian forces, about eight corps between the Sambre and the Namur and the Meuse in several days' battle and are now pursuing them to the eastward of Mauberge.

The attack on Mauberge was opened by the Grand Duke Albrecht of Wur-

temburg, who defeated and pursued the enemy across the Sambre and the Meuse.

The German crown prince is advancing towards the Meuse and the crown prince of Bavaria repulsed an attack from Nancy and the south.

General Von Heeringen continues the pursuit southward through the Vosges.

Four Belgian divisions attacking Tuesday and Wednesday from Antwerp have been repulsed, losing guns and many prisoners.

The Belgian population generally participating in the fighting, necessitating severe repressive measures.