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## Decisive Battle Rages Between Great Armies Germans Lose Ground

### FIGHT MAY BE PROLONGED FOR MANY DAYS SAY EXPERTS

### REINFORCEMENTS FOR BOTH ARMIES

### Sixty Thousand Germans Are Marching South While En- gland Has Called for Half a Million Men

(By Associated Press.)  
London, Sept. 10.—The crucial battle of the war in France has not reached any decisive result.

Field Marshal, Sir John French, commander of the British forces, reported today that the Germans had been driven back along the line; that the British had crossed the river Marne; and that their men were supposed to be in an extremely exhausted condition.

Notwithstanding this report, military experts do not rush to sweeping conclusions. Military writers in the London papers repeat that from the conservative terms of the French official statement yesterday it is too early to anticipate the result of a battle extending over a front of nearly a hundred miles. Three million men is the number estimated to be engaged actively and as reserves, and three great battles at least are in progress.

Probably the fiercest struggle is against the French center, between Rheims and Verdun, while the British army is contesting the second hard fought engagement against the German right. The Germans are believed to be still attacking the French right from Verdun to Nancy.

Lesser fighting is in progress in Alsace, from which province the Germans appear to have drawn away part of their army and the French are taking advantage of this opening.

The great battle may continue for days, when it is remembered that smaller operations in Manchuria in which hundreds of thousands only were concerned, lasted a fortnight.

The German western armies have been fighting almost continuously for 25 days and until the last phase of the campaign, on the offensive. Field Marshal French's view that they are becoming exhausted finds ready credence among military experts here.

A German official wireless dispatch tonight says that no report has been made public in Berlin of events in France for the past three days.

From Holland comes the news that 60,000 German reinforcements are marching south. These troops may have an effect on the tide of battle, but there is reason to believe the allied armies also are receiving a counter balancing accession of strength.

That the German navy has not been without enterprise is revealed in the admiralty announcement today that the British cruiser Pathfinder was destroyed by a German submarine and that the German craft, which ventured so far from its base, is given credit for its enterprise.

Another mine disaster, the victim of which was the tramp steamer Ottawa, has been added to the list and the advisability of closing the North sea to merchant shipping is being discussed.

Both England and Germany would suffer through strangulation of their trade, England losing food supplies from Scandinavian countries, while Holland promised to be Germany's principal avenue of commerce with the outer world.

That the Germans are concentrating their strength against the main French front appears to be confirmed by reports which have arrived through Holland. Most of the troops left in Belgium are said to be men past the prime of life, of the Landwehr, while 30,000 or 40,000 naval reserves are marching in to replace the depleted garrisons.

An Ostend message says the Belgian army at Antwerp has taken the offensive and has driven the Germans back to the environs of Louvain. Another message says the Belgians have defeated a German garrison at Aerschot, a short distance from Louvain.

The house of commons today voted unanimously for a half million more recruits. The country was surprised by the announcement that 450,000 had enlisted since the beginning of the war.

When the government's plans are completed the British army for the continent and for home service will consist roughly of the following: Regular army, 1,300,000; territorial, 300,000; reserves, 214,000; Indian contingent, 70,000; Canadian first and second contingents, 40,000; Australian, 20,000; New Zealand 10,000, making a total of 1,854,000 men.

This tremendous enrollment for a

country which normally has only a small professional army, has thrown light upon the government's views regarding the duration of the war, or, at least, on its determination to meet all possibilities.

A casualty list published tonight brings the army's losses to nearly 19,000 men, exclusive of the past three day fighting. Yet this big toll from the small army seems not to depress the country.

The news from the western theatre of war today was scant. The German and Austrian reports minimize the importance of the occupation of Lemberg. A Vienna dispatch says the occupation of the city was part of a strategic campaign to draw the Russians into Galicia. Petragrad reports claim that the Archduke Frederick's army lost 120,000 men, that the evacuation of Cracow has commenced and that the fall of both Cracow and Przemysl is imminent.

The British navy has accomplished a daring although unproductive attempt to draw the German battle fleet into action. A great array of squadrons and flotillas made a sweep into the North sea for two days, penetrating into the Bight of Heligoland, but failed to discover German craft.

### PASSING THROUGH CANADA

### Troops From Australia and India on Way to Join England's Forces

New York, Sept. 10.—Word reached here from Montreal tonight that Canadian customs authorities decline to permit publication of steamship arrivals or departures. For some time no sailings have been reported but until now arrivals have been given out.

Reports that troops from Australia and India had passed through Canada within the past week were cited tonight in connection with the shipping news embargo.

### MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE

### Mrs. Carman Indicted by Grand Jury For Murder of Mrs. Bailey.

Minneapolis, N. Y., Sept. 10.—A superheated indictment, charging murder in the first degree, was found late today against Mrs. Florence Carman by the grand jury investigating the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, shot down by an unseen assailant in the office of Dr. Edward Carman at Freeport on June 30 last.

Mrs. Carman had previously been indicted for manslaughter.

### ENGLAND'S ARMY TO BE INCREASED

### With Additions Asked For England's Army Will Be Largest In Its History

(By Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 10.—Parliament today voted to increase the regular army to the unprecedented strength of 1,400,000 men. This followed the request made by Premier Asquith asking that 500,000 men of all ranks be added to the regular army and that Parliament show no niggardly spirit toward the men who were rusing to join England in her far flung battle line.

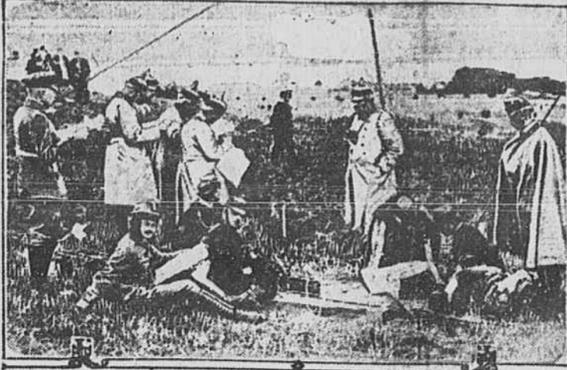
The first half million men were voted August 5. More than 439,000 men, exclusive of territorials, have answered to this call. These, with 400,000 regulars and first reserves that composed the army before the first call and the 500,000 that England expects will enlist in response to the second call, will make the army numerically stronger than at any time in England's history.

The premier, in his communication, paid a tribute to the war office organization and dealt also with the various difficulties connected with the rush of recruits. Measures had been taken, he said, to meet the congestion. These included an allowance of 75 cents per day for those for whom no accommodation could be found in the barracks. If the grant were passed, he was sure that the response would be less keen and ample than was that in position to put something like 1,400,000 men in the field. That was the provision of the mother country herself exclusive of territorials, the national reserves and the contributions promised from India and the Dominions. It was an effort worthy of a great sacrifice.

As to the expenses involved, the premier was sure that the house of commons would be ready to grant the money as occasion arose, but he wanted it made clear that those showing a patriotic desire to help their country in the present crisis were not going to be treated in a niggardly or unaccommodating spirit.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition, expressed the opposition's cordial support of the government's proposals.

## GERMAN ARMY'S FIELD TELEPHONE



Communication is kept up at all times between the various military divisions.

## END OF WAR NOT IN SIGHT

### PRESIDENT WILSON SEES NO CHANCE OF PEACE AT PRESENT

### TO SIGN TREATIES

### England, France, Spain and China Agreed to Text of Treaties To Be Signed at Once

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 10.—There is no present prospect of peace in Europe through diplomacy. President Wilson himself today set at rest rumors that peace measures were in the making by revealing that no intimation had been conveyed to him officially from any quarter of a readiness on the part of belligerents to talk peace.

### Want to Crush Germany.

The day's development emphasized that Great Britain, France and Russia were determined to make no peace until they had decisively beaten Germany and Austria. Great Britain's position was explained in detail at London by Sir Edward Grey to Ambassador Page, who made a long report to President Wilson. The British foreign secretary declared England had not sought war, but since it was forced on her, she was irrevocably bent on crushing forever the dangers of German militarism.

Sir Edward referred also to the spoliation by Germany of the neutrality of Belgium and pointed out that the allies would expect redress for that action.

### Germany Seems to Have Enough.

The conference between the American ambassador and the British foreign secretary is said to have occurred on the initiative of the latter. Sir Edward Grey, it is understood, explained that in view of the newspaper rumors that Germany was ready to make peace, Great Britain did not want to appear in the light of blocking the move while Emperor William assumed the role of peace advocate.

To make peace now while German troops hold Belgium and a large part of France, might cause Germany to exact unreasonable terms, according to the British view.

Austria Will Fight It Out.

On the side of Germany and Austria, likewise, the president has found no encouraging sign for peace. Asked whether Emperor William's message of yesterday was susceptible of interpretation as a peace overture, the president said it protested merely against the alleged use of dum dum bullets by the French and the activity of Belgian citizenry in the war.

### RELIEF LAWS ARE PROPOSED

### Richard I. Manning Asked To Call Conference of Members Elected to Legislature

Special to The Intelligence.

Columbia, Sept. 10.—Bankers and farmers of Marion county have sent a petition to Richard I. Manning, governor nominated of South Carolina, requesting that a conference of the members-elect of the general assembly in Columbia to consider certain laws for the relief of the cotton situation.

Among the laws proposed for consideration are:

Providing for a curtailment of the cotton acreage and a state warehouse system.

Mr. Manning has given no decision in the matter.

## TURKEY WANTS TO JOIN FIGHT

### ABROGATION OF ALL THE TREATIES AND PRIVILEGES CAUSES MUCH COMMENT

### 'HER OPPORTUNITY'

### Turkish Ambassador States That The Present War Is Turkey's Opportunity

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 10.—Turkey formally notified the United States and other nations today that she had abrogated the series of conventions, treaties and privileges, originating as early as the 15th century, whereby the foreigners in the Ottoman Empire have been exempt from local jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Foreign subjects no longer will enjoy what is known as Extra-Territorial rights through which they have been tried by their own judges, diplomatic representatives or consuls.

This practice, abolished by Japan several years ago through new treaties, Turkey has removed by a stroke of the pen. Her purpose, it is declared, is to assert her independence and free herself from the domination of the great powers.

Upon the right revoked has rested the legal status of American missionaries in Turkey, permitting them to maintain churches, hospitals and schools in religious freedom.

"The removal of every kind of privilege enjoyed by the powers in excess of what the general principles of international law allow is the meaning of this step," A Rusten Bay, Turkish ambassador to the United States, declared tonight. "This war is Turkey's opportunity."

The ambassador did not intimate whether the action foreshadowed war against Great Britain, without whose consent in the past no such radical action would have been attempted. Diplomats of the allied powers, however, believe Turkey is appealing to (Continued on Page Seven)

## HEAVY FLOODS DELAY ADVANCE

### Japs Cannot Attack German Stronghold for Months—Many Lives Lost

(By Associated Press.)

Pekin, Sept. 10.—Floods have delayed the Japanese advance at Tsing Tau. The waters cover the country surrounding the town have claimed many lives and are spreading inland. It is said that probably it will be months before the Japanese can begin their investment of the stronghold, which now can be reached only by boat.

Loss of life and great destruction of property are attending floods spreading over the Shan Tung peninsula. A correspondent at Wei Shien telegraphs as follows:

"The Wei Shien river, ordinarily a small stream flowing 15 feet below the level of the town, is now a flood, causing enormous damage. It poured through the city gates, reaching its crest Tuesday night. On that night the British and American teachers at the Wei Shien missionary college were aroused by the crash of falling walls and heartrending cries of despairing Chinese. Leaving their homes the teachers plunged into the waters and rescued many from drowning. The American physicians, in canoes, rescued a number of women patients at the hospital.

"The authorities closed the city gates in an attempt to stay the waters and forty market men caught outside the walls were swept to their death. Many persons were drowned and the homeless and destitute number thousands in Wei Shien alone."

## EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE

### HAS BEEN CALLED TO MEET ON THE NINTH OF OCTOBER

### A PROCLAMATION

### Issued By Governor Blease States the Reasons For the Call

Special to The Intelligence.

Columbia, Sept. 10.—An extra session of the general assembly to convene at noon October 6 is called by a proclamation of the governor issued tonight. "For the consideration of matters hereinabove stated and to pass such laws as in their good judgment may be necessary and proper for the redemption of the citizens of our state." The cotton situation will be considered.

This step is taken under authority of Article IV, Section 16, Constitution of South Carolina relating to the executive department which in defining the powers of the governor says:

"He may on extraordinary occasions convene the general assembly in extra session, should either house remain without a quorum for five days, or in case of disagreement between the houses during any session with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the time of the annual session then next ensuing."

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas, it has been made to appear to me by representations of many citizens of the state and by resolutions of organized bodies representing the cotton growers of this state that conditions have arisen which in the last few weeks whereby the price of cotton has declined to such an extent that it is impossible for this staple product of our state to be sold except at a ruinous loss, and that there is no way whereby any arrangement, or combination, can be made to save the cotton growers from being absolutely sacrificed, and many of our citizens of this class will become penniless and without further means for the payment of their debts, planting of their crops and the support of their families, and further, that the financial condition of the country has become such that at present—and in all probability will continue—will be such for some time that it is impossible to obtain credit on the security of their cotton, except at a ruinous and prohibitive rate, if at all; that this condition is widespread and throughout the entire cotton growing section of the state; and, it being made further to appear that it is impossible for the working classes of our citizens to obtain adequate means for the support of their families, dependent upon their labor, and that they are unable to borrow money on account of insurmountable collateral or security unless it be at a ruinous rate; that such condition of credit as expected as this and lack of confidence that there will be any improvement of affairs in the near future, which is creating despair among them; and it further appears that all classes of our citizens are affected by this condition which prevails in the state, and possibly it appears throughout the whole country.

"Many of the members of both branches of the general assembly, and representatives of all classes of our citizens, have urged upon me that this state of affairs so existing is an extraordinary occasion, demanding such state and governmental relief as can be given by the general assembly within the constitution, and that the exercise of every legislative function should be brought into action, to afford a remedy for their distress and to relieve our people an especially should the state exercise its power of borrowing money to run the government, without demanding and exacting from the people taxes that has (Continued on Page Four.)

## CAN MAKE LAW TO CURTAIL CROP

### The Legislature Is Declared To Have the Power To Do So

Special to The Intelligence.

Columbia, Sept. 10.—A state legislature has the right to pass an act to limit the cotton acreage according to an opinion prepared by W. F. Stevenson of the Cherokee bar. Mr. Stevenson is a former member and speaker of the general assembly and is one of the brainiest attorneys in the county.

The opinion was prepared upon request of E. J. Watson, of the state department of agriculture. The opinion will be furnished to Governor Colquhoun of Texas and will later be submitted to the general assembly of the lone star state for consideration.

## NEW YORK BANKS ARE NOT WORRIED

### Report That Conditions Throughout the Country Show Marked Improvement

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 10.—Although the problem of readjusting the foreign exchange market has not been solved, reports today to the federal reserve board from prominent New York banks indicate there is little cause for concern.

J. P. Morgan, Jacob H. Schiff and Benjamin Strong, Jr., New York bankers, conferred with the board today for two hours. Their visit had to do with the part New York city banks are expected to play in relieving the foreign exchange market. It is said they also stated conditions throughout the country showed marked improvement.

The bankers told the board that New York banks stand prepared to underwrite the \$80,000,000 obligations of New York in the hands of European creditors which come due within the next few months. In return members of the board thought New York banks should not be requested to contribute to the proposed general fund of \$150,000,000 to take care of the total of American obligations to Europe. New York's \$80,000,000 was included in the \$150,000,000 suggested by the recent bankers' conference here as the sum necessary to care for all such obligations.

The board has not acted formally upon the plan for creating the \$150,000,000 pool, but has passed from consideration of the principle involved to details. One point which has caused discussion is the suggestion that the board indicate the amounts of gold to be contributed by each bank.

The board so far has felt reluctant to make a suggestion of this sort which might look like an order, coming from such a source.

No report has reached the board so far from all the clearing house association of the country showing the gold possessed by all banks. Such reports will proceed any action to carry out the plan.

Comptroller of the Currency William C. Overton reported that \$25,170,000 of the Aldrich-Vreeland currency has been taken out by banks up to the close of business September 8. Of this the southern states took \$25,168,000.

### Belgrade Under Fire.

London, Sept. 10.—The bombardment of Belgrade has been renewed with increased fury, according to a Nish dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company. Considerable damage has been done. The Serbian batteries are replying to the Austrian fire.

## HAVE AGREED ON SPECIAL WAR TAX

### Bill Contemplates Annual Revenue of Many Millions of Dollars

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 10.—In agreeing today to a revenue measure which will tax the freight transportation and increase revenue taxes on beer and domestic wines, democrats of the ways and means committee paved the way for relieving the government financial stringency due to the European war. Administration leaders in both houses predicted the bill as framed would be passed without prolonged discussion. Chairman Underwood of the committee said the measure had the approval of the president and his advisers.

The bill contemplates an annual revenue estimated at \$107,000,000. The tax on beer will be increased from \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel; wines will be taxed an additional twenty cents a gallon and a three per cent tax on freight transportation bills, including railroad, steamship and express freight, will be made, transportation companies to collect the tax for the government a receive as compensation one per cent of the amount of revenue collected from the tax.

As an additional relief for war conditions, senate leaders announced today the determination to prune the river and harbors appropriation bill from \$53,000,000 to approximately \$30,000,000.

The war revenue bill will be introduced in the house tomorrow and debate started early next week.

### THE PARDON MILL

### Has Begun Again to Make Its Daily Grind

Columbia, Sept. 10.—The governor has granted a pardon to J. H. Stone, who was convicted in Spartanburg on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill and sentenced to seven years.

There is no confirmation here of the rumor that Governor Blease will pardon W. T. Jones of Union, the wealthy wife murderer of Jonesville, Union county. It is also rumored in Union that the governor will pardon John Henry May and Clyde May, who were sent up for life for killing a mill operative in Union in 1911.

## WILSON WRITES TO RAILROADS

### WILLING TO LEND INFLUENCE HE POSSESSES, SAYS PRESIDENT

### HE AIDS HEARTILY

### There Is Imperative Need That Railway Credits Be Sustained Say Railroad Men

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Wilson responded today to the request of several railroad executives that he call to the attention of the country the imperative need that railway credits be sustained and that the roads be helped wherever possible by government agencies or by private co-operative effort.

The president outlined his views for the country in a letter to Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Chesapeake & Ohio board, who acted as spokesman for the railroad presidents who saw Mr. Wilson Wednesday.

Discussing his action with callers today, the president said he was greatly impressed with the reasonable attitude of the railroad men. He added that they had not displayed any feeling of a questionable kind nor criticized the interstate commerce commission.

Although he does not believe he should advise other governmental agencies which have to do with the railroads as to their action, the president declared he would be glad to confer with any one who wanted to see him.

Various reports have said the call of the railroad men upon the president was preliminary to a request for an increase in freight rates. Western roads already are preparing such increases for submission to the interstate commerce commission. Under the law the eastern roads may not apply within the next two years for increases on rates recently adjudicated by the commission. Eastern lines, however, are preparing to effect the economies the commission suggested by making charges for free services to large shippers and to increase their passenger fares.

President Wilson's letter to Mr. Trumbull reflected his confidence in the integrity and soundness of the American railroads and his view that they should not be the subject of agitation. His letter follows:

"Since you read it to me yesterday, I have read again the statement you made in behalf of the committee of railroad presidents whom I had the pleasure of meeting and conferring with at my office. It is a lucid statement of plain truths.

"You asked me to call the attention of the country to the imperative need that railway credits be sustained, and the railroads helped in every way possible, whether by private co-operative efforts, or by the action, wherever feasible, of governmental agencies; and I am glad to do so, because I think the need very real.

"I cannot say that I entertain any deep anxiety about the matter except, of course, the general anxiety caused by the unprecedented situation of the money markets of the world, because the interest of the producer, the shipper, the merchant, the investor, the financier, and the whole public in the proper maintenance and complete efficiency of the railways is too manifest. They are indispensable to our whole economic life, and railway securities are at the very heart of most investments large and small, public and private, by individuals and by institutions. I am confident that there will be active and earnest co-operation in this matter, perhaps the one common interest of our whole industrial life.

"Undoubtedly men both in and out of official position will appreciate what is involved and lend their aid heartily, wherever it is possible for them to lend it. But the emergency is in fact extraordinary and where there is manifest a common interest we ought all of us speak out in its behalf, and I am glad to join you in calling attention to it. This is a time for all to stand together in united effort to comprehend every interest and serve and sustain it in every legitimate way.

"The laws must speak plainly and effectively against whatever is wrong or against the public interest, and these laws must be observed; for the rest and within the sphere of legitimate enterprise, we must all stand as one to see justice done and all fair assistance rendered, and rendered ungrudgingly.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,  
Woodrow Wilson.

### Pope Wants Peace.

London, Sept. 10.—In a dispatch from Rome the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that the pope has requested the ambassadors of the nations present at war, which recognize the Holy See, to ascertain the sentiment of their respective governments with regard to a papal peace appeal.