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GERMANY TO CONSIDER DISCUSSION OF PEACE

THE EMPEROR IS CONSIDERING MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

INFORMAL INQUIRY

Wilson Submits Plan to Kaiser Relative To Making Peace With Germany's Foes

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 12.—Emperor William has had under consideration for several days, it was learned today, an informal inquiry from the United States government as to whether Germany desires to discuss peace terms with her foes. On the tender of the reply depends to some extent whether or not the informal peace movement inaugurated a week ago can be pursued with Great Britain, France and Russia.

The inquiry was not a formal one such as President Wilson's original tender of good offices, but was an effort to determine whether Germany's willingness to talk peace was based on fact. The chronology of the peace movement was revealed tonight after a canvass of officials, diplomats and others directly concerned. The story of the seven days of peace talk, as told by some of the principals, substantially is as follows:

Saturday, September 6.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, dined with James Speyer in New York. Oscar Strauss, American member of The Hague Tribunal and former cabinet officer was present. When the conversation turned to the subject of peace in Europe the German ambassador said that while he had no advice from his government since leaving Berlin, he recalled a conversation with the imperial chancellor there in which the latter said he believed the emperor would be willing to discuss peace measures through mediation. Previous to the ambassador's conversation with the chancellor, Emperor William already had acknowledged President Wilson's tender of good offices, but had been non-committal as to its acceptance. Mr. Strauss asked the German ambassador for permission to repeat the conversation to Secretary Bryan. Count von Bernstorff gave his consent.

Sunday, September 6.—Mr. Strauss arrived in Washington and went to the home of Secretary Bryan where they secretly conferred. The secretary later communicated with the president. It was decided to get the German ambassador's consent to forward a report of the incident to Ambassador Gerard for discussion with the German foreign office. In the meantime, Mr. Strauss was advised to talk the situation over with the British and French ambassadors. He saw each that day.

Monday, September 7.—The German ambassador reached Washington and conferred privately with Mr. Bryan. As a result of the conference the secretary cabled Ambassador Gerard to convey to Emperor William an inquiry from the American government as to whether he desired to confirm the statement reported to have been made by him to the imperial chancellor and repeated by the chancellor to Count von Bernstorff in private conversation.

Copies of the message to Ambassador Gerard were sent by Secretary Bryan to Ambassador Page at London and Ambassador Herrick at Paris. Meanwhile Mr. Strauss had talked with the British and French ambassadors, both of whom said they could make no definite statement without instructions.

Mr. Strauss acquainted them with what had occurred at the dinner in New York. Both the French and British ambassadors reported the incident unofficially to their respective foreign offices.

Tuesday, September 8.—Secretary Bryan told the British ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, what had occurred and learned that the ambassador had made inquiry of his government to learn its attitude toward peace.

Wednesday, September 9.—Sir Edward Grey discussed with Ambassador Page the inquiry the latter had received from Secretary Bryan. On the same day Sir Edward Grey cabled the British ambassador here that as Great Britain, France and Russia in the preceding week had agreed not to make peace without common consent, the position of the Triple Entente was unanimous on the question of terms. Sir Edward said what the powers wanted was no temporary truce, but a permanent peace in Europe so that the world could be insured against the sudden outbreak of war after Germany had recouped herself. He added that before the subject could be considered seriously, definite terms would have to be submitted. Great Britain, Sir Edward pointed out, would insist that Bernstorff (Continued on Sixth Page.)

PEACE PREVAILS IN OLD MEXICO

Carranza Repudiates Charges That Federals Were Killed and That Vera Cruz Is Closed

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 12.—Rafael Zubaran, of the Mexican constitutionalist agency here, announced tonight the receipt of the following message from General Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalist forces, on conditions in Mexico:

"The alarming reports that you have brought to my attention as circulating in the United States as Mexican news, have no foundation. The report that a number of policemen were shot in Mexico City is untrue. What actually occurred was a street brawl between police and arousing constitutionalist troops. The affair was handled with no difficulty. 'Not a single federal officer has been shot. 'The decree revoking the order promulgated by the governor of the federal district and its military command in regard to the occupation of private property and the formalities requisite for arrest does not mean that we intend to wrest from the people their personal and property rights. The action was taken as a temporary measure. 'It is not true that the port of Vera Cruz has been closed. 'Peace and harmony prevail throughout the one controlled by the constitutionalists which covers virtually the entire republic. 'Exaggerated reports relative to Zapatista activities are unfounded. 'The constitutionalists are working together to establish permanent peace and a stable government. All reports as to divisions in our ranks are false. 'General Villa is working in perfect harmony and genuine subordination. By reason of his laudable and patriotic attitude and in view of his high merit I have just promoted him to the rank of division general. 'A large constitutionalist force was dispatched to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. I have recalled eight thousand of these troops because conditions now are peaceful. 'The stability of the new government is fully guaranteed by the support of an army of 120,000 men, animated with a spirit of patriotism. 'A trade boom in Monterey, Mexico, was reported at the state department today by the consul general as due to the reopening of railroads. 'Previous warnings to Americans looking for employment not to go to Tampico have been repeated. Many are unemployed and destitute in this district, reports state.

BANDIT ROBBED TRAIN

Lone Highwayman Holds Up Train and Makes Getaway.

(By Associated Press.)

St. Reveport, La., Sept. 12.—After forcing two negro mail clerks to thrust their heads into mail pouches a lone bandit late tonight robbed the mail car of a Kansas City-Southern passenger train at "Hobo Smith", two miles north of here. The amount secured is not known but it is thought to be small as only one pouch containing registered mail was taken from the train.

According to T. L. Anderson and J. L. Auvan, the clerks, the bandit boarded the train when it slowed down at the switch and ordered them to put their heads into the mail sacks. They stated that they complied with instructions and did not remove the sacks until the train stopped at the railroad shops about one mile further on. The robber then had escaped with the registered mail.

GERMANS REPORT SUCCESSES

Progress in East Prussia by Kaiser's Forces Continues.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 12.—The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin:

"General Hindenburg's victorious progress in East Prussia continues. The Russians attempted to relieve the pressure of their defeated left wing by launching the twenty-second army corps against General Hindenburg's flank but according to official reports were defeated. 'Several batteries were captured from the main Russian force. 'There was no news until eleven from the western front where the struggle presumably is continuing. The Saxon army under General von Hausen seems to have fought brilliantly. 'The Reichsbank weekly report is the best since the outbreak of the war. Note circulation has been reduced 35,000,000 and gold increased 23,500,000 showing the bank is bearing the strain of war very satisfactorily.

MYSTERIOUS CASE STIRRING GREENWOOD

ANDERSON MAN KILLED THERE YESTERDAY

WAS HE MURDERED?

John Felton Found Beside Railroad Track But No Marks Indicate That Train Killed Him

According to telegrams received in this city last night, John Felton was found beside the Seaboard railroad tracks about one mile out of Greenwood as 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The man was dead and the indications were that life had been extinct for some time.

Felton was an Anderson man, having been in this city off and on as a carpenter for several years, and he had a wife and one child living in the city. He was a man of about 50 years of age and was quite well known around the town.

Telephone communication with Greenwood last night revealed the fact that the body was found by the crew of a freight train running on the Seaboard railway. When they were about one mile out of Greenwood, one of the brakemen noticed a huddled form near the track and he caused the train to be stopped. Upon investigation it was found that the man was dead and he was taken into Greenwood, where the body was examined. It was said over the telephone that the body showed no signs of having been run over by a train, but that a deep laceration of the skull seemed to indicate that he had been murdered, a heavy weapon being employed in striking him over the head.

W. E. Falkner, himself a resident of Anderson at one time, said last night that he was called to the union passenger station in Greenwood yesterday afternoon at 2:35 to arrest Felton. When he arrived at the station he found that Felton had wandered into the ladies' dressing room of the station and the people around the station thought that the man was drunk, but after investigation it was found that Felton was sober and had entered the place by mistake and the police therefore let him go. So far as is known this was the last time that Felton was seen alive.

The dead man was a carpenter by trade and lived in this city for a number of years, later going to Georgia, and finally he came back to Anderson. He had been making his home here until only a few days ago when he went to Greenwood.

Numerous people around town remember him quite well and were shocked last night when told that he was dead.

JAMES B. HAGGIN DEAD

One of the Old "Forty Niners"—Famous Breeder of Racing Horses.

Newport, R. I., James B. Haggin, of New York, capitalist and horseman, died at his summer home here tonight aged 87 years. Mr. Haggin owned stock farms in Kentucky and a stud of racing and trotting horses said to be the largest in the country. He was president of and director in several mining companies.

James B. Haggin was a contemporary of Marcus Daly and Senator Hearst in the California gold mine days of '49. Starting with nothing, he later sold his interest in the Anaconda mine for \$9,000,000.

He engaged in breeding race horses and three of his favorites won \$350,000 in prizes. These were Salvator, Longstreet and Firenze. His fortune is estimated at \$100,000,000.

FAMOUS HORSE SAFE

Winner of English Derby Leaves War Zone Under Neutral Colors

London, Sept. 12.—Herman B. Dryden, the American turfman, advised today that Dunbar II, this year's Epsom Derby winner, and Shannon, the winner of several French races, are safe outside the war zone in France. Ten other valuable race horses, still are in danger of being captured.

The American negro caretaker in charge of Dunbar II and Shannon, when near Chantilly, 23 miles northwest of Paris, wrapped American flags about the horses and fastened to Dunbar II a banner reading: "This is Dunbar II, the English derby winner. He is neutral." The horses were permitted to leave the army lines without interference.

Belgians Take Offensive

London, Sept. 12.—The Belgian legation announced today that the Belgian army had again taken the offensive which was being pushed satisfactorily. An extended sortie was made on September 10 and the Germans everywhere were forced to retire. Malines and Aerschot were taken.

The Belgian legation stated that the Belgians had destroyed the railway between Louvain and Tirlemont, thus cutting off the German communications between Brussels and Liege.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON PRESS BUREAU GIVES SUMMARY OF HAPPENINGS

COMPLETE DETAILS

All Important Moves by Allied Armies Since September 6th Fully Recorded

(By Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 12.—The official press bureau makes the following announcement:

"A summary, necessarily incomplete, may be attempted of the operations of the British expeditionary force and the French army during the last four days.

"On September 6, the southward advance of the German right reached the extreme point at Coulommiers and Provins, cavalry patrols having penetrated even as far south as Nogent-Sur-Seine.

"This movement was covered by a large flanking force west of the line of the river Ourcq, watching the outer Paris defense and any allied force that might come from them.

"The southward movement of the enemy left his right wing in a dangerous position, as he had evacuated the Creil-Senlis Compiègne region through which his advances had been pushed.

"The allies attacked this exposed wing both in front and on the flank September 8. The covering force was assailed by a French army based on the Paris defenses and brought to action on the line between Nanteuil-le-Haudouin and Meaux.

"The main portion of the enemy's right wing was attacked frontally by the British army, which had been transferred from the north to the east of Paris and by a French corps advancing alongside it on a line between Crecy, Coulommiers and Sezanne.

"The combined operations up to the present have been completely successful. The German outer flank was forced back as far as the line of the Ourcq river. There it made a strong defence and executed several vigorous counter attacks, but was unable to beat off the pressure of the French advance.

"The main body of the enemy's right wing vainly endeavored to defend the line of the Grand Morin river, and then that of the Petit Morin. Pressed back over both of these rivers and threatened on its right, owing to the defeat of the covering force by the allied left, the German right wing retreated over the Marne September 10.

"The British army, with a portion of the French forces on its left, crossed this river below Chateau Thierry—a movement which obliged the enemy's forces west of the Ourcq, already assailed by the French corps forming the extreme left of the allies, to give way and retreat northeastward in the direction of Soissons.

"Since September 10 the whole of the German right wing has fallen back in considerable disorder, closely followed by the French and British troops.

"Six thousand prisoners and fifteen guns were captured on the tenth and eleventh and the enemy is reported to be continuing his retirement rapidly over the Aisne, evacuating the Soissons region.

"The British cavalry is reported today to be at Fismes, not far from Rheims.

"While the German right wing (thus has been driven back and thrown into (Continued on Sixth Page.)

Capital City News

Columbia, Sept. 12.—The governor today revoked the commissions of 26 notaries public.

A parole was granted by the governor to Tom Robinson, who was convicted in Lexington county for manslaughter, and sentenced to six years. The governor has gone to Portland, Maine, to attend the national meeting of Red Men.

Among the commissions of notaries revoked by the governor recently was that of W. D. Ballard of Mr. Tabor, Anderson county.

It will be recalled that on campaign day here Gov. Blease stated in his speech that the Smith crowd had to engage a Blease band to furnish the music. After the speech was concluded W. W. Jolly and S. C. Gambrell of the band made a statement to the effect that all of the members of the band, who were old enough, would vote for Smith and that the fathers of those under age would also vote for Smith. Mr. Ballard is one of the influential men in that community and one of the organizers of the Zion band.

HARRIS ACQUITTED ON MURDER CHARGE

JURY DID NOT DOUBT HE WAS JUSTIFIED

PLEAS OF GUILTY

Court of General Sessions Took An Adjournment Yesterday At Noon Until Monday

The most important case heard in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning was that of the State versus Richard Harris, charged with murder. Harris was the superintendent of the Fretwell farms and shot and killed a negro. The trouble occurred on what is known as "Crackers Neck" farm and took place in July. It is alleged that the negro, whose name was Goode, got into trouble with Dock Fretwell and threatened to kill Mr. Fretwell. He started for the house to get his gun when he was stabbed by Mr. Harris and when that gentleman interfered the negro drew his knife and made an assault upon the superintendent. Mr. Harris had to shoot to save his life, according to the testimony offered yesterday.

This case was completed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and the jury retired, being out only long enough to write a verdict not guilty.

The following pleas of guilty were entered yesterday morning:

T. Williams, charged with arson, was sentenced to serve 10 years on the chain gang.

Albert Sharping, a young white boy, entered a plea of guilty to the charge of housebreaking and larceny and was sentenced to five years in the State Reformatory at Florence.

John Brown entered a plea of guilty to a charge of larceny and was sentenced to serve 18 months on the chain gang.

This completed the business of the court for Saturday and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

The first week of court has seen considerable business transacted, when the time lost on Monday, which was labor day, and on Tuesday, which was election day, is taken into consideration. Solicitor Smith said yesterday that he was well pleased with the progress made thus far.

TREASURY MUST HELP

Notes on Cotton Must Be Held Over Until Next Season.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Sept. 12.—A committee of southern congressmen and representatives of farmers unions in the south is being organized by Representative Henry, of Texas, to work for an issue of treasury notes on cotton that must be held over until next season on account of the demoralization of foreign markets. Mr. Henry announced tonight that the personnel of the committee, to be made up of twenty-one members, probably would be completed early next week. He said the movement had been endorsed by several organizations.

"The committee," said Mr. Henry, "will present the situation to the secretary of the treasury, the federal reserve board and President Wilson. It will ask the government to take over the surplus cotton; to be held by it through these loans until the market reopens. Nothing less will protect many people of the south from absolute ruin."

AFRAID OF RUSSIA

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—Word comes from Sophia, that influenced by recent Russian victories, Turkey will not risk an adventure against Russia.

Russians returning from Vienna say the impression that the Austrian reverses mean the investment of the capital dominates the spirit of the people. After the capture by the Russians of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, an extraordinary council was called. Count Berchtold, minister of foreign affairs, presided.

The shipment of gold to Turkey by way of Roumania continues.

NECA SCHOOL OPENS

Enrollment This Year Is Larger Than Any Previous Record.

Seneca, Sept. 11.—Seneca high school opened Monday morning. Patrons were out in force to lend encouragement to teachers and pupils. Superintendent Smith has the same corps of teachers. Mr. Bramlet, except Misses Strider and Moore, who take the places filled by Misses Kittie Sligh and Sattie Parker.

Emperor Loses Three Sons

London, Sept. 12.—An Ostend dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company says:

"Crown Prince William and Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the emperor's third son, and Prince Carl, of Wurttemberg, are reported to have died in a hospital at Brussels.

GERMANS FLEE FROM ADVANCING THOUSANDS

CLEMSON MEN ARE BACK IN HARNESS

Anderson Bey Writes of What Upper Classmen Have Been Doing Since College Opened

Within the last few days a number of Anderson boys have left for Clemson College to take up their duties at that institution for the coming year and therefore the news of what they are doing there and of the progress they have made will be of interest to readers of The Intelligencer. The following letter was received in Anderson yesterday from J. C. Hamlin:

"The 'Old Men' (sophomores, juniors and seniors) returned to college Tuesday, the 8th. Already 93 per cent of the last year's men (deducting last year's seniors) have returned. More are expected at an early date. The 'new men' (freshmen) will arrive Tuesday, the 15th. This year is a record breaker for Clemson in the number of applicants, there being 1003 applications received in the president's office. More Coach 'Bob' Williams has returned and football practice began Thursday, the 10th. He is assisted by three of last year's 'varsity men,' 'Hop' Gandy, 'Jules' Carson and 'Brook' Lewis. It is too early to tell who will make good yet but several men show great form. There are three Anderson boys who show good form. These are 'Tommy' Webb, 'Little Rip' Major and 'Mac' McConnell. More than 100 were refused entrance on account of limited accommodations.

The Germans in the Argonne district, likewise, have begun to fall back so that the pressure on the forts southeast of Verdun, which a Berlin report said the Germans had commenced to bombard, should be relieved.

In Lorraine, too, the French claim to have won further successes and to have been enabled to straighten out their line along that frontier. They have occupied territory east of the forests of Champenoux, Godbaviller, Resaignviller and Saint Die, thus getting in closer touch with their troops, which, since the early days of the war, have held a bit of German territory in front of Colmar.

Apparently the Germans, who sent the best of their army farther west to take part in the advance on Paris, have found the mountains of Moselle and Vosges where the French were in strong positions, too hard a nut to crack.

While French reports say that the French army is following up all these successes, it would appear that their most serious driving movement is taking place against the German right wing, which since Saturday last, has traveled north faster than it went south. On Friday this wing disposed of General von Kluck's army and part of General von Buelow's corps, occupied a line which follows the Vesle and the railway from Soissons through Fismes to the mountains south of Rheims.

Today, however, these troops must have gone still further north or east, as the British official report says the British cavalry reached the line today, between Soissons and Fismes, and that a number of prisoners were captured.

It is believed that General Sir John French, who won a reputation as one of the greatest cavalry leaders in the south African war, will cling to the heels of this retreating army as long as his men and horses can stand the strain. It is possible, too, that he will get assistance from the French cavalry, which has not been heard of to any great extent during this war and which is credited with being the equal of any in the world.

The French official report refers to this retirement as a general retreat, and from the rate at which Germans are traveling it would seem to be such, although military experts are of the opinion that they may make a stand or a counter offensive when reinforcements which have been sent from Belgium reach them.

It is believed that a portion of the German army which is falling back on Revinay is almost certain to put up a hard fight in the forest of Argonne, where military men expected General Joffre, the French commander in chief, to make his defense at the outset, and which affords splendid positions against attack.

The Belgian army has become active again and according to official reports tonight, is advancing from the forts around Antwerp. It apparently has divided into sections and has re-occupied both Aerschot and Malines, where there have been many engagements in the past few weeks.

CHANCE WILL QUIT

May Not Manage New York Americans After This Season

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Sept. 2.—Frank Chance will not manage the New York American League club after the close of this season and may quit on September 15, it was made known late today. A physical clash between Chance and former Chief Devery, one of the owners of the club was averted in the club house today after today's game.

Belgians are Victorious

London, Sept. 12.—An Ostend dispatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"The Belgian troops have just gained an important success at Ortenberg between Louvain and Brussels, cutting up a German corps and taking a number of prisoners. The line toward Liege has been occupied by the Belgians.

ATTEMPTS BY THE KAISER'S TROOPS TO TAKE PARIS ARE UNSUCCESSFUL

ALLIES SUCCESSFUL

Have Repulsed Foe At All Points and Attacking Army Is Steadily Retreating

(By Associated Press.)

London, Sept. 12.—The German armies which a week ago today commenced a series of violent attempts to break through the French center have found their efforts futile and, evacuating Vitry-Le-Francois, the pivot of their offensive and where they had fortified already strong natural positions, they have retired northward.

This retirement was made imperative by the continued retreat of the German right wing, which is somewhere northwest of Rheims, and the defeat of an army corps which was operating just east of Vitry-Le-Francois, around Revinay and Sermaise, and which, in its hurry to join the retirement, left a quantity of war material behind for the French to pick up.

The Germans in the Argonne district, likewise, have begun to fall back so that the pressure on the forts southeast of Verdun, which a Berlin report said the Germans had commenced to bombard, should be relieved.

In Lorraine, too, the French claim to have won further successes and to have been enabled to straighten out their line along that frontier. They have occupied territory east of the forests of Champenoux, Godbaviller, Resaignviller and Saint Die, thus getting in closer touch with their troops, which, since the early days of the war, have held a bit of German territory in front of Colmar.

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