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TWELVE GERMAN AND BRITISH COLLIERIES SUNK

WIRELESS CRY WAS THE LAST HEARD OF BRITISH SQUADRON

Germans Saw Monmouth Disappear Beneath the Waves Carrying 650 Men to Watery Graves and It Is Believed the Good Hope Followed With All Her Crew of 900 Men.

(By Associated Press.)
VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 5.—A wireless cry from the British cruiser Glasgow—intercepted by the German victors—was the last word received from Fear Admiral Craddock's squadron after the engagement off the Chilean coast Sunday.

The Germans saw the Monmouth sink and heard an explosion on board the Good Hope that they believe sent the crippled flagship to the bottom. All that night the German cruiser Nürnberg searched the sea unsuccessfully for the Good Hope. They picked up a radiogram directed to the flagship by the Glasgow. There was no reply.

There were about 650 men on the Monmouth when she disappeared beneath the waves. Admiral Craddock had 900 men with him on the Good Hope. Whether the Glasgow and the transport Otranto, which fled with her, survived is not known. The whereabouts of the German cruisers Leipzig and Bremen also remains in doubt.

Further details of the battle became known today from statements made by German officers. They commended the bravery of the Britishers in the uneven combat and intimated that an effort to save lives would have been made if the weather had permitted.

The engagement was fought in the teeth of the norther that assumed almost hurricane proportions. Small boats could not survive in the sea. The heavy weather militated against the larger ships and the Good Hope found her guns almost useless because of the ship's roll.

The German China fleet, the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and the Nürnberg had rejoined the Leipzig and Bremen, which had been detached to patrol the coast north of Valparaiso. The unit proceeded southward, apparently well aware of the rendezvous of the British off Concepcion bay. At the same time the Monmouth and Glasgow, accompanied by the transport Otranto, were moving north to meet the flagship Good Hope, evidently unaware of the proximity of the Germans. They met off Coronel.

It was 6 o'clock Sunday night when the Germans sighted the three British ships. The latter attempted to alter their course, evidently intending to approach the coast and gain territorial waters, and so avoid an unequal match. The Germans, however, headed them off.

At the moment the German guns were trained the Good Hope was seen coming at full speed. Through good seamanship she managed to join the other British ships. The Britishers had come about and the two squadrons sailed southward in parallel lines with the Germans nearer the coast.

Gradually the two lines drew together. The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau simultaneously let go their 12 8-inch guns at the Good Hope. For several minutes the German shots fell short and the Good Hope had such a roll she could not reply. The smaller cruisers were far out of range.

Then the sea fighters drew in nearer. When the two units were but 6,000 yards apart the Good Hope fired her two 9-inch guns. She was still unable to use her eight 6-inch guns, which on the gun deck were so near the water line that the vessel rolled until they were almost awash. A terrible broadside from the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau crippled the British flagship and her engines stopped.

The Monmouth made a dash to cover the Good Hope but the Germans immediately brought into action all the guns of their five vessels. These were directed first against the Monmouth; Glasgow and Otranto. The Otranto, badly damaged, escaped in the gathering darkness. Soon afterwards she was followed by the Glasgow, which also had been put out of action but continued apparently seaward.

The five German ships continued their attack on the Monmouth and Good Hope and few minutes later the former sank. By this time only 4,500 yards separated the fighters.

The Good Hope, badly damaged, hung on until an explosion occurred on board her. She withdrew to the westward at 7:30 o'clock. As she disappeared flames were seen on board her. Whether the fire was stopped or she went to the bottom is not known, but the flames dropped down and she was not seen again.

The Nürnberg searched until day-

WAITING FOR DECLARATION

Whether Bulgaria Will Side With Turks or Allies or Continue Neutral.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Officials at the Greek legation here are waiting with intense interest a declaration from Bulgaria as to whether she will side with the Turks or the Allies, or continue her neutrality. It is freely admitted that Bulgaria's sword in the balance may turn the scales of war for the rest of the Balkans.

It was pointed out at the Greek legation that Turkey's belligerency alone need not effect Greece. Diplomats of the entente powers here today said that it was unlikely that Bulgaria would arm against Russia. They suggested that the menace of Russia's army on Bulgaria's frontier probably would be a sufficient incentive for peace.

Seventeenth to Enter Plea of Not Guilty

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—William Rockefeller, Standard oil multimillionaire, appeared today in the criminal branch of the United States district court and entered a plea of not guilty to the indictment charging him with conspiracy in connection with his acts as a former director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. He was placed under \$5,000 bond to insure his appearance for trial.

Mr. Rockefeller appeared feeble, in a husky whisper Mr. Rockefeller said "not guilty," after the clerk had asked him how he desired to plead. Of the 21 men indicted, Mr. Rockefeller was the seventeenth to plead.

For the first time in the memory of New York newspaper photographers, Mr. Rockefeller consented to pose for his photograph.

No Remedy For The Situation

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The paralysis of Danish shipping by North sea mines was discussed at the state department today by Constantin Brun, Danish minister, and Acting Secretary Lansing.

Denmark, Norway and Sweden and to some extent Belgium and Holland face commercial isolation.

Today's conference was general in character and at its close Minister Brun said he could not suggest any remedy for the situation.

Three Million Eggs For Shipment

(By Associated Press.)
BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Three million eggs arrived here today from the west for shipment tomorrow to England and whose supply from Russia has been cut off by war. The consignment will be the largest ever sent from this port.

Adoption of Loan Plan May Be Announced Today

Subscriptions to \$135,000,000 Cotton Loan Fund Plan Continues to Reach Treasury—The Success of the Plan Has Been So Marked That Cotton Virtually Has Ceased to Be a Subject of National Worry.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Adoption of the \$135,000,000 cotton loan fund plan by banks and others throughout the country may be announced tomorrow by the federal reserve board.

Reports of contributions continued to reach the treasury today and it was hoped tonight the fund would be fully subscribed within a few hours.

The success of the plan has been so marked that cotton virtually has ceased to be a subject of international worry.

The reopening of the Liverpool cotton exchange is counted on to give the market a bottom, encourage American and English buyers, and put cotton in the position of becoming a most important factor in the reduction of the American balance of debt to Europe.

It was announced tonight that cotton exports are increasing. During the week ending November 4, 129,933 bales were exported compared to 111,053 the preceding week. It was the best week since the war interfered with trade.

HOSPITAL SHIP ROHILLA STRUCK MINE AND FORCED TO RUN ON ROCKS

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Hospital ship Rohilla, wrecked recently off the Yorkshire coast with many casualties, was struck by a mine and so badly injured that her captain was forced to run her on the rocks to escape sinking at sea. Captain Wilson, of the Rohilla, gave this testimony at an in-

MANY CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION

SMALL MAJORITY MEANS SHIFTING OF WORKING ORDER IN HOUSE

MAJORITY OF 24 FOR DEMOCRATS

Democrats Will Be Forced to Maintain an Almost Perfect Organization.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Many changes in the organization of the national house of representatives will be made when Champ Clark and "Uncle Joe" Cannon (once more face each other across the center aisle at the beginning of the next congress. The dwindling of the Democratic majority, which will drop after the close of the December session from 140 to 24, will necessitate a general shifting of the working order in the house.

With their slender majority the Democrats, while able to elect Speaker Clark and retain control of the committees, will be forced to maintain an almost perfect organization. Even with a full attendance in the house a shift of 32 votes would throw the control to the minority side. Practically complete returns tonight gave the Democrats 230, Republicans 198, Progressives 7, Socialists 4, Independents 1, doubtful 1. This would give the Democrats a plurality of 31 over the Republicans and a majority of 24 over the combined opposition.

This rearrangement probably will result in a rearrangement of committee representation, the Democrats now holding overwhelming majorities in all of the standing committees. The falling off of the Progressives from 19 to eight probably will cut down their committee representation materially and even may lose them the few important places they hold in the present house.

Democratic leadership in the house will undergo great changes. Representative Underwood was elected to the senate and will leave the house at the close of the December session. Representative Kitchin of North Carolina, ranking Democrat on the ways and means committee, will claim the Democratic leadership by right of seniority and is expected to have the support of Southern Democrats.

Representative Mann of Illinois undoubtedly will remain the Republican leadership.

The election will vacate five of the 14 Democratic places on the ways and means committee. Representative Underwood goes to the senate, Representative Hammond was elected governor of Minnesota, Representative Mitchell, of Massachusetts, was defeated at the polls, Representative Palmer, of Pennsylvania, surrendered his seat to run for the senate and was defeated, and Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, sought the senatorial nomination in Kentucky and lost his place. Representative Murdoch, of Kansas, the Progressive leader and member of the committee, lost his seat in an effort to go to the senate. All of the Republican members of the committee were returned and in addition Ebenezer Hill, tariff expert and one of the framers of the Payne law, was sent back. He probably will make a fight for his old place on the committee.

Two Democratic members of the rules committee will not return. Representative Hardwick, of Georgia, goes to the senate and Representative Goldfogle, of New York, was defeated by a Socialist, Meyer London, Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Progressive member of the committee, was defeated by a Republican, and the Progressives may lose their place on the committee.

The labor committee lost two Democrats, Representatives Baits, of Illinois, and Walsh, of New Jersey, who represented President Wilson's district. Representative MacDonald, of Michigan, the Progressive member, also was defeated. Four Democratic members of the banking and currency committee failed of reelection. They were Representatives Korby, of Indiana, Bulkeley, of Ohio, Neely, of Kansas, and Seldomridge, of Colorado. Representative Hobson, of Alabama, long a prominent member of the naval affairs committee, lost his place in an effort to defeat Representative Underwood for the senate. Representative Bathrick, of Ohio, and Gerry, of Rhode Island, also will be missing from naval affairs. The Democrats lost five members on the military affairs committee, the Republicans one and the Progressives one. The judiciary committee will be practically unchanged.

FINDS GROUNDS FOR OPTIMISM

Secretary Daniels Says Results Show Confidence of People in Wilson Policies.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Secretary Daniels who returned to Washington today after campaigning throughout New England, southern and middle western States, found ground for Democratic optimism in the election returns.

"To have held its own in the senate and to have been able to organize the house by the slenderest majority under prevailing conditions shows the confidence of the people in the Wilson policies," he said. "No party before has revised the tariff and shown such a victory in an off year. But for the demoralization of business caused by the war in Europe, conditions would have been so good this fall as to have given Republicans no opportunity to 'come back.' The party in power must take the blame for all financial and industrial disturbances occasioned by the temporary troubles caused by the frightful foreign war. But this will pass."

One Woman Killed Another Badly Hurt

(By Associated Press.)
TROY, ALA., Nov. 5.—One woman was killed and another badly hurt at a county fair here today when a racing automobile, driven by T. Dewett, of New York, left the track and crashed through a fence into a crowd of spectators. Dewett was arrested, but later released. The woman killed was Mrs. Fannie Catrett and the woman injured was Mrs. Anderson Catrett, the former's daughter-in-law.

Wheat Reached Highest Price in Ten Years

(By Associated Press.)
PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 5.—Wheat reached the highest price in more than ten years here today and indications were that it would go still higher. Top prices were paid for 45,000 bushels, the highest price being \$1.32 for 50,000 bushels of blue stem for January delivery all other varieties sold at a new record.

REMOVED FROM RANKS OF HONORARY ADMIRALS

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.—(5:15 p. m.)—Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia both have been removed from the ranks of honorary admirals of the British fleet.

All For Prohibition

(By Associated Press.)
PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 5.—Every county in Oregon gave a majority in favor of State-wide prohibition, according to returns available tonight. The State, nearly complete, showed for prohibition 79,984; against 60,959.

Twenty Mexican States Adhering to Carranza

Villa It Is Said Has a Strategic Advantage Controlling Solid Block of States in the Northwest—Nothing Has Been Learned of the Conflict Between Villa and Carranza Forces Near Calientes.

(By Associated Press.)
EL PASO, TEXAS, Nov. 5.—No information had reached here tonight of the result of the conflict between Carranza and Villa forces near Aguas Calientes.

A statement by Rafael Musquiz, Carranza's consul general to the United States, claimed twenty out of the thirty one Mexican States were adhering to Carranza, though Villa, it was said, has a strategic advantage in controlling a solid block of States in the northwest. Musquiz received today an explanation of Carranza's action in rejecting the election of Eulalio Gutierrez as provisional president and of Carranza's presence at Puebla. The message signed by Ysidro Fabela, Carranza's acting minister of foreign relations, said:

"The first chief thought it well to remain in this city, Puebla, because being here in Puebla he received a message from the convention informing him that General Eulalio Gutierrez had been made provisional president without the convention telling him, Carranza, whether or not the conditions which he had imposed upon his resignation had been fulfilled.

"These conditions were: Fixing the form of government which shall carry out revolutionary ideals, making an effective retirement of Generals Villa and Zapata from command of their forces. Since these conditions have not been fulfilled, and as the convention had no authority to settle the difficulties with General Villa, six the date of elections and define the social reforms which were to be carried out in the pre-constitutional period, the first chief cannot give up the power to any person designated by the convention without the conditions heretofore imposed, having been fulfilled.

"The governors of Puebla, Tlaxcala, Yucatan, Hidalgo, Queretaro, Guanajuato, Tabasco, Chiapas, Vera Cruz, Jalisco, Mexico and the federal district and many leading generals have communicated with the first chief declaring their allegiance to him."

Trains Jammed With Refugees

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 5.—Trains from the interior tonight were jammed with refugees and Vera Cruz hotels were crowded as in the days when residents of Mexico City were fleeing before General Carranza.

Candido Aguilar, commander of Constitutional troops near this city, removed a few wealthy Spaniards from one of the trains just outside Vera Cruz. He is holding them prisoners.

Invited to Attend.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—President Wilson today was invited by a large committee from the South to attend the Negro Historical and Industrial Association's exposition, to be opened at Richmond, Va., July 4, 1915. He said he would accept if possible.

OPPOSING ARMIES NOW STAND AS THEY HAVE FOR MANY DAYS

No Decision Has Been Reached in Battle in the West Flanders Sand Dunes—On the Eastern Frontier More Wide Sweeping Movements Are Being Made by Opposing Armies.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.—(1:50 a. m.)—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Odessa by way of Moscow says that twelve Turkish and German transports carrying coal have been sunk near Uzungulda, on the coast of Anatolia.

No decision has been reached in the battle in the west Flanders sand dunes and the opposing armies now stand virtually as they have stood for many days.

While the Germans keep hammering away at the Allies around Ypres, which route they chose for their march to the coast after they had found the road along the sea barred, and the Allies are making an effort to move northward to Ostend, neither side has got far. The Belgians and those supporting them have found that the floods they created to stop the German advance are hindering their own movements, although they have occupied some villages, including Bixchoote, which had been in the possession of the Germans.

Around Ypres the German offensive, according to the Allies' accounts, has met with no success. In fact, it seems that all along the line there has been merely a repetition of artillery duels and of infantry attacks and counter attacks which sometimes succeed but more often do not.

On the eastern frontier more wide sweeping movements are being made by the opposing armies. The Russians, from all reports, have driven back the German center to the River Warthe in Russian Poland, have held back a German offensive movement from East Prussia and are straightening out their line for a more vigorous offensive against the Austrians, who have been trying to beat their left wing in Galicia.

It is to the battles in these regions that the British military men are looking, for they declare that if the Russians can keep up their successful fighting against the Austrians and Germans, relief will come to the allied armies in the west because of the necessity for a withdrawal of German army corps from France and Belgium to protect Silesia and East Prussia. These military observers express belief that the Turkish threat against Russian Caucasus will weaken the Russian armies by withdrawal from Poland but the Russian authorities say they have sufficient troops on the spot to deal with Turkey.

The first reports of the fighting between the Russians and the Turks are as conflicting as were the first Austrian and Russian accounts of the warfare in Galicia. Each contender claims to have invaded the other's territory and to have defeated his frontier armies. These fights, however, probably have been only advance guard affairs and it is thought here that some time may elapse before a pitched battle takes place.

The Anglo-French fleet continues to bombard the Dardanelles forts but the Turks say the warships are inflicted no damage. In other parts of Turkey British warships are busy. The government, however, has ordered that Holy places shall be respected by the British gunfire as long as the Indian subjects visiting them are not molested.

This necessity for respecting the feelings of her Moslem subjects, it is considered here, may hamper England somewhat in the prosecution of the war against Turkey, but which she has got far. The Belgians and those supporting them have found that the floods they created to stop the German advance are hindering their own movements, although they have occupied some villages, including Bixchoote, which had been in the possession of the Germans.

The following Marconi dispatch has been received from Berlin: "Main army headquarters yesterday denied reports that the Russians had taken German prisoners; that the Germans had left their wounded on the battle fields or that they had lost machine guns.

"Vienna reports officially that the situation in Galicia is unchanged. In the Macva region the Austrians captured large quantities of supplies and locomotives from the Serbians, who are retreating hastily.

"In Egypt the English have abandoned the Arabian frontier and withdrawn across the Suez canal.

"Shanghai newspapers report that the German artillery fire is systematically destroying the entrenched positions occupied by the Japanese around Tsing-Tau. The Japanese have postponed indefinitely their attacks. The waters around Tsing-Tau are sown with mines.

"English people in Germany are telegraphing to their government asking some relaxation of the measures adopted with regard to German residents in England. They also ask their government to treat Germans in Great Britain with the same consideration thus far shown to Englishmen in Germany.

"A German back from one of the English concentration camps states that within one week 17 German civilian prisoners died there as a consequence of ill treatment and bad food.

"A representative appointed by the American ambassador in Vienna to investigate personally conditions among English and French soldiers interned in Austria-Hungary declared himself satisfied concerning their condition. Wounded Serbian prisoners in Hungary are living under the most humane conditions and are receiving medical treatment.

"Vienna officially reports that in Russian Poland the Austrians captured more than 2,000 prisoners, including 20 officers. On the Galician front 500 Russians surrendered.

"During the operations against Serbia 77 officers and 650 men were taken at Roumania as well as much war material."

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It is to the battles in these regions that the British military men are looking, for they declare that if the Russians can keep up their successful fighting against the Austrians and Germans, relief will come to the allied armies in the west because of the necessity for a withdrawal of German army corps from France and Belgium to protect Silesia and East Prussia. These military observers express belief that the Turkish threat against Russian Caucasus will weaken the Russian armies by withdrawal from Poland but the Russian authorities say they have sufficient troops on the spot to deal with Turkey.

The first reports of the fighting between the Russians and the Turks are as conflicting as were the first Austrian and Russian accounts of the warfare in Galicia. Each contender claims to have invaded the other's territory and to have defeated his frontier armies. These fights, however, probably have been only advance guard affairs and it is thought here that some time may elapse before a pitched battle takes place.

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