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## SENATOR TILLMAN WARNS THE VOTERS AGAINST BLEASE

**Says He is Not Worthy  
To Be Elected Sen-  
ator**

**FORCE WHITES  
INTO SCHOOL**

**Believes Time Ripe For Compul-  
sory Education by Local Op-  
tion or General Law**

To my Constituents:

Fellow Citizens: I was sixty-seven years old the 11th day of August, and felt like sending all of you a greeting. I served you as governor four years, and have been your senator in Wash- ington 20 years. When my term ex- pires March 4, 1919, if I live so long, I shall have held the highest office in your gift for twenty-eight years. An old man desires to thank you for your generous support all this long while. May he not, without boasting, but in sincerity and earnestness, say that he has done his very best for both South Carolina and the nation? Constituted as I am, I could not have done other- wise.

One of the first lessons my good and was in Washington.

Since August, 1885, when I made my first speech at Bennettsville, I have worth doing at all it is worth doing noble mother taught me, "if a thing is well." While I was governor, there- fore, I was governor, as everyone in South Carolina knows, not of the Till- manites alone, but of all the people. And since I have been senator, I have tried to be a senator as there been one of the most prominent fig- ures, and since 1890, the most power- ful political factor in South Carolina. From the very first I won the love and confidence of a very large majority of my fellow citizens; and it was be- cause of the genuineness of my de- mocracy that I was so hated and bit- terly opposed. Many good men be- lieved I was an office-seeking demagogue, and could find no language strong enough to express their hatred and contempt.

Two years ago when a test of my patriotism came, I demonstrated to those who had always opposed me that I was not the selfish politician they had judged me to be. No one knew better than I the risk I ran in making the Ferguson letter letter public. I knew it jeopardized my re- election, but I would rather have been beaten than to have remained silent.

My frankness, straightforward op- enness of speech and honesty, of purpose—I despise hypocrisy above all other vices—have thrown me into many a briar patch which a more cau- tious man would have avoided; but I never have lost sight of the ideals which opened before me at Bennetts- ville; and the welfare and uplift of the masses have always been the guiding star which led me on. Your faith, fellow citizens, sustained me, and I greet you in this farewell ad- dress with affection and confidence.

This is my goodbye to public office. I shall not be a candidate again. Two years ago when I asked you to re- elect me that I might "die in harness," I fully expected to die very soon; but the good Lord has been fit to prolong my life and by teaching me to live ra- tionally has enabled me to regain some degree of health. Should I live to the end of my term, I shall be seventy-two years of age, and I now serve notice upon all who are interested that I shall not try to succeed myself. If I live until March 4th, 1919, I shall die out of and not in harness, as I have always wanted to do. But I shall not want to worry. Death awaits us all and is inevitable. I go the way of all my fathers, and I try to say in all humility and sincerity, "Lord, Thy will be done."

For four years at least many men in South Carolina have had their eyes on the seat I hold. This is natural be- cause of my illness and the expecta- tion of my early death. There has been some discussion of it in the newspapers, which was to be expect- ed. How curious, fantastic, and cruel, is human selfishness! But withal how natural a thing it is. It is the only element of human nature which is universal. I do not complain at it, and I earnestly hope that the man who is chosen will serve the people as faithfully as I have. You may find a man with more ability than I possess; you cannot find one who will bring to his work greater earnestness and hon- esty of purpose.

Under the peculiar circumstances which now exist in South Carolina, I

CRISIS IS  
AT HAND

London, Aug. 15.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company from its Brussels correspondent, says:

"Excitement prevailed here this (Friday) afternoon when it was reported that the Germans were about to advance in great forces in Brussels and Antwerp. This report was immediately denied officially and assurance was given from military quarters that there was nothing in the dispo- sition of the German's right wing to indicate that a march on Brussels was intended.

"Nevertheless it is evident decisive events are imminent and it is doubtful whether the official publication in Brussels papers of a proclamation warning civilians to abstain from acts of hostility against the enemy as these may entail terrible reprisals on the innocent population, and the deci- sion of the government to cease the publication of official bulle- tins on the situation are likely to reassure the public.

"The appeal to the patriotism of the press means that for some time the people will be entirely without news. The town is given over to rumors. An issue of Le Soir, giving the news of an alleged German advance was suppressed by order of the authorities and the offending paragraph was then stricken out before further sale of the paper was allowed.

"It must be remembered on the other hand, that owing to the smallness of the country and the proximity of the great city to the actual battlefield, the general staff is obliged to exercise extreme caution to maintain the secrecy necessary to the success of its op- erations."

## Flashes

Three separate investigations to trace, and if possible, place the responsibility for the increased prices of foodstuffs have been launched in Greater New York.

The French liner Rochambeau will sail for Havre today with 1,450 pas- sengers, most of whom are French reservists.

R. J. Summers, of Richmond, Va., reported missing from the steamer Brandon on her arrival at Norfolk. Suicide suspected.

Fourth annual conference of the foreign mission conference of Pres- byterian Church, South, is in ses- sion at Montreat, N. C., with a record attendance.

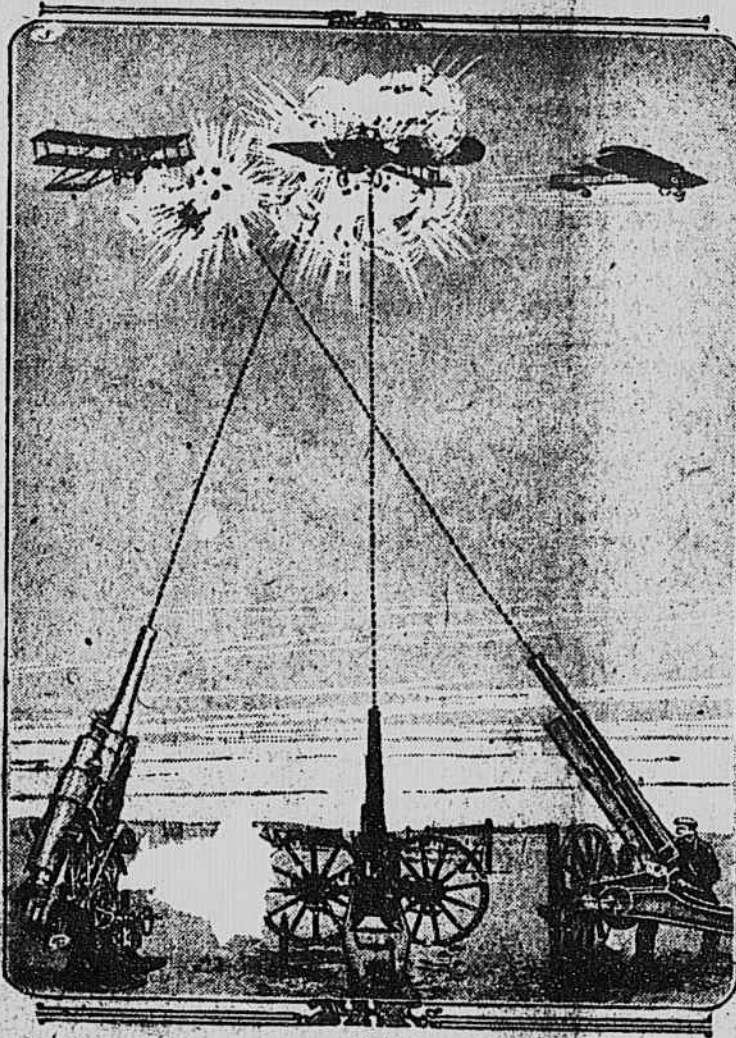
Venustiano Carranza has been named as provisional president of Mexico.

It is reported that the Turks are supplying the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, with coal and are furnishing reports of the war to the commanders.

London, Aug. 14.—6 p. m.—About 150 of the passengers and crews of the Austrian Lloyd steamer Baron Gautsch were killed or drowned when the vessel was blown up today by a mine off the Island of Lussini, on the Dalmatian coast, according to a Reuter dispatch from Trieste. She car- ried about 300 passengers and crew, of whom about 150 were rescued.

LOOKS SUSPICIOUS  
Rome, Aug. 14.—Advices from Con- stantinople are that the officers and crew of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau disembarked, appar- ently with the object of returning home but that in reality only the unessen- tial men were replaced by the Turks. All the skilled German officers and engineers, mechanics and sailors, it is said, remain aboard. The two cruisers to train the Turks.

## Aeroplane Destroyers In Action; a German Invention



GERMAN military men have devised new guns adapted for destroying aeroplanes and dirigible balloons. Their operation and effect are shown in the accompanying illustration. The battles in the air have already begun in Europe, and a new page in the history of fighting is being written. The range of these aeroplane destroyers varies from three to five miles.

## Government Insurance Against War Risks

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 14.—Government insurance against war risks of American register ships and her cargoes was the solution offered today by 62 representative business men for the stoppage of American over-sea commerce because of the European war.

The proposal was made in definite form after an all-day conference pre- sided over by Secretary of the Treas- ury McAdoo, who called the meeting. Virtually all the largest banking and shipping interests in the United States were represented.

The conference appointed a com- mittee of twelve headed by Seth Low, president of the National Civic Fed- eration, to remain in Washington and advise with the governmental depart- ments and committees of congress during the framing of legislation be- lieved necessary to relieve conditions produced by the war abroad.

The committee tonight began draft- ing a bill to be presented to congress immediately and pressed for passage, with a view to having a government insurance bureau in operation as soon as possible after the pending measure modifying restrictions upon American registration of foreign built ships goes into effect.

In addition to Secretary McAdoo, officials who participated in the con- ference were Secretaries Houston and Redfield, and all the members. To insure freedom of discussion the conference was held behind closed doors, but resolutions adopted and some of the proceedings were made public in a statement tonight by Sec- retary McAdoo. The statement de- clared it to have been the consensus of opinion that with "enlarged registry of American ships and action by the government, supplementing that private companies might do in con- nection for insurance, the question of exports of grain and cotton and of foreign exchange would rapidly solve themselves."

J. P. Morgan, James J. Hill and other financiers declared no ships would pass under the American flag with the passage of the proposed legislation unless their owners were assured of insurance under the Stars and Stripes. The result would be a foreign monopoly of sea transporta- tion, they predicted, and the fixing abroad of the price at which Amer- ican wheat and cotton would be sold.

The conference resolution on this point, which is the pivot of the relief plan offered, reads: "Resolved, That this conference urge the United States government to establish a bureau of war risk in- surance, to be administered under di-

rection of a suitable government de- partment, which shall assure the risk of war on American vessels and American cargoes shipped or to be shipped there on whenever it shall appear that American vessels or ships on American vessels are unable to compete on equal terms with ves- sels or shippers of other nationalities by reason of the protection for- ced such other carriers or shippers by arrangements for war indemnity through their governments."

Early discussion showed opinion to be unanimous that problems to be faced divided themselves naturally into three heads:

"Restoration of a market for foreign exchange bills; the immediate acqui- sition of means of transportation for American wheat and cotton to Euro- pean markets, and the war risk insur- ance."

A committee on war risk insurance appointed by the conference began work tonight on the preparation of a measure, to present to congress. Dis- cussion at the conference left no doubt that the measure was to be purely an emergency matter and that the government was to receive pre- miums on any insurance it might write.

The conference in the afternoon when in a body went to the white house. President Wilson addressed them briefly.

"If we got no other benefit out of the present trying circumstances in the world at large," said the pres- ident, "we shall at least get this ben- efit: We shall enjoy only a period when we meet each other not as mem- bers of different parties but as Amer- icans meeting for a common object."

"I believe you will discover that this government has means for assist- ing the commercial and industrial op- erations of the country, and that it is worth while to maintain the kind of connection which is here momentary established. We have been faced to face with very critical circumstances. I feel that the period of apprehension has passed. I am sure all of us here wish to put ourselves at your dis- posal, as I am sure you would wish to put yourself at our disposal, to work out a common means for a com- mon end. Such a conference as this furnishes proof to the country that antagonism between government and business has disappeared."

"This is a public spirited operation, a thing we shall look back to with pride. We shall remember that Amer- ica knows how to handle herself in such a way as not only to help herself but also to serve the rest of the world."

## BLEASE GETS NO SUPPORT

**HORRY COUNTY VOTERS  
HAVE CHANGED THEIR  
ATTITUDE**

**THE LIE IS PASSED**

**Burning Retorts Between Gover-  
nor and Partisans — One In-  
vited to Fight It Out**

Special to The Intelligencer.

Conway, S. C., Aug. 14.—It was re- served for Horry county to provide the most striking and most surprising feature of the entire campaign when it today extended to the governor the coldest shoulder of the entire cam- paign. Two years ago the governor carried this county by a handsome majority of 662. Yesterday at Marion his friends were by no means in the ascendancy and in a moment of irri- tation it was boasted that the vote in Horry would blot out Marion county.

In the light of these facts it is no wonder men were stricken dumb to- day when the anti-administration sentiment displayed was the most positive yet encountered. When the governor was introduced, there was not the slightest effort made to ap- plaud him, and a continuous ex- change of burning retorts was kept up between the speaker and partisans of the factions, one of whom was called a liar and invited to come to town and fight it out after the meet- ing. It was urged that the man should not stand back on the fact that the speaker was governor.

Then his following wouldn't be wrung into ecstasy, nor swept to the victor with enthusiasm. It was not until near the conclusion of his speech, after tackling every political breeze, that the chief executive got his limited following into a whooping mood.

W. P. Pollock was the first speaker. He reminded his audience that Horry's boast was that she was the "in- dependent republic of South Caro- lina." The burden of his plea was that she live true to this boasted free- dom and to allow no political ma- chine to lead her citizens to the polls and vote them with rings in their noses. Senator Smith, who spoke next, appealed directly to the farmers vote by discussing the measures he has passed for the betterment of the cot- ton market and explained the neces- sity of federal aid just now, and how this might be secured.

Governor Blease again today re- ferred to the request, that he appear before the democratic executive com- mittee in Newberry Saturday to show cause why his name should not be stricken off Ward Five roll.

If this should be done the gov- ernor explained, it would be "the dearest mark ever made by Joe Kelt."

The governor began today by read- ing the reasons why J. Alan Emerson was pardoned, as set forth in the governor's pardon document. This was done, the governor explained, not in consequence of anything that had been said on the stand by his op- ponents, or in answer to anything writ- ten. He did it, he explained, at the re- quest of friends.

L. D. Jennings said that the gov- ernor might make his friends believe the pretext. He couldn't explain, and it was useless, the mayor of Sumter urged.

On August 25 Mr. Jennings prophe- cied, the governor would be buried so deep that even judgment itself would not resurrect his action.

No utterance of the campaign has so seized the attention of the voters as the blithe arraignment each day of the chief executive "as the pretended protector of women's virtue" and the consequent alignment of the governor always on the side of those who de- spoil women, and little girls as exem- plified in the Richey and Emerson case.

UNDER FIRE

Steamer is Fired at Three Times by Warship of Unknown Nationality  
Newport News, Aug. 14.—Captain Fitch of the Merchants and Miners steamer, Dorchester, which arrived in port today from Boston reported to his company's office that on yesterday an unidentified warship, thought to be a British cruiser, fired three shots at his vessel. Captain Hatch neglect- ed to show his colors on leaving Bos- ton. An ensign was hastily displayed in response to the shots after which the warship turned about a half mile off. Although the shots did not come dangerously close, much excite- ment was caused among those on board to passengers who landed here today. Captain Hatch said the war- ship was too far away to distinguish her nationality but expressed the be- lief that it may have been the British cruiser, Suffolk.

## GERMAN FORCES ARE NEARING DEAD LINE FORMED BY ALLIES

Conditions in  
City of Liege

London, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Brussels says a refugee from Liege told the following story.

"Thirty thousand inhabitants fled when the shells began to fall and the remaining inhabitants buried themselves in cellars. Havoc marks the city everywhere. Gaping bridges, demolished houses, fallen roofs and smouldering ruins are seen on all sides. There is no street wherein the shells have not fallen. The asphalt is plowed up like a corn field. New- ly made graves protrude in unex- pected places.

"During the day the Germans are everywhere in evidence and the inhabitants are cowed in dumb dismay. During the night the city assumes the aspect of a grave yard, the silence being broken only by the distant thunder of the heavy guns or the tread of the German patrols.

"All doors in the city must be kept wide open. The Germans compel the bakers to turn over entire product of the bakeries to the army every morning and the inhabitants go hungry while the soldiers cook meals in the streets in great cauldrons. All the prin- cipal streets are barricaded and the German soldiers show reck- lessness in scouting in the neigh- borhood of forts."

SPECIAL REPORT ON  
COTTON CONGRESS

Washington, Aug. 14.—The Cotton Congress after two days of discussion and debate ad- journed this evening after ef- fecting a permanent organiza- tion with C. J. Watson as pres- ident.

The features of the day were the optimism caused through- out the conference after con- sultation of a committee with Secretary McAdoo. Hoke o Smith made a stirring address appealing to the patriotism of the South. It was decided to urge farmers to sell no cot- ton for less than 12 1-2c for the present. McAdoo's warehouse proposition was ignored. A committee was appointed to confer on a national ware- house plan. The congress ap- pointed a committee of five to be on the watch in this cri- sis and to act at steering com- mittee.

William Banks.

## GREAT ACTIVITY IN CANAL ZONE

**Preparations for Opening Com-  
plete. First Ship Will Go  
Through Loaded**

(By Associated Press.)

Panama, Aug. 14.—The canal was the scene of activity tonight in prepa- ration for its opening tomorrow.

On board the steamship Ancon of- ficers and men were busy setting ev- erything ship-shape for her start early in the morning on the first voy- age of a big ocean going steamship through the new highway. The Ancon, ten thousand tons register, owned by the United States war department and leased to the Panama railroad for the New York-to-Colon trade, has not dis- charged her cargo, as it is planned to have her make the journey fully loaded.

Flags of all nations will be hoisted on the Ancon to mark the interna- tional aspect of the occasion.

Orders have been issued for the An- con to leave her dock at Cristobal promptly at seven o'clock in order that she may arrive at the Gatun locks at about 5. She was boarded to- night by John Constantine, canal pil- lot, who will have charge of the ship during her passage tomorrow. He hopes to get her through to the Pa- cific in 11 hours, although 12 hours is the time set for the average trip.

At An Unknown Point  
The Troops Are Now  
Entrenched

GREAT BATTLE  
IS INEVITABLE

By Force of Numbers Kaiser's  
Troops March Towards the  
Heart of Belgium

Reports of the continued advance of Germans towards Brussels, the march extending through the heart of Belgium on a line extending relative- ly from Namur to Haelen and of con- tinued fighting at the Liege fortresses were the chief items of news of the warfare in Europe that winnowed through the sieve of the censor last night.

Of the movement of the armies of the Germans and the allies it was stated that it had progressed to a point where it seemed apparent that the first great battle of the war could not be long deferred.

A dispatch from Brussels said the concentration of French troops in Belgium was complete and that all the troops that had been expected were in battle order.

A German report from in front of Liege said the fortress Pontisse had fallen into the hands of the Germans. Belgians denied this and declared the Germans had suffered heavy losses in the attack.

A special dispatch received in To- kio said the Japanese purpose to carry out their treaty obligations with Great Britain and that the Japanese fleet had put to sea to co-operate with the British ships.

Greece, it was stated, probably would engage Turkey again should the re- port that the Ottoman government had purchased the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau prove true.

The German cruiser Karlsruhe, af- ter coaling at San Juan, P. I., follow- ing her fight with British cruisers, put into the Dutch Island of Curacao last Wednesday.

London, August 14.—Pushing for- ward by mere weight of numbers the German advance across Belgium is slowly but steadily proceeding. "Soon it must come in contact with the allied armies, which, according to an official communication from Brussels tonight, are in battle order at some point un- named."

The Belgians in the outpost skir- mishing are said to have inflicted severe checks on the German forces; but on the whole the German wing has kept on its way and has reached a line from North of Namur to Haelen, which suggests that the first big battle will be fought somewhere between Lou- vain and Diest, where he allies prob- ably will try to block the roads to Brussels and Antwerp and prevent the German attempt to render North Bel- gian untenable.

Further south French troops have entered Belgium through Charleroi, going to the relief of their neighbors and to aid in any attack directed toward Namur, while in the east the French are reported to have taken possession of ridges in the Vosges mountains and to hold the passes of Le Bonhomme and Saint Marie au Mines, through which important roads pass, and which it is declared gives them great strategic advantage.

The Germans again are hammering away at the Liege forts and according to their accounts one of the forts, Pontisse, has fallen. This is denied by the Belgians, who tell of another slaughter of the invaders who, they say, attempted to rush the fortress.

Military strategists believe the Ger- mans are meeting with delay which they did not expect and that every day the Belgians keep them fighting means an increase of Russian forces on their eastern frontier. They ex- press the belief that unless Germany soon disposes of Belgium and France she will have to choose between with- drawing part of her army from the west or leaving the road to Berlin open to the forces of the Emperor of Russia.

Already hordes of Russians are re- ported marching toward Prussia on the one side and to Austrian Galicia on the other. In the latter country they are said to be in the vicinity of the Styx river, which is on the route to Lemberg.

The official news bureau of the army and admiralty has issued a warning to the public against plac- ing

(Continued on Page 5.)