

The Anderson Intelligencer

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

NEW SERIES VOL. 1. NO. 27. Weekly, Established 1860; Daily, Jan. 12, 1914.

ANDERSON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1914.

PRICE \$1.50 THE YEAR.

GERMAN TROOPS HAVE CROSSED INTO FRANCE FIGHTING IS IN PROGRESS AT MANY POINTS

RUSSIA ALSO AGGRESSIVE; ENGLAND PROCEEDS SLOWLY

Many Rumors Could Not Be Confirmed—Financial Crisis Met By President Wilson—War Preparations on Pacific Coast Are Going on Feverishly

The Intelligencer this morning presents to its readers a summary of the bulletins and of the news service of the Associated Press, gathered from the four corners of the globe.

The regular operator of the Associated Press in The Intelligencer office came on duty at 6 o'clock last night, but up to that time there had been received over the Western Union wires a number of bulletins which had been posted in the windows of this office and had attracted a great many readers throughout Sunday.

A summary of the news shows that Germany has invaded France, by crossing the neutral kingdoms of Luxembourg and Belgium. These little states have always maintained their independence of Germany and resent the Kaiser's troops coming into their territory. Some German troops crossed directly into France, near Nancy and Cirey.

Russian troops crossed directly into Germany. There were wireless rumors of great naval engagements, but none of these could be run down, one was that a German naval squadron had been defeated in the North Sea with the loss of five battle ships and 5,000 men.

The great marvel of the day is the conservative attitude of England. This nation, so deeply obligated to France, is in a passive mood, it appears, although Charles Baresford and others are urging Britain to go to the help of France, especially as Germany is trying to take Belgium which is just about 60 or 70 miles from England, across the English channel.

Italy, which has been politically friendly to Austria and Germany, in the triple alliance, is now on the fence and is regarded as being eager to join with France and Russia.

Airships are mentioned in some of the dispatches, and one is reported to have been cut down by sharpshooters.

Read the dispatches as published in The Intelligencer and refer to the war map in this paper and watch the trend of events.

The financial situation of the world has alarmed the people of the United States and President Wilson and cabinet were in conference all day Sunday. Secretary McAdoo went to New York to confer with financiers there. Foreign countries had begun to draw heavily on the supply of cash in New York and the United States treasury has come to the help of the banks in New York.

There will be a meeting of the bankers of New York Monday. It is probable that a system of clearing house certificates will be put on the market. Mr. McAdoo will finance the cotton crop.

President Wilson has been apprised by Attorney General McReynolds that the new currency board can not organize until all members have been appointed, and the confirmation of Warburg is expected at once.

Four great world powers are at warfare with each other, although all of them have not declared war. The object of each seems to make the other side bear the responsibility for starting a war that may be world wide in its consequences. France seems to have the greatest justification for its course.



Photo by American Press Association.

Russian Cossacks Are Formidable Foes

The Russian navy has never been considered a very important factor in the nation's defense because so little of the country faces the sea. However, Russia boasts of one of the best armies in the world. The Russian Cossacks are known everywhere and are formidable fighters.

European War Bulletin

(By Associated Press.)

London, August 3.—German cavalry today raided the French frontier near the Fortress of Belfort, and attempted to commandeer horses, according to Paris dispatches, German patrols also twice attacked Joncheray near Belfort.

Brussels, August 3.—According to a local newspaper, German troops have reached Vise, on the river Meuse, twelve miles from Liege, Belgium.

London, August 3.—Telegrams from the chief of the German staff to the German embassy here today assert that a French doctor with two assistants tried to poison the wells near Metz with cholera microbes. The doctor was court-martialed and shot. The same source of information said another French party endeavored to blow up a strategic tunnel near Kochem on the Moselle and all were shot.

Rome, August 3.—Italy formally declared her neutrality today.

London, August 3.—It was officially announced today that the British army would begin mobilizing tomorrow.

London, August 3.—Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary today stated in the house of commons that the house was free to decide what the British attitude should be in the present crisis. Sir Edward added that England had not committed herself to anything but diplomatic support.

London, August 3.—Sir Edward Grey told the house of commons that he had assured France that if the German fleet came into the English Channel or through the North sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coast or shipping, that England's fleet would give all the protection in its power.

A MENACE TO ENGLAND.

London, Aug. 2.—Later in the day came information that the French embassy here had learned that Germany couldn't answer the British request for information whether she will observe Belgian neutrality. This has been guaranteed by England for Great Britain is bound to protect Belgium.

Under German rule, Belgium would be an increasing menace to England.

London, August 2.—The naval forces of the empire are prepared for any contingency. The ships had just concluded their manœuvres and therefore, were virtually mobilized when the war cloud appeared.

The territorial forces of England also are equally prepared without an actual mobilization order. The annual training of the territorial contingents began today and masses of men are gathering at the territorial camps.

Rumor of Naval Engagement.

The News of the World says it has received a wireless communication that heavy firing is proceeding in the North Sea. The newspaper explains that German and French fleets are engaged. No confirmation of this report was received today.

According to a dispatch from Copenhagen the German Baltic fleet was making its way from Kiel to the North Sea.

A dispatch to the Central News says the Germans have taken possession of the English steamer Castro in the Kiel canal and ordered her to Hamburg.

It is also reported that the British steamer Saxon which left Kings Lynn, Norfolk, England, last Thursday with a cargo of coal for Brunsbuttel, Prussia, has been overtaken by the German navy and diverted to Cuxhaven.

A cablegram today from Gibraltar says a French fleet consisting of 12 vessels passed through the strait of Gibraltar today bound east.

ENGLAND MUST FIGHT

London, August 2.—London maintained her calm to the last moment, tonight. A great crowd assembled around the government

offices at Whitehall awaiting the decision of the cabinet as to whether Great Britain would take part in the war. When it was found no statement was to be made, the crowd melted away.

Premier Asquith will announce Great Britain's position in the house of commons tomorrow. Prior of this announcement another cabinet meeting will be held.

The general impression is that the war party in the cabinet is in the ascendency, but not a word leaked out of the cabinet chamber today. It was said that Viscount Morley, lord president of the council, and Viscount Haldane, lord high chancellor, led the peace party, and that Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, threatened to resign if the government did not stand by its unwritten agreement to support France against German attack.

It is known that the Lanchester liberals are putting pressure on the government to keep out of the conflict and it is said Premier Asquith is influenced by this. But the average Englishman is saying tonight that the government has no alternative after the neutrality of Luxembourg has been disregarded by Germany and after Germany's refusal to say what her attitude would be with regard to Belgium.

BRITISH MERCHANTMAN SEIZED.

London, August 2.—According to a dispatch to the Central News from Kings Lynn, a seaport in Norfolk, England, the British steamer Saxon, which left Kings Lynn last Thursday with a cargo of coal for Brunsbuttel, Prussia, has been seized by the German navy and taken to Cuxhaven.

GERMANY REPULSED

Erlon, Belgium, Aug. 2.—According to advices here, 100,000 German troops are crossing Luxembourg and concentrating on the French frontier near Lieges. Frontier engagements are reported in which Germans are said to have lost. More than 25,000 men are engaged digging trenches in front of German and French positions.

A DRAMATIC SITUATION

St. Petersburg, August 2.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany was dramatic. It was midnight Friday when Count von Pourtales, German ambassador to Russia, formally asked Foreign Minister Sazanov that Russia cease her mobilization in 12 hours. The allotted period passed without an answer.

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening Count von Pourtales again asked if Russia would cease mobilizing her forces. This the Russian statesman replied:

"Inasmuch as the Russian government has not answered within the time you specified it follows that Russia has declined to agree with your demand."

Three times Count von Pourtales repeated the German ultimatum and each time the Russian foreign minister gave the same firm negative. Finally Count von Pourtales bowed and left the room. He and members of his staff at once departed from St. Petersburg by way of Finland.

POINCARÉ WOULD FIGHT

Paris, August 2.—President Poincaré today said his only regret was that his high office would prevent him from leading his company of Alpine riflemen in case France became engaged in war.

Andre Magino, a deputy, has taken his place as a private in a regiment in his constituency. M. Magino was formerly under secretary of state for war and as such had a seat in the cabinet.

The organization already has begun in Paris of battalions of foreign volunteers, notably Belgians, Slavs and Syrians. Several hundred Italians last night paraded through the down town section.

The mobilization order, of fateful brevity, read as follows: "Ministry of War. Order of general mobilization. Extreme urgency. Sunday, August 2."

GREAT BRITAIN IS 'VARY.

London.—From Portsmouth, Gibraltar, came news Sunday morning of increasing British precautions. All steamship communication through Portsmouth harbor has been forbidden. At Gibraltar there has been issued a proclamation regarding a preliminary precautions for the defense of the bay.

German shipping there, and other ports nearby, is proceeding to Spanish ports. News of the German invasion of Luxembourg, is disregarded of the neutrality regulations, was the first information today that disillusioned those who still hoped general war might be averted. The cabinet met Sunday morning, London preserved Sunday calm. Everybody is anxious. There's no cheering here. Much enthusiasm in Paris and Berlin.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE WAR.

London, August 2.—At a big socialist meeting in Trafalgar Square tonight, James Keir-Hardie, member of parliament, declared that Italy, although bound by treaty, remained neutral and there was no reason why Great Britain should not. He announced his intention of calling a national strike against the war.

The railway stations are crowded with German, French and other reservists, returning home.

The board of agriculture states there is sufficient wheat in the country to supply the whole population for four months irrespective of imports.

GERMANY'S BIG BLUFF

Berlin, August 2.—An official statement today says: "In consequence of a Russian attack on German territory, Germany is in a state of war with Russia. The French reply to the German representation is of an unsatisfactory character."

"Moreover, France has mobilized and an attack of war with France therefore, must be reckoned with at any moment."

Another statement declares Russia has invaded Germany during a time of peace. "In flagrant contradiction of Russia's peaceful assurances."

Latest News Of The War

(By Associated Press.)

EVEN THE SWISS
Washington, Aug. 2.—Under orders from Berne, the Swiss legation here today notified all Swiss in the United States liable to military service to join their colors at once.

London, Aug. 2.—One German force Sunday crossed the frontier near the village of Cirey, between Nancy and Strasbourg and another German detachment probably the 89th Infantry, last night invaded the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and Trier, and continued its march on the French fortified town of Longwy. A dispatch from Brussels said there was good reason to believe that this force later in the day entered France.

The German force which came into France near Cirey, which is 40 miles from Nancy is reported to have been repulsed with heavy losses, but this has not yet been confirmed.

RECALLS FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR
Apparently the German army is duplicating the first movement of the Franco-Prussian war. It was on August 2, 1870, 44 years ago today, that the French and Germans clashed in the first battle of that war at Spicheren, where the German army, under the orders of the Kaiser, received his "famous bulletin of war."

It would appear today that Germany is taking the fullest advantage of her supposed superiority in rapid mobilization over France.

The plan of the German emperor, according to military observers, here is to vanquish or attempt to vanquish France in the interval before Russia can create serious trouble on her northern frontier.

It is supposed that Russia's mobilization will take about three weeks.

All telegraphic and telephonic communication between Brussels and Luxembourg was declared neutral territory. Its integrity and independence were guaranteed.

Longwy is a fortified French town on the Belgium frontier forty miles northwest of Metz in Germany.

A train full of German soldiers seized the station at Luxembourg during the night. They also took the bridge on the Treves and Trier-Vierge line in order to insure the regular passage of military trains across the Grand Duchy.

BERLIN IS ENTHUSIASTIC

Berlin, Aug. 2.—The Emperor, who arrived today from Potsdam was followed by other automobiles of the Crown Prince, Prince Henry of Bavaria, his brother, and other princes.

Later in the afternoon, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor, drove to the imperial palace. He was heartily cheered by the populace.

The receipt of war news gave occasion for enthusiasm and patriotic demonstrations.

SEC. McADOO ON WATCH

Washington, Aug. 2.—Secretary McAdoo and Comptroller Williams left for New York today to be in closer touch with the situation there tomorrow. Mr. McAdoo declared he has no fears for the situation but thought it well to be near the bankers. He left after a conference with President Wilson.

FRANCE'S CALL TO ARMS

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—Announcement was made by the French consul here today that he had been instructed by his government to call to the colors all French reservists on the Pacific coast. The men will be notified to assemble in San Francisco.

BULLETIN

London, Aug. 2.—The territorials have been summoned back from their training camps to headquarters. The territorials are similar in organization to the national guard of the United States.

GERMAN CONGRESS

Berlin, Aug. 2.—Imperial order issued tonight summons the Reichstag to meet August 4.

BULLETIN

Hull, England, Aug. 2.—Steamers have been sent out to bring the British fishing fleet home from the North Sea.

ON TO THE PACIFIC COAST

Harris, British Aug. 2.—A telegram received here from St. Petersburg announced mobilization of the Russian forces in the far East.