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The Germans Claim Big Victory

CAUSES MUCH REJOICING THROUGHOUT GERMANY

City of Liege Is Reported to Have Been Captured—Loss of Life Not So Large As Was At First Reported.

(By Associated Press)

Berlin is celebrating the fall of Liege. The German emperor announced through an aide de camp the success of the German arms in Belgium. Coincidentally a Paris dispatch says that the three German army corps which have been attacking Liege remain in their positions, but that extensive movements of troops have been observed which it was presumed, meant the Germans intended an extensive attack on the Belgians before the arrival of French reinforcements.

A Brussels dispatch, probably of later date, reported that communication with Liege had been cut off.

Paris officially reports that the French troops have entered Meulhausen, Alsace-Lorraine, an important German stronghold, and that they have occupied the village of Altkirch, in Alsace, near the Swiss frontier.

British troops have landed at Ostend, Calais and Dunkirk. It is announced officially that 20,000 have crossed the channel and are on their way to Namur, and it is believed other large bodies will be transported to Belgium and France at the earliest moment.

London recruiting offices are besieged with volunteers. British trawlers are searching British waters for mines.

Report that Liege Has Fallen.

Amsterdam, Aug. 8.—Via London.—In Berlin there has been great rejoicing over a report that Liege has fallen. A dispatch received from the German capital says:

"The news of the fall of Liege has spread with lightning rapidity all over Berlin and created boundless enthusiasm. The emperor and his aide de camp to announce the capture of the city to crowds that assembled outside the palace."

Police officers on bicycles dashed under the Linden, reclaiming the tidings. Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg drove to the castle to congratulate the emperor on the victory and was enthusiastically cheered on the way.

The newspapers declare that the false reports known to have been circulated in foreign countries that the Germans suffered a severe reversal before Liege no longer will serve to conceal German triumph. The Lokal Anzeiger says of the reported victory:

"It confirms our confidence that we can calmly await coming events. It was the prelude to deeds which will be spoken of as long as men live on earth."

Another paper comments: "When our soldiers in the field learn of the surrender of Liege, they will rejoice not only for the victory of our arms but because of the assurance it gives that our march to Northern France cannot be stayed."

England's Attitude.

London, August 8.—England is waiting quietly and confidently for naval and military battles which all believe are impending. Except for the cries of newspapers calling for extra, the movement of troops and an orderly demonstration in front of Buckingham palace tonight, which again brought out the king and queen and the Prince of Wales to bow their thanks, London has assumed her usual every day appearance.

The rush to the bank for currency came to an end with the issue of small notes, as also did the usual demand at the shops for provisions. People are going about their work as they did before the crisis arose, stopping only to pick up reports of battles, most of which have proved false.

There is disappointment at the success of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau in eluding the British fleet in the Mediterranean, which naval men describe as a piece of splendid seamanship on the part of the Germans, if true.

Some Conclusions.

The seizure of Togoland and the French penetration of Anzac with the strong opposition of the Belgians to the German advance brought some consolation to Englishmen, but it is to the navy England looks for big events. Berlin has been celebrating the fall of Liege, but reports from other quarters indicate the German troops having failed to take the fortress by frontal attack are attempting to get around them. This is a hazardous undertaking, as Belgian guns cover the roads.

The appeal for funds to care for wives and children of those called to the colors and those thrown out of work, and to care for the sick and wounded, has aroused an unprecedented response, and hundreds of thousands of pounds have been sub-

OTHER SIDE HEARD FROM GERMAN AMBASSADOR DENIES CHARGES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE

NO OTHER METHOD

England Charged With Jealousy; France With Violating Neutrality Laws in Belgium

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, August 8.—The German viewpoint on the struggles now going on in Europe was given today by German Charge d'affaires von Halmhausen, who returned from Newport to assume personal direction of the German embassy in the absence of the German ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. Mr. von Halmhausen conferred with Secretary Bryan on the general situation and also saw Councillor Lathrop of the State department, concerning several acute phases relating to the detention of Americans in Germany, the sailing of German reservists and the operations of German merchant ships.

Not Wrong Impression.

Concerning the political situation in Europe, the German charge maintains reports from London seek to give the erroneous impression that Germany precipitated the war wholly because German troops had advanced in Belgium, whereas, he declared, the British foreign office previously had laid down terms to Germany which would have had the effect of restraining the German navy from operating against Russia in the Baltic—the most natural way leading to the Russian possessions—or from operating against France along the North coast of that country, the most natural and proximate point for the German naval forces to operate.

Thus before the Belgian issue arose Mr. von Halmhausen contends England had sought to compel Germany to hold its navy inactive at the very points where it could be most effective, to reduce it to a state of comparative inaction in upholding such position as the German nation might determine upon.

Belgium Largely the Cause.

As to Belgium, Mr. von Halmhausen declares the British government also sought to tie the hands of Germany by a permanent agreement not to cross Belgian territory when at the same time Germany was aware that French forces already had entered Belgium and were operating there in defiance of all neutrality; also that Belgian coast positions were ready to receive the British land and sea forces it was this menace of humiliating the German navy by reducing it to a condition of passive inaction except at points far removed from its base, while British and other fleets were free to operate at will, and the added restraint of Germany in Belgium, while France remained unrestrained, that compelled Germany to reject the British conditions and adopt measures compatible with her national dignity and defense.

Heavy Losses Denied.

As to the military operations around Liege, Mr. von Halmhausen points out that English and French reports seek to give them the aspect of a great engagement, whereas he says they are merely the work of an advance guard, small in numbers as compared with the vast German forces now advancing, which made a bold but unsuccessful attempt to take a modern fortress. He considers the English reports of losses greatly exaggerated, and says that notwithstanding the English reports, the advance guard was not equipped with the heavy siege guns capable of reducing a fortress. Mr. von Halmhausen looks upon this as merely a ploy to the advance of the highly organized main corps of the German army.

The German charge explained to officials that the interruption of American travel and mail in Germany was the result of the military necessity in taking all available trains and transportation service and it would be accomplished with the least possible inconvenience to individuals and would soon be over.

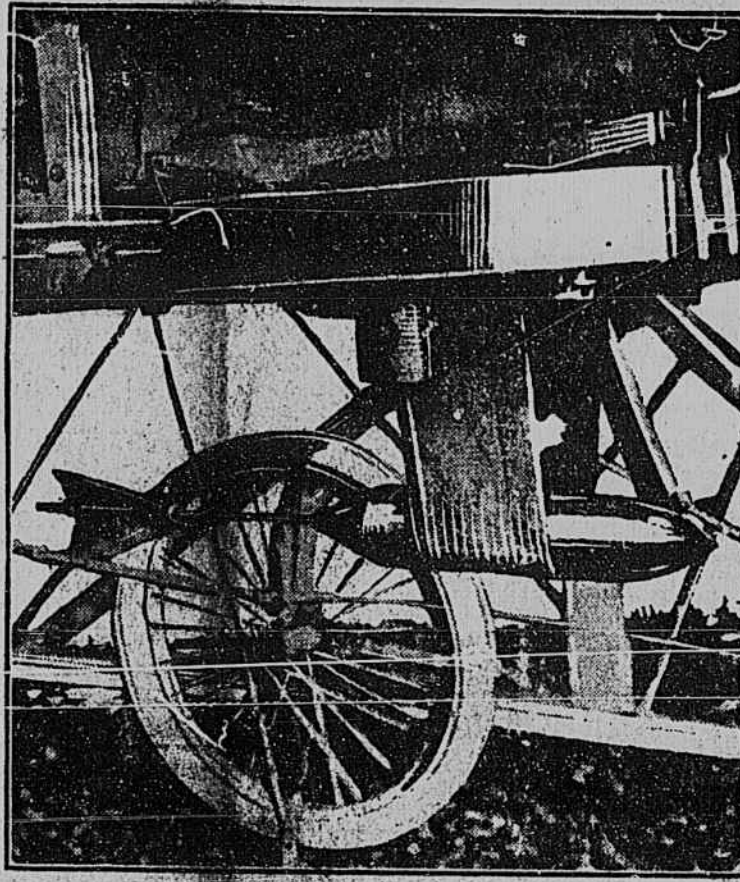


Photo by American Press Association.

New and Terrible Instrument of War

It is held that France is the best equipped nation in the world for a battle in the air. Here is shown a French aeroplane bomb or aerial torpedo. It can be carried over a city by a battleship fleet, and if dropped with any degree of accuracy—and the French have been fairly accurate in their mimic warfare practice—can work incalculable damage.

Official Report of Fighting at Liege

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, August 8.—While the battle between the German forces and the Belgians is still in progress around Liege, and the final outcome is not known, an official detailed account of the engagements covering a period between August 3 and 5, was issued today. In summarizing the operations the account says:

"The Germans lost 5,000 dead. Twenty-four guns were captured and one general was made prisoner. The German forces numbered 120,000, the Belgian defenders 40,000."

"The German attack lacked cohesion but the Belgians utilized their reserves with consummate skill. The German artillery was badly shattered by dense attacking columns. The guns were badly served and inaccurate."

"The Belgian forts are intact. Not one soldier was killed and not one wounded during the three hours bombardment of Fort Evigne, the steel cupola of which was not damaged."

"The Belgian fire was well placed and accurate, proof of which was the destruction of two German heavy pieces. German aircraft, to deceive Belgians, carried Belgian flags."

Three German army corps are engaged in the attack of Liege, the sixth under General von Pritzelwitz, the seventh under General von Einem and the tenth under General von Emmich.

General von Emmich, has in addition, the supreme command of three corps, known as the army of the Meuse.

German columns crossed the Belgian frontier and came in contact with the Belgian advanced posts on the afternoon of August 4. The following day the attack was general along the whole line.

"The German columns crossed the Belgian frontier during the night between August 3 and August 4."

"German cavalry came into contact with the Belgian advanced posts to the east of the forts at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of August 4."

"The plan of attack developed during the day of August 5. Each German column had a different objective point, Forts Fleron, Barillon and Evigne constituting the northeastern section, being the first point, while the second column attacked the southeastern section, comprising Forts Honnelles and Embourg."

"The first attack of the northeastern German column was made on Fort Fleron, the intervening space between Forts Fleron and Evigne and the interval between Forts Fleron and Chaud Fontaine."

"The attack was without dash. The Glacis had been sown with obstacles and the artillery fire from the Belgian forts was heavy and well placed."

"The Belgian attacks from the intervals between the forts was energetic. The German offensive movement soon was checked and the engagement then became an artillery duel. The Belgian guns having a deadly effect on the German forces."

"A German column attacking Fort Barillon spread out into a fan shaped formation to the extreme right and flowed around the fort. It made for the city, but a Belgian reserve brigade delivered a prompt counter attack and threw the Germans back in

European War Bulletins; Latest News of All The Important Happenings

(By Associated Press.)
Monday's News.

London, August 11.—The North Sea is closed to fishing fleets again today.

London, August 11.—A telegram to the Daily Mail from Belgium says that the French troops arrived in time to participate in the success of the Belgians over the German army investing Liege. This authority reports that the Germans lost 8,000 killed and wounded and 1,700 captured.

Washington, August 10.—Secretary Bryan today announced that he had received an acknowledgement of President Wilson's tender of good offices from Austria-Hungary, England and France.

Paris, August 11.—Detachments of the famous veteran Turco war troops from French Algeria today penetrated upper Alsace.

Home Rule Bill In Sock.

London, August 11.—Parliament adjourns for a fortnight. Premier Asquith stated that he hopes in the meantime to have something in the way of a proposal on home rule that will be acceptable to all.

France Versus Austria.

Paris, August 10.—France has officially broken off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary.

The War In Mexico.

Laredo, Texas, August 11.—General Carranza has left San Luis Potosi to take entire command of the constitutionalist army.

English Troops To the Front.

Paris, August 8.—It was officially announced this afternoon that 20,000 English troops already had landed at Ostend, Calais and Dunkirk. They are now proceeding toward Namur, to the west of Liege, on the main railroad line to assist the Belgians.

Prince George Captured.

Brussels, August 8.—Via Paris—Le Peuple says that Prince George, who is related to Emperor William and who was in command of a German cavalry regiment, is among the prisoners captured by the Belgians.

Austrians On Offensive.

Berlin, August 9.—1.35 a. m., via London—Austrian cavalry has occupied the towns of Olkus and Wolfbrun in Russian Poland. German frontier guards in upper Alsace were attacked by the French, marching from the direction of Belfort. The advance of the French troops stopped near Altkirch and then returned in the direction of Belfort.

For Mutual Protection.

Stockholm, August 8.—Via London, 8 p. m.—Norway and Sweden have exchanged obligatory assurances with the view of preventing hostile measures being taken by either against the other because of the war.

All Is Reported Well.

Brussels, August 8. Via London, 8.15 p. m.—The war office has issued the following:

"All goes well everywhere. The France-Belgian plan of campaign is maturing as well as could be desired."

A special from Rotterdam says the roof of the famous Liege Cathedral has been destroyed by German artillery fire.

Paris, August 8.—8.05 p. m.—It is officially reported that French troops have entered the Meulhausen.

No Americans at the Front.

Paris, August 8.—10.30 p. m.—The French military authorities are somewhat surprised that the United States has not sent a military attache to the front with the French army. There are ten American army officers in France, but none is on duty with the French forces.

Communication Cut Off.

London, August 9.—2.35 a. m.—Dispatches from Brussels say that at noon Saturday, communication with Liege was cut off. It was possible to communicate as far as Tongress, 11 miles to the northwest.

Italy Is Threatened

Rome, August 9. 3.35 a. m.—Germany and Austria threaten Italy with the declaration that if the latter persists in its stand of neutrality they will consider themselves free to declare war and Austria will invade Venetia and Lombardy.

Another Liner Captured.

London, August 9.—4.45 a. m.—A large steamer, believed to be a North German Lloyd liner, has been captured by British warships in the North Sea off Aldeburg.

French Are Victorious.

Paris, August 9.—via London, 4.45 a. m.—An official report of the capture by the French of the village of Altkirch in Alsace, says that the French advance guard arrived before the place before nightfall Friday. The town was defended by strong earthworks and occupied by a German brigade.

The French in about equal numbers carried the breastworks in a fierce bayonet charge. The Germans broke, abandoning the trenches and the town. A regiment of French dragon pursued the retreating Germans, inflicting further heavy losses.

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