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DEADLY SILENCE PERVADES CAMPS OF EUROPEAN ARMY ON EVE OF GREAT BATTLE

Communication Has Virtually Ceased. Opposing Forces Will Soon Be Engaged in Greatest Battle in World's History—Great Aerial Battle Imminent.

Definite information has been received of a strong offensive movement by the French troops on the Franco-German frontier, extending from Luneville to Starrebourg. Official announcement is made that Blamont, Ciry and Avricourt were reoccupied, after a Bavarian army corps was driven out.

The retaking by the French of Thann, in Alsace, is officially announced and the wounding of General von Deimling, commander of the Fifteenth German army corps.

The French war minister prepares the public for a great battle, which will extend over a line more than 250 miles in length and in which several millions of men on either side will be engaged.

This battle line will extend from Basel to Maastricht, and the people will be warned that at some points the Germans may be successful, while it is added, at other points the French will have an advantage. It also is announced that no definite details of the battle need be expected for at least eight days.

Nothing is known of recent operations around the Liege forts. It is reported that Germany has sent a note to France and Belgium through a neutral power, accusing these two countries of having organized a popular war against Germany and declaring that any Belgian or French private citizen, not in uniform, who interferes with the German troops will be shot.

The Washington government has announced itself as opposed to the floating of loans in the United States for the benefit of any belligerent power. The United States government also has notified European powers that it will regard as neutral ships chartered for the sole purpose of bringing back Americans and has asked the powers for a declaration on the subject.

The Austrian warships are at Pola, the great Austrian fortress, and the entire coast has been mined.

The United States armored cruiser, Tennessee, with millions of dollars in gold aboard for the relief of the Americans in Europe, is due to arrive at Falmouth today.

Communication with the armies has virtually come to an end while the commanders in Belgium and along the Franco-German frontier are preparing for a trial of strength which promises to develop the greatest battle in history.

It is known that the Germans are attempting to swing their right around towards Brussels and Antwerp, but what success nobody outside the field of operations knows. The same applies to the attack on the Liege forts, one of which, Pontisse, is essential to German success, as it is nearest to the bridge over the Meuse which the invaders are using to bring troops into Belgium.

Silence envelops the operations in other parts of the little country which is playing such a big and unexpected part in the war. On the Alsatian frontier, the French claim another victory in the capture of Saales Pass in the Vosges Mountains. Here the French official reports say that the Germans again lost heavily by their tactics of close formation, to which, from all accounts, they are adhering.

Two other small countries, Serbia and Montenegro, are playing important roles for, if accounts can be believed, they are not only offering strong resistance to Austria, but actually have invaded Herzegovina; where they are certain to be assisted by the friendly population. This will divert some of the Austrian forces from the French and Russian borders.

Russians are appearing in greater strength in Eastern Prussia and Austrian Galicia and are busy destroying railways and otherwise hampering the Germans and Austrians.

Germany and Austria are silent regarding the movements of their troops, so there is really only one side of the picture given.

Aeroplanes are being used everywhere to ascertain the positions of the opposing forces, and, according to reports, are doing splendid service in striking contrast to the feeble attempts of their predecessors, captive balloons.

No definite statement has been issued with regard to Japan, but Italy is maintaining strict neutrality.

French War Department's View Of The Situation

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, Aug. 15.—4:15 p. m.—An official communication issued today by the French ministry of war reviews the situation to date. It says:

In order that opinion in France and elsewhere can have a just view and not be lost in the details of news it is of advantage to lay down in broad lines and without seeking to judge in advance, the development of events and to classify the results required.

"We know from the declaration of German strategists such as Bernhard Falkenhayn and von Der Goltz, that the German plan provided for a quick attack on the first day upon our covering troops to North of Nancy.

"We know equally well that a second sharp and quick attack was to have been made by leading through Belgium and then immediately striking at the French frontier. A positive proof of the verity of this double plan is found in the individual cards of

mobilization directing the German reservists from the fifth to fifteenth day of mobilization to join their regiments in French cities such as Verdun, Rheims and Chateau-Sur-Marne.

"This double quick attack failed. That directed against Nancy was not attempted in its entirety, the Germans finding our forces too strong, renounced the plan.

"We know all that the failure of this quick attack through Belgium because of the resistance of the forts at Liege, the valor of the Belgian army and the intervention of our cavalry, has kept the German forces eight days upon the Meuse. The first results are these checks to the German plan.

"The war office alludes to the regularity of the French mobilization, the concentration and co-ordination of the French movement with the English and other allies, and continues: "The Russian army, having accelerated its mobilization, will be able to operate at the same time with the

Flashes

London, August 17.—British official bureau today says French fleet in Mediterranean has swept up Adriatic sea far as Cattaro. Sank small Austrian cruiser.

Washington, 17th.—A resolution directing Secretary Bryan to protest against Japan's announced intention to take our German leased territory at Kiauchau, China, was introduced in the house today by Representative Brittain of Illinois.

London, 17th.—An official dispatch says that Greece has information that Turkish troops are crossing Bulgarian territory, marching toward Greece. Greece therefore informed Turkey if this is confirmed she would take corresponding military and naval steps.

Washington, 17th.—Germany has Wilson's proffer of good office. All warring countries but Russia have replied.

London, 17th.—A Paris dispatch says the French have occupied Schirmeck in Alsace. Taking twelve field guns and other ordnance.

London, 17th.—It is officially announced that the French took one thousand prisoners in advance near Schirmeck. Many wounded and dead filled the abandoned trenches. The allied artillery fire was terribly destructive.

London, 17th.—A Brussels news dispatch says the French lost heavily near Namur Dinant. The Germans were strongly entrenched, and artillery fire was deadly. French badly cut up, almost routed at Dinant when bands suddenly played Marseillaise. The French lines rallied, charged gallantly, broke German lines routed them.

London, 17th.—A Rome dispatch says the Montenegrins have crossed Bosnian frontier, occupied Teahitza after a fierce battle. They captured eight Austrian block houses, occupied seven villages and took twelve Austrian officers prisoners.

Rome, 17th.—Reported naval battle in Adriatic is confirmed. Exported that Austrian battleship Zrinyi and French.

Roosevelt's speech at Hartford, Conn., yesterday was largely on a discussion of the catechism that has engulfed Europe in war. He maintained that strict adherence to the Monroe Doctrine has kept the United States from becoming involved.

The great battle that is impending will extend over a stretch of 260 miles, which will be the longest line of battle ever staged in the world's history.

London, Aug. 15.—11:40 p. m.—A Malta dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Company says the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau were pursued by British warships until they actually entered the Dardanelles.

AN ACT OF BRAVERY.

Private in Belgian Army Does Much Harm Before Losing Life.

Cardiff, Wales, August 15.—A letter received here from a private in the Belgian army who took part in the fighting at Liege, describes how a young corporal named Lupin shot the officers and gunners of a German battery and was then killed by a German shell.

The letter says the Germans, having failed in a frontal attack, were bringing up artillery when Lupin exclaimed:

"Leave them to me," dashed out. Taking cover behind a wall to the German left, he enfiladed the crew of the German battery. He shot down in quick succession the chief officer, then the under officers and finally the gunners. Confusion ensued among the Germans who directed their last gun at the wall, bringing it down and crushing him to death.

French, English and Belgian armies. The Serbian army now controls Herzegovina and this will cause Austria-Hungary to hesitate to continue to send her troops, which during the last eight days have been on their way toward Alsace.

NEGRO FIEND DEALS DEATH

KILLS THREE, AND FATALLY WOUNDS THREE, OTHERS HURT

SETS FIRE TO HOME

As Occupants Attempt to Escape Brute Attacks Them With Axe and Escapes

(By Associated Press.)

Spring Green, Wis., August 15.—A mad negro armed with a hand axe today ended the romance of Mamah Bouton Borthwick, formerly Mrs. Edwin H. Cheney, of Oak Park, Ill., and Frank Lloyd Wright, wealthy Chicago architect, with whom she had lived as a wife since 1911.

Setting fire to the elaborate bungalow built by Wright for Mrs. Borthwick here after his estrangement from his wife, the negro stood outside and attempted to brain Mrs. Borthwick and eight other occupants of the building, members of the family and employees, as they fled from the flames. He ended Mrs. Borthwick's life and the lives of two others, probably fatally injuring three and seriously wounding the remainder.

Mrs. Borthwick is said to have reprimanded the man, Julian Carlton, chief in her kitchen. He brooded over this, it is thought, and became insane. Carlton disappeared after the killing, but after a search of several hours had been made for him, reappeared and surrendered. He was hurried into an automobile and rushed to the Iowa county jail, 18 miles away.

The dead are: Mrs. Mamah Bouton Borthwick, John Borthwick Cheney, her 13 year old son.

Ernest West, 13, farm hand and Tom Brunckard, laborer.

The seriously injured are: William Weston, carpenter; Martha Borthwick Cheney, Mrs. Borthwick's 10 year old daughter and Herbert Fritz.

Martha Cheney died at 9 o'clock tonight. Carlton, with his wife, had been in Wright's employ about four months, coming here from Chicago. Carlton's wife was found dazed after the tragedy, walking along the highway and was taken into custody. She denied participation in the affair.

The negro displayed fiendish ingenuity in arranging his victims for the slaughter. All were in the dining room when he lighted a rug soaked with gasoline in front of the door, and rushed to William Weston, the least seriously hurt. In a moment the room was in flames. But one means of egress, a window, was left.

Mrs. Borthwick was the first to put her head through the window. The negro, waiting outside, struck her down with one blow, crushing her skull. He then dragged her body out and waited for the next. Little John Cheney followed. His head was split open. Then Burdell fell.

"As each put his head out" said Weston, "the negro, killing or stunning his victim, I was the last. The axe struck me in the neck and knocked me down but left me conscious. I got up and ran, the negro after me. Then I fell, and he hit me again."

By this time Weston said the bungalow was in flames.

The fire was confined to the bungalow and when it had been controlled neighbors, many of whom formerly had been bitter against Mrs. Borthwick, joined the posse in searching for the murderer.

Frank Lloyd Wright was in his office when he received a long distance telephone message informing him of the tragedy. He was prostrated and declined to discuss it. Later he left for Spring Green.

Wright is one of the best known architects in the central states. He was estranged from his wife several years ago after a scandal which linked his name with that of Mrs. Borthwick Cheney, wife of a neighbor, in Oak Park, a suburb. Later Cheney obtained a divorce.

Two years ago Wright built a bungalow at Spring Green, Wis., which was called "Love's Cottage" by neighbors, and the architect and Mrs. Cheney were reported to have made frequent visits to the house in the woods.

The affair of the Wright and Cheney families first became public in 1909, when Mrs. Cheney and Wright went to Europe. On their return Mrs. Cheney did not go to her home in Oak Park, where she had left her children and her husband. Wright, however, went to his family and reports of forgiveness were current.

A wall separating the Wright home into two apartments was erected. Mrs. Wright occupied one and Wright the other. The children divided their time with the parents. Then, after a month or so a reconciliation was effected and the dividing wall was torn down.

Cheney brought suit for divorce charging desertion and August 5, 1911, an absolute decree was granted. Mrs. Cheney made no defense and Wright's name was not mentioned.

Shortly before Christmas Wright's bungalow at Spring Green was completed and just before the holidays, turning their trip a "spiritual" hegira, Mrs. Cheney and Wright left together for Wisconsin. During Christmas week Wright issued many public statements defending his course in leaving his home in Oak Park. Mrs. Wright took no steps toward a

OVATION GIVEN SENATOR SMITH

VOTERS OF WILLIAMSBURG VERY DEMONSTRATIVE YESTERDAY

DEFENDS HIRSCH

Bleese Defends Editor's Son, But Made No Reply to Tillman's Letter

Special to The Intelligencer.

Kingstree, S. C., Aug. 15.—Williamsburg turned itself topsy turvy today with the advent of senatorial candidates and made for Senator E. D. Smith the biggest demonstration of the campaign. A four mile team of "greys" drew the senator to the courthouse grove where the speaking was held. This, followed by two other wagons, seven carriages and buggies and eighteen to twenty autos, each vehicle draped in huge banners with the inscription: Vote for E. D. Smith, the Farmer's Friend.

Senator Smith was the first speaker and made his usual appeal to the farmer vote by accounting strictly for his stewardship in recounting the measures he has initiated in their interests. As to the present demoralization of the cotton market Senator Smith said there was no time now to build warehouses. The plan is to build and which is being worked out in Washington is that cotton shall be stored locally and the money issued on receipts of the cotton stored and insured at home.

Governor Bleese came to the rescue of Edwin Hirsch, one of the appointments held up each day to emphasize the governor's inconsistency and read a letter signed by fourteen Kingstree citizens expressing confidence in Hirsch and recommending that he be appointed to the governor's staff.

Mr. Hirsch happens to be the son of the editor and the owner of the republican paper on which James L. Sims as a young man set type. W. P. Pollock refers to this each day and argues that if setting type on the paper should disqualify Mr. Sims from becoming United States marshal then bring the son of the editor and owner should likewise disqualify Mr. Hirsch from becoming a member of the governor's staff.

The governor was not satisfied with the reports of the Conway meeting yesterday and said today that while he could not bet he knew a man who would bet the three reporters \$500 each that the governor would carry Horry county. The reporters had only said the meeting was anti-administration in sentiment, which the chief executive did not deny. No reference was made by the governor today to the Tillman letter to the people of South Carolina today, in which the aged senator asked that citizens unite in destroying Bleeseism.

L. D. Jennings made much short of the governor's claim that criminality was indicated by solicitor reports. "It has become a joke in South Carolina to convict a man for anything," Mr. Jennings explained, turning to Solicitor Stoll, who was preceding. He asked, "Do you suppose your solicitor would bother to prosecute a 'blind tiger' if he convicted one, the convict would be pardoned before breakfast the next morning, this pardon being telegraphed." Senator Smith, Mr. Jennings urged, needed no defense at any man's hands for the charges preferred by the governor.

W. P. Pollock raised the crowd to an uproar when he kept asking, "Where is Cole L. Bleese, I should like to see him?"

The governor had left as was his usual custom, carrying away with him about one-third of the 1,500 persons in the audience. Soon a group of three returned and persistently wrangled the speaker at times, drowning out much that he said.

The governor, he said, was not only feather-legged, but gun-shy and couldn't stand the shot.

"I may get hurt some time," Mr. Pollock continued, "but Cole Bleese hasn't yet run me off the stand as I have him."

Mr. Pollock made his usual references to the "tained" appointments today, though this was the home of Edwin Hirsch.

European War Bulletins; Latest News of All The Important Happenings

Are Spiteful

London, Aug. 15.—The correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph Company in Rome says the message from Berlin asserts that Germany has sent to France and Belgium, through the neutral powers, a note stating that reports received from the German army leave no doubt that France and Belgium have organized a popular war against Germany in which private citizens, not wearing uniforms, are firing on the German troops.

Germany gives notice that from today every Belgian or French private citizen who fires on German troops, or tries to interfere with communications between the army of the invasion, and the rear guard, or to interfere in any way with the advance of the German army will be shot. The note adds that if the war thus assumes a brutal character it will be the fault of France and Belgium and not Germany.

Report Confirmed

London, Aug. 15.—The Brussels correspondent of the Star says a Belgian officer who escaped from Liege brought details of the death of General von Emmich who escaped from Liege brought details of General von Emmich. The officer declared von Emmich committed suicide. The correspondent says it is stated that General von Emmich's unlimited confidence in the German army and its style of fighting was shattered by the events around Liege.

French Victory

Paris, Aug. 15.—Official dispatches announce that the French offensive movement began in great force along the line from Sarrebourg on the Franco-German frontier, to Luneville, in the department of Meurthe Et Moselle last evening. It continued throughout this morning and a German standard was captured.

German Wounded Arrive

London, Aug. 16.—German wounded are beginning to arrive at Moscow, says a despatch from St. Petersburg, and they are being well cared for. Several members of the Tolstoy family have offered their services to the government for Red Cross or other work. The Austrian and German consuls have left Riga.

A semi-official communication denies the charges that Russian have sacked the Arimasman district, west of Riga, and that the Russians have massacred Mussulmans.

To Save Food

London, Aug. 15.—The Germans have expelled two thousand persons from Metz and driven them across the French frontier, according to an announcement made tonight by the official press bureau of the British admiralty and the war department. The residents were expelled on the ground that otherwise they would have to be fed.

German Losses Are Heavy

London, Aug. 14.—The Central News correspondent at Brussels, who has returned from the front, estimates that the German losses in killed and wounded throughout the fighting against the Belgians so far amounts to 15,000.

Death Sentence Imposed

Paris, Aug. 15.—The first sentence of death of a French court-martial in the present war was announced today, whose name has not been disclosed. It was proved that he sent reports on aviation of the defenses of the country and on wireless station connections on Eifel tower to a French secret service agent believing him to be a German spy.

Contraband of War Named by Germany

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 15.—The state department today made public the German proclamation as to contraband of war. The list corresponds as regards absolute contraband to the commodities set forth in the British declaration.

As regards both absolute and conditional contraband, Germany gives notice that she will apply the provisions of the declaration of London provided other belligerents do not disregard them.

In making public the lists, Solicitor Johnson, of the state department, said his advice were "based on the most generally accepted principles of international law and usage and are general and advisory only, the department being unable to forecast the precise course or position of the belligerent governments in particular instances."

The declarations of other belligerents regarding contraband have not been received, but it is assumed they will, in the main, follow those of England and Germany.

Regarding the seizure of vessels and cargoes, Solicitor Johnson's statement says:

"Vessels flying the flag of one of the belligerents are subject to seizure and confiscation by the opposing

belligerents. Contraband of war on board of such vessel, is of course, subject to confiscation, though the property of a neutral.

"Goods not contraband, but subject to a neutral aboard a captured vessel is subject to delay and inspection consequent upon the seizure of the vessel, but not to confiscation upon man/estation of neutral ownership and the non-contraband character of the goods."

"When a vessel containing cargo of a citizen of the United States is captured and is carried before a prize court, as it will be presumably, he should give notice of his claim of property to the prize court authorities and be prepared to furnish proof of his ownership and the non-contraband character of his goods."

"Goods of a neutral, not contraband of war, shipped on a neutral vessel, are not rightfully subject to seizure or interference by any of the belligerents and it is not presumed that the vessels of neutrals carrying only non-contraband cargoes will be interfered with."

The message from the German government, owing to errors in transmission, is somewhat obscure but it is assumed to coincide with the English declaration heretofore published.

General's Interview

(By Associated Press.)

Copenhagen, Vis., London, Aug. 16.—3:10 a. m.—According to a special message from Berlin 33 Russian generals and admirals including the former commander-in-chief of the Black set fleet, have been interviewed by the German authorities.

Cheney was remarried in 1912. About this time the two Cheney children, Martha and John, joined Mrs. Cheney at the Spring Green home and have since lived there.

Mrs. Wright took no steps toward a