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## GERMANS ARE NOW IN POSSESSION OF ANTWERP; BELGIAN ARMY ESCAPES

TAKES JUST ELEVEN DAYS TO CAPTURE THE STRONGEST FORTRESS IN THE WORLD.

### WAR BANNER ON CATHEDRAL REPLACED BY WHITE FLAG

Death Roll Resulting from Attack Has Not Been Compiled, But Accounts Describe It as Being Terribly Heavy.

(By Associated Press.)  
London, Oct. 10.—Antwerp and the forts surrounding the city are in complete possession of the Germans, but the greater part of the Belgian army has escaped.

It took the Germans just eleven days to capture the strongest fortress in the world.

The fall of Antwerp is evidence that even the most powerful forts are no match for the colossal howitzers which the invaders have successfully employed against every fortified place that stood in their way. These huge guns open gaps through which the Belgians find an entrance for their field artillery and infantry.

The Germans, after shelling the city itself for many hours, making it untenable, entered the town through the suburb of Berchem, to the east. They had made a breach in the outer line of forts, some of which were destroyed by their big guns and others blown up by the defenders. The Germans followed similar plans in dealing with the inner belt of forts and at the same time threw shells into the city, which set afire many places.

**White Flag on Cathedral.**  
The inner forts, like those further out, soon succumbed to the enormous shells and on Friday morning several of these forts had fallen, opening the way for the Germans into the city. By midday they were in possession of the town and at 2:30 p. m. the war banner on the cathedral was replaced by a white flag.

**Belgian Army Escapes.**  
A few forts continued to hold out and it was not until 11 o'clock this morning that the Germans, according to their own official report, were in complete possession of the city and fortress. When they arrived yesterday, they found that the Belgian field army and at least part of the garrison had anticipated them and, like the king and royal family, had escaped.

**Death Roll Not Known.**  
The death roll, resulting from the attack on and defense of Antwerp, has not been compiled and probably the full details never will be known, but all accounts describe it as being terribly heavy. The Germans, although their big guns cleared a path for them, had to sacrifice many lives in crossing the rivers and canals and in driving out the defenders who held the entrenchments until the last.

**Stubbiness Cost Dearly.**  
The stubbornness of the Belgians and of those who went to their assistance, cost them dearly, also, so that both sides will have long casualty lists. There is no reliable information as to the loss of life in the city and the damage there.

**Belgians Blow Up Steamers.**  
Crowds of refugees arrived tonight in London. Most of them left Antwerp Thursday night and their accounts of the attacks are confused. The Belgians themselves, besides destroying forts, blew up steamers at the docks and set fire to the petrol stores and everything useful to the invaders. They also took away what Berchem, where the military and other hospitals, the orphanage and some public buildings are situated, is reported to be destroyed. Even if this is an exaggeration it must be badly damaged, as it was burning at least two days.

**Cathedral Not Badly Damaged.**  
The Antwerp railway station also made marks for the shells from the big guns but, according to some of those who have reached here, the cathedral, which is on the other side of the city, nearer the Scheldt, while struck, was not badly damaged. The inmates of the hospitals and other institutions, were removed Thursday, or earlier, so that they were well out of the way before the Germans arrived.

A question now arising is as to the effect upon the general campaign of the German occupation of Antwerp. The Belgian garrison, or the greater part of it, escaped, and is reported to be engaged with the Germans.

**Many Wounded.**  
The strategic importance of Antwerp consisted in its menace to the German line running through Belgium. Now matters have been reversed and the allies will have to take their turn in keeping forces before the city to prevent the Germans from Antwerp attacking their flank or rear should they be able to advance. The Ger-

mans propose, according to the Berlin reports, to use the city as a base for operations against England.

So long as Great Britain commands the sea no great part of the German navy could use the ports, even should Germany overrule Holland's objection to the use of the Scheldt by belligerent ships. Germany, it is thought, may claim that, being in possession of the city, she acquires Belgium's right to use the river on equal terms with the Dutch and will proceed to build destroyers and submarines there to menace the British fleet.

If Holland should allow these vessels to pass through the Scheldt, England, it is declared, would certainly proclaim it a breach of neutrality. In any case, Holland's position becomes more and more uncomfortable.

**Have Maintained Position.**  
In France, according to the French communication, the allies have maintained their position in spite of violent attacks at several points. The cavalry still is engaged along the Belgian frontier and across it, each side trying to work around the other wing. This movement has compelled the Germans to withdraw some troops from areas of the line and the allies are seizing the opportunity to make headway.

The communication reports that to the north of Oise the French troops have gained a real advantage in several parts of their zone of action, while the St. Mihiel region, where they are trying to drive the Germans back across the Meuse, appreciable progress has been made.

**Russians Making Progress.**  
The German and Russian forces on the East Prussian frontier are fighting stubbornly. The Russians apparently continue to make progress slowly and the Germans, evidently, fearing another invasion of East Prussia, according to news from Berlin received through Rome, are sending reinforcements to their army both by railway and through the Baltic ports.

An unofficial dispatch from Petrograd says the Russians have occupied Margrabowa, which is eight miles over the frontier in East Prussia, almost due west of Suwalki. This would indicate that the Russians have overcome in their region the German resistance, which has been of longer duration than at any other section after the Germans were driven back from their attempt to cross the Niemen-Lyck, which also has been occupied by the Russians is 15 miles south of Margrabowa.

Petrograd has drawn the veil for the time being over the operations in western Poland, where a great battle is expected.

**Fighting Continues.**  
The fortress of Przemyśl, in Galicia, still holds out, but it is reported additional forts have fallen and that the town is being bombarded. A powder factory is said to have been blown up. Fighting also continues in Hungary, where another Russian force is said to have arrived south of Marmaros-Sziget.

**Rumania May Engage.**  
The death of King Charles, of Rumania, is likely to have marked effect on that country's action with regard to the war. The late king, who belonged to the Hohenzollern family, was opposed to Rumania joining with the allies, although a majority of the people favored the government's taking advantage of the opportunity to annex Transylvania, which is populated largely by Rumanians. It is doubted whether the new king will have sufficient influence to keep the country out of the war even should he desire to do so.

**Portugal May Declare for Allies.**  
Germany seems to think Portugal is about to declare for the allies. This belief probably is based upon the fact that the French and British warships have been visiting that country in connection with the celebration of the establishment of the republic.

**One Hundred Killed.**  
London, Oct. 11.—2:14 a. m.—A hundred persons were killed or injured at Lisbon, Portugal, Saturday night, by an explosion at the Lisbon gas works, according to a Reuters dispatch from Lisbon. The explosion caused a fire in which the staff of the gas works was trapped.



That's the Spirit Boys  
"Help one another"

### APPROVES PLAN FOR LOAN FUND

Governor Hamlin Expresses Hopes That Banks and Merchants Will Subscribe.

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Oct. 10.—The Federal reserve board tonight announced its approval in principle of the plan for a \$150,000,000 loan fund to take care of the surplus cotton crop.

Governor Hamlin, of the board in a letter to Festus J. Wade, of St. Louis, one of the backers of the plan, said while the board could not express itself upon details, it was of the opinion that the just administration of such a fund would benefit those interested and the rest of the nation as well. He expressed the hope that banks and merchants would subscribe. His letter follows:

"The Federal reserve board has given careful consideration to your suggestion that a fund of one hundred and fifty million dollars be raised by subscription from banks, trust companies, bankers and merchants for the purpose of rendering assistance to the cotton growers and merchants of the United States, until the present abnormal conditions caused by the European war have been terminated and normal conditions restored.

"I am directed by the board to state to you that while it cannot, very naturally, express itself upon the details of the plan as to personnel of the management, commissions, interest rates, etc., it is of the opinion that the raising of such a fund of the amount indicated and its administration justly and fairly, upon reasonable terms and conditions, would go far towards the restoration of normal conditions, and would redound to the benefit not only of those interested in the production, movement and manufacturing of cotton, but as well to the entire people of the country.

"We note with gratification your assurance that a large number of Southern banks and commercial firms already have signified their willingness to contribute to such a fund, and your expression of confidence that the entire amount will be subscribed.

"The problem involved is not local—it is national, and as well, international in its scope and importance and we venture to express the hope that subscriptions to such fund will be made by banks, trust companies, and merchants throughout the country."

### VILLA REVIEWS GRIEVANCES WITH GEN. CARRANZA

(By Associated Press.)  
El Paso, Texas, Oct. 10.—General Villa in a long manifesto, copies of which reached the border today, reviews his grievances with General Carranza and reiterates his demands for the establishment of a government in Mexico. The document which is dated merely October, is considered to have some bearing on the conference between the delegates of the northern division and the central government at Aguas Calientes. It mentions, however, no demands which Villa already has not made.

### DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCES DECISION RELATING TO COTTON EXPORTS

MARKS A DISTINCT ADVANCE IN EXEMPTION OF SEMI-CONTRABAND GOODS FROM SEIZURE WHEN CARRIED IN AMERICAN BOTTOMS.

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Oct. 10.—Continuing its policy of forging out a complete code for regulation of shipments of American products, not only to neutral but to belligerent countries, the State department announced a decision relating to exports of cotton seed oil. The decision marks a distinct advance in the exemption of semi-contraband goods from seizure when carried in American bottoms.

This declaration, in effect, is that American trade in cotton seed oil in neutral bottoms is not subject to seizure or detention not only when destined for neutral countries, but when shipped to Germany, not intended for military uses. The British government has assented to so much of the proposition as relates to shipments to Holland of neutral goods, such as foodstuffs which the Netherlands government has embargoed for exportation.

The department's opinion goes beyond the mere matter of cotton seed oil and lays down the principle that cotton is non-contraband and is not subject to seizure even when shipped to a belligerent country, provided it is on American or other neutral ships. Therefore there is no impediment to the shipment of American cotton to Hamburg consigned to German spinners.

The statement of the department issued by Solicitor Johnson relating to the cotton situation is as follows:

"The department has received a number of complaints from parties interested in the exportation of cotton seed products—cotton oil, cotton seed meal, and cotton seed cake, which appear to result from the reported action of the Holland-American Steamship Line, which, it is said, declines to accept shipments to the Netherlands unless consigned to the Netherlands government. The department has not received any official advice of the seizure or detention of shipments of cotton oil from the United States to purchasers in neutral countries. A shipment of cotton seed cake was detained by the British government at an English port, but the department is advised by the consul general at London that the shipment will be released and permitted to go forward, and that the board of trade has ruled officially that steps would be taken to prevent this case from recurring its Dutch destination.

"I am of the opinion that cotton oil, at least, to be ranked as contraband—being of the nature of a foodstuff, and that our trade in cotton oil with neutral countries is entirely legitimate and is not rightfully subject to seizure or detention by any belligerent power when carried in neu-

### PAYS TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT

Champ Clark Praises Wilson in the First Speech of the Fall Campaign.

(By Associated Press.)  
Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 10.—A tribute to President Wilson as a peacemaker and an expression of a fervent hope that war in Europe might soon end, marked the first speech of Speaker Champ Clark in the fall campaign, delivered here tonight in advocacy of the renomination of Representative J. Thompson Baker.

"Perhaps—who knows," said the speaker, "when President Wilson has finished this course as chief magistrate of this mighty republic and when historians come to assign him his place in history, they will pass over the great domestic measures of his administration, such as tariff revision, currency legislation, etc., and declare that his efforts to keep the United States out of war constitute his cleanest title to the gratitude of his country."

Mr. Clark said Americans had both a national and self reason for wanting peace.

"President Wilson," the speaker declared, "expressed with great felicity the sentiments of all true Americans when he tendered his kindly offices to the belligerent powers in order to stop the titanic struggle across the seas. Fortunate in his cologne of vantage, happy in the confidence of a powerful people, let us hope that he will succeed in his philanthropic endeavor, and that upon him will rest the blessing vouchsafed to the peacemakers in the sermon on the mount."

### SENDS TELEGRAMS.

Inviting Bankers, Business Men and Manufacturers in State to Attend Convention.

(By Associated Press.)  
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 10.—President Thomas N. Cooper, of the North Carolina Bankers' Association, today sent telegrams to all officers and members of the executive committee of that organization, to members of the North Carolina Federal Currency Association and other representative bankers, business men and manufacturers of the two Carolinas inviting them to attend a conference to be held here Monday morning for the purpose of considering the \$150,000,000 cotton pool plan launched in St. Louis.

**Baggage Has Arrived.**  
New York, Oct. 10.—Two final consignments of baggage abandoned by thousands of Americans in their haste to leave Germany on the outbreak of war has arrived and is being held here awaiting identification by the owners.

Five carloads comprising 1,500 pieces of baggage which were forwarded from Rotterdam are now in the hands of its owners.

## BRITISH FIGHT BESIDE BELGIANS

IS MADE KNOWN THROUGH ANNOUNCEMENT OF BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

### 300 REPORTED LOST

Death of King Charles Brings to Front the Attitude Which Bournemouth Will Assume.

(By Associated Press.)  
With the fall of Antwerp, it has become known through official announcement of the British admiralty that a British force consisting of three naval brigades of about 8,000 men with heavy guns, fought beside the Belgians in defense of their great fortress.

With the Belgian army when it marched out of Antwerp went the British, but during the retreat one of the British brigades was forced to find refuge in Holland, where it is interned. The other two brigades reached Ostend. The British losses in Antwerp are reported to be three hundred.

The British admiralty statement adds that the retreat of the Belgian army was accomplished successfully. The progress of the battle along the line from the Belgian frontier to Lorraine is problematical, the official communications issued by the French war office giving meagre details of the situation.

The latest statement says that general headquarters of British military operations between cavalry forces in the neighborhood of Lille, a violent action to the south, east and north of Arras and vigorous offensive movements by the Germans on the heights of the Meuse.

An earlier statement reported progress by the allies to the north of the Oise and in the region of St. Mihiel. The death of King Charles, of Rumania, has again brought to the front the question of the attitude which Rumania may assume in the war.

King Charles favored the Germans and Austrians, but his ministers and the Rumanian people have inclined toward the allies. Meanwhile, Rumania has remained neutral.

On the East Prussian frontier, the battle between the German and Russian forces continues with unabated obstinacy. According to Russian official reports the German troops are retreating from the region of Lyck and are blowing up the bridges.

The Russian troops are undertaking strong offensive movements in Poland and are massing along the line from Lublin to Warsaw and also from Lublin to Lemberg.

Vienna reports of an official character say that the advance of the Austrians has forced the Russians to slacken their efforts against Przemysl and that the Russians have commenced to withdraw their forces.

### CITADEL HAS FAITH IN FOOTBALL TEAM

Other Events of Interest from "The West Point of the South."

The Citadel, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 10.—Special: The football team returned from Athens last Sunday night and were given a hearty welcome when they reached barracks. The game with the University of Georgia last Saturday resulted in a score of 13-0 in favor of Georgia. The Citadel eleven was highly praised by Georgia papers and we are not at all disheartened in the result; in fact, the good game put up by our men leaves the general impression that we are going to make an enviable record during the season. The game was played in a drizzling rain. This caused the field to become marking the lines to become heated and as a result several members of the team are suffering from painful burns, which they received upon touching the hot substance. The game next Saturday is with Forter Military Academy. In the Cadet, Y. M. C. A. last Sunday evening Mr. L. W. Herbert, of Spartanburg, addressed a large and attentive audience. His subject was "Confession and Repentance," and was quite interesting.

The Citadel band is progressing nicely under the instructions of the efficient director, Mr. Carl H. Metz. A large number of recruits are being tried out and in a short while music will be furnished for inspections, dress parades, etc.

The Polytechnic and Callisplan Literary societies held their regular meetings last Saturday night. Interesting programs were carried out by both. The debaters for the first inter-society debate have been elected and both sides are working manfully hard to carry off the honors. Last year the Polytechnic was declared winner in two out of three events.