

The Anderson Intelligencer

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

Weekly, Established 1860; Daily, Jan. 13, 1914.

ANDERSON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1914.

PRICE \$1.50 THE YEAR

SENATE DEFEATS RELIEF AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY SOUTHERN SENATORS

War Revenue Bill, Levying Approximately \$100,000,000 Additional Taxes to Meet Emergency Caused by War in Europe, Passed—Southern Senators Fought to Indefinitely Postpone the Measure.

THIS WOULD HAVE KILLED BILL FOR THE PRESENT SESSION OF CONGRESS

The Enlivening Contest That Marked the Passage of the Bill Foreshadowed the End of the Long Drawn Out Session of Congress, Which Has Kept Flags Flying Over the Capitol Almost Continuously for the Past Two Years—Agreement Will Be Reached Between Both Houses by the Middle of the Week.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The administration revenue bill, levying approximately \$100,000,000 additional taxes to meet the emergency caused by the war in Europe, was passed by the Senate tonight, 34 to 22, after Southern Democrats in coalition with Republicans of the Senate, fought to indefinitely postpone consideration of the measure because cotton relief legislation had been decisively defeated.

Democratic leaders, by a supreme effort in the climax of the cotton fight, gathered their forces and, appealing them on with ploucent appeals for party solidarity, defeated, 32 to 25, the coalition in its move to indefinitely postpone action. Senators Clarke, of Arkansas; Smith, of Georgia; Smith, of South Carolina; Vardaman and White, were the Democratic Senators who fought to the end voting with the Republicans to postpone action. This would have killed the bill for the present session of Congress.

Despite urgent pleas of Senators Williams, Stone, Shively and James, who demanded united Democratic support for a Democratic measure fostered by the administration, these five Southern Senators, under a storm of oratorical denunciation persisted to the last, in their determination that the bill should contain some cotton relief provision.

Hughes, James, Johnson, Kern, Lewis, Lee, Maryland; Martin, O'Gorman, Pomarone, Saulsbury, Shafter, Sibley, Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Thompson, Walsh and West.

The amendment of Senator Overman, appropriating \$65,963,598 to pay to the Southern States the amount collected as a tax on cotton after the Civil War was defeated, 14 to 44. The amendment would have repealed the cotton tax on the condition that the States loan it to cotton producers, on their product.

Tense hours in the Senate followed the announced determination early in the day Southern Democrats to make an effort to hold up action on the war revenue bill should the cotton amendments be defeated. Administration leaders and even President Wilson were notified of the situation. Postmaster General Burleson went to the capitol to work against the amendment.

DECREASE IN CASH ASSETS

Of National Banks in United States of \$65,367,714 Since June 30.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The 7,538 national banks doing business in the United States September 12 had cash assets amounting to \$903,707,348, a decrease since June 30 of \$65,367,714, according to a report made public tonight by the comptroller of the currency.

The banks reported loans and discounts of \$6,400,767,386 and individual deposits of \$1,060,322,072 with surplus of \$724,138,519. The assets and liabilities amounted to \$11,483,529,495. From June 30 individual deposits decreased \$129,611,150, but gained \$377,741,548 over August 9, 1913.

SUPREME COURT AFFIRMS VERDICT

Of Richland County Court in Case of Black vs. Columbia State.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 17.—The Supreme Court in a decision today affirmed the verdict of Richland County court in the case of E. O. Black against the State, a newspaper, of Columbia. The verdict was \$5,000 for alleged damages.

PEACE BETWEEN TWO STATESMEN

Pres. Wilson and Col. Henry Watterson Will Pledge Friendship in White House Today.
(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Peace between President Wilson and Colonel Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was assured tonight. Following the statement made by Watterson in the Whitehouse, Colonel Watterson arrived in Washington late today, and arrangements were made for him to lunch with the President tomorrow. From the manner in which the Colonel accepted the invitation, it was evident the breach which gave rise to his attacks on Mr. Wilson as the Democratic nominee will be entirely healed.

The meeting between Colonel Watterson and the President will be the first since the Manhattan club dinner in New York in 1912 when the break between them occurred. It appears that indirect peace negotiations between the President and Mr. Watterson were opened after Mrs. Wilson's death when Colonel Watterson wrote a touching tribute to Mrs. Wilson in the editorial columns of his paper. The President was deeply affected and warmly thanked the author. An exchange of letters followed in which Mr. Wilson asked Colonel Watterson to visit him in the White House.

COMMITTEE HAS ABOUT AGREED MUST RESPECT EACH DAY BRINGS THE WAR NEARER HOME TO ENGLAND

UPON BILL TO MEET EMERGENCY BROUGHT ABOUT BY PRICE OF COTTON

\$25,000,000 IN BONDS
To Be Issued in the Plan, State Reserving Right to Call Them in at Any Time.
(Special to The Intelligencer.)
COLUMBIA, Oct. 17.—A canvass of the situation developed that the special sub-committee of five of the select committee from the Senate and House has about agreed upon a bill to be introduced in the General Assembly early next week to meet the emergency brought about by the low price of cotton. There are three members from the Senate and two from the House on the sub-committee. Solicitors Henry and Cooper have been co-operating with the committee. Several sessions have been held when the various plans have been considered.

The general plan, it is said, is to issue State bonds not to exceed \$25,000,000 for five years at 5 per cent, the State reserving the right to call these in at any time. This fund will be used as far as possible to take over one-third of the crop in each county of the State, and thereby relieve the market of distressed cotton. The general proposition, said to have been agreed upon, is either to buy the cotton outright, the amount to be paid out of the bonds at a price to be fixed, or to make a loan, under conditions to be fixed. The second proposition, said to have been decided upon by the committee, provides for a radical reduction of acreage on the part of the person selling the cotton or securing a loan. The money would be loaned to owners on the basis of some value yet to be determined. The loan is to be carried for two years unless cotton reaches a price to be fixed by the State authorities and agreed upon on the terms of the loan. This also would contain a condition of radical reduction of acreage. This proposition while regarded as radical is considered justifiable by the emergency which exists and like acreage reduction is not without precedent in South Carolina, according to many in touch with the situation.

“Cotton in 1838, in the city of Charleston” said W. F. Stevenson, members of the House from Chesterfield, “was practically destroyed by fire. The legislature by an act, found page 157 to 164, Seventh Statutes, at large provided for a issue of \$2,000,000 of State bonds to be sold by the State Bank and the proceeds loaned to owners of lots in Charleston for the purpose of rebuilding their properties. The act was carried out and in our State debt of today there is about \$300,000 of those bonds which were refunded under the consolidation act and subsequently funded in Brown consols and always recognized as good as gold and valid obligations of the State. The bonds were adjudged as valid obligations of the State in the bond cases. Only the wreck of the war prevented their being paid in full, and we understood that the bonds and mortgages taken for these loans were practically all paid. Cotton is a much more bankable asset than real estate, as it can be converted much more quickly into cash.

DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Mayorena Disregards Armistice Fixed by Aguas Calientes Conference.
(By Associated Press.)
Naco, Ariz., Oct. 17.—Mayorena forces, partisans of the Villa faction in the Mexican imbroglio, it was learned today were defeated with heavy losses during their attack on Naco, Sonora, last night and early today. Mayorena, it is said, not only disregarded the armistice fixed by the Aguas Calientes conference, but attacked the Mexican town from due south although he previously had assured American officials that he had given orders to prevent fire against the American town.

Bulletin from the files of the Indians who hurried themselves against the entrenchments of the Carranza forces under General Hill struck in this village. Several persons were wounded, including four negro troopers of the Ninth United States cavalry. The American soldiers crouched behind a boller plate fortification strung along the American side of the boundary as the bullets pattered against the steel. Two of the most seriously wounded troopers neither of whom is expected to live, were sent to the army hospital at Fort Huachuca.

Broke American Record.
DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 17.—W. C. Robinson, Grinnell, Ia., aviator, today flew 385 miles. The American record for continuous flight was 284 miles, made by C. Murvin Wood on August 9, 1913. Robinson started for Chicago, but was deflected by a storm.

MUST RESPECT EACH DAY BRINGS THE WAR NEARER HOME TO ENGLAND

Says Chairman of Foreign Relations Committee in a Speech in the Senate.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, today made a speech in the Senate warning belligerent nations to respect the rights of the United States as a neutral nation. “When we are performing our duty,” he said, “to maintain neutrality, nations involved in war should be very careful to recognize our rights and to keep faith with us. If they fail to do so, then the responsibility of violating the rights of a neutral power will rest upon their heads.”

The Missouri Senator spoke after Senator Thomas, of Colorado, had read to the Senate a letter he had received from R. W. Patterson, a passenger aboard the United Fruit Co's vessel Melapan. The letter set forth that on October 4, after the Melapan had changed from British to American registry she was halted by the French cruiser Conde while plying between two Colombian ports, boarded by French officers and five Germans aboard the Melapan were compelled to sign paroles promising not to serve against the Allies. The letter said that an American consul who was on board had filed a report of the incident to the State Department.

Acting Secretary Lansing said he knew nothing of the details of the incident and would not pass judgment on it. Other department officials do not see at present how the case can come officially before them unless the managers of the steamship line make it an issue.

While the armies of the Allies and the German invaders are preparing for battle their mighty lines, stretching from the Belgian coast southward to the ships of war in the North Sea again are showing activity. The British have revenged the sinking of the cruiser Hawke by a German submarine with a swift descent upon four German torpedo boat destroyers, which they sent to the bottom.

Captain Cecil H. Fox, who was commander of the cruiser Amphion, destroyed by a German mine on August 4, was in command of the light cruiser Undaunted and the four British torpedo boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion and Loyal, which effected the German off the Dutch coast. The battle must have been fast, for the British had only one officer and four men wounded, while the official report issued by the admiralty says 31 survivors of the German destroyers are prisoners of war. This would mean that nearly 400 Germans went down with their ships.

In the land fighting the British troops have captured Fromelles, an independent position southwest of Lille, on the French left, while the French commander has been receiving aid from sailors of the French fleet on the important strategic position between Ypres and the sea. The French sailors are said to have repulsed a German attack and captured detachments of cavalry and infantry. Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, declares that the sending of the British naval brigades to Antwerp was part of a large operation for the relief of the city and that their British withdrawal was not because of any attack by the Germans, but “in obedience to the general strategic situation.”

That the Germans are trying to move down the North Sea coast to Dunkirk and LaLis is certain, but just how far south of Ostend they have proceeded is not known. Reports of the American Postmastership has been given no consideration. Congressman Aiken says he has been so busy trying to secure relief for cotton growers he has not had time even to consider the matter.

EACH DAY BRINGS THE WAR NEARER HOME TO ENGLAND

Germans Would Consider it a Great Victory to Reach the Coast of France and “Hold the Pistol at England’s Head,” and Are Bringing up Strong Reinforcements to Strive to Achieve This Object.

ALLIES WILL BE ASSISTED BY BRITISH SHIPS WHEN FIGHTING IS NEARER COAST

British Have Revenged Sinking of Cruiser Hawke With a Swift Descent Upon Four German Torpedo Boat Destroyers, Which They Sent to the Bottom With 400 Germans—Allies Bringing Up Reinforcements, Which Makes it Certain a Great Battle Must Be Fought Before Either Side Gives Ground.

(By Associated Press.)
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Germans would consider it a great victory to reach the coast of France and “hold the pistol at England’s head,” and are bringing up strong reinforcements to strive to achieve this object.

Allies will be assisted by British ships when fighting is nearer coast. British have revenged sinking of cruiser Hawke with a swift descent upon four German torpedo boat destroyers, which they sent to the bottom with 400 Germans.

(By Associated Press.)
The latest British casualty list includes among the killed Major General Hubert F. W. Hamilton, who was closely associated with Field Marshal Kitchener, in South Africa and India.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Today there was a naval battle off the Dutch coast in which a British cruiser and four destroyers sank four German destroyers, while on land the German troops reached the coast of Belgium, less than 70 miles from Dover. They are about to attempt a march southward to Dunkirk and Calais, which are even closer to the English coast.

It is here, in west Flanders and across the French frontier in Pas-de-Calais, that the heaviest and most important fighting is now going on. According to the French official communication, issued this afternoon, the Germans have not advanced beyond the line running from Ostend to Thourout, Roulers and Menin. The last mentioned place is just on the border north of Lille, which the Germans occupied some days ago, but which, according to the unconfirmed report, they have been compelled to abandon.

French Meet With Success.
The Allied line in this region runs from a point on the coast which has not been disclosed. For the moment Arras is the scene of the most persistent fighting. The Germans are trying to break through to the Calais railway, while the French are attempting to push the German front to the northeast. In this fighting the French appear to have met with some success, as they announce that they have occupied Fleubair and also have taken the immediate approaches to Armentieres. At Arras they claim they are continuing to gain ground.