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INVASION OF BELGIUM BEGINS IN EARNEST, GERMAN'S SHELL TOWN OF PONT-A-MOUSSON

Activities are Renewed at all Points, German's Bombard French City

Renewing the Fight

That no important engagement has occurred between the French and Germans is indicated by an official announcement issued by the French war department that up to Wednesday afternoon there had been no encounters between the respective forces except those of outposts.

Later, however, Paris reported that the bombardment by the Germans of the important town of Pont-A-Mousson, in the department of Meurthe et Moselle, had commenced. This town is 20 miles from Nancy and sixteen miles southwest of Metz. It was the birthplace of Marguerite of Anjou, wife of Henry VI of England.

An important development in the situation is the preparations the Austrian ambassador is making for his immediate departure from London. London despatch says that war between Great Britain and Austria will be declared.

The German army is advancing into the heart of Belgium. The forces which have been investing Liege have moved to the north and a new army corps has taken their place. Brussels reports that the French and British forces are concentrated at various important points in Belgium and are now prepared to check the German advance.

From Berlin, German successes are announced at Muelhausen and Lagarde with the taking of many French prisoners and the clearing of German territory of the French.

The British war office information bureau says most of the 26 German army corps have been located and that a number of the German troops are concentrated between Liege and Luxembourg.

In their endeavor to keep steamship routes clear on the Atlantic, the British admiralty and the French government have sent out cruisers and armed merchant vessels to search for German crafts.

Russians are mining Vladivostock harbor.

The combined Montenegrin and Serbian invasion of Bosnia has begun under the Serbian general Jankovitch, commander of the Serbian army corps at Pristina in the Balkan war.

Prince George of Serbia, is reported to have been wounded while watching the Austrian bombardment at Belgrade.

TOLD CONGRESS ABOUT COTTON

Hoke Smith and A. F. Lever to Help

WATSON'S VIEWS

With Everything in Readiness for Opening of Cotton Congress Plans are Discussed

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, August 12.—Plans for relief of the south from embarrassment growing out of the closing of European markets during the war are expected to assume definite shape here today.

The Southern Cotton Congress, composed of cotton men from every southern state, will open a special session called to deal with the war situation and southern senators and representatives will co-operate with them in perfecting financial legislation to enable growers to hold a part of the big crop over until market conditions become more nearly normal.

One plan for providing this relief, details of which have been worked out by southern congressmen in consultation with experts of the department of agriculture, will be embodied in a measure introduced tomorrow in the senate by Senator Hoke Smith and in the house of representative by Lever. The measure will propose establishment of a chain of licensed and bonded warehouses, where cotton may be stored until conditions become normal and be made the collateral for issuance of emergency currency.

The advisability of some such action was urged before the house agricultural committee today by commissioners of agriculture of the cotton states. E. J. Watson, commissioner of agriculture of South Carolina, and president of the cotton congress, outlined his view that cotton should be made a stable basis of credit and that federal reserve board should be given power to make warehouse receipts a basis for currency issued under the federal reserve act. His suggestions were seconded by E. R. Kome, commissioner of

RELIEF MEASURES WELL UNDER WAY

Embassies in Europe Authorized To Charter Neutral Vessels For Transportation

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Aug. 12.—The Washington government's relief measures for Americans in Europe and plans of the Red Cross to send an expedition to the war zone developed rapidly today. American embassies and legations throughout Europe were authorized to charter ships in which to bring home American citizens. Plans to send steamers from the United States were abandoned because it was believed it would be better to charter neutral vessels at European ports.

Information received at the State department gave assurances that the British order against the entry of aliens into England was not meant to apply to Americans on the continent, who are trying to return to the United States by way of English ports.

Difficulties over the transmission of code messages between Berlin and Washington were removed when an understanding was reached with the British foreign office that the censor should not impede messages between the American State department and the Berlin foreign office, or Ambassador Gerard, relating to the interests of Germans in France or England. However, it was said such messages were being blocked at Copenhagen, making it necessary to route them by way of Rome.

Secretary Bryan tonight cabled Ambassador Page at London to ask the British foreign office to arrange for the release of Harry Aaron Menches, of St. Louis, reported to have been held as a German spy at Sunderland, England.

Red Cross officials announced there had been a countrywide response to the appeal for funds to finance the relief expedition.

agriculture of Texas; W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture of North Carolina and W. B. Hollingsworth of Georgia.

"We do not want a system of valorization," Mr. Watson told the committee. "We do not want the government to advance money to the holders of cotton. We want you to let us have the money to finance this crisis, on proper security, and we want the money withdrawn just as soon as the need for it has passed."

BLEASE LEANS TO REPUBLICANS

Said Mayor Jennings at Dillon

FEATURE REMARKS

The Crowd Was Orderly But All Speakers Laid Aside Gloves in Denunciations

Special to The Intelligencer.

Dillon, Aug. 12.—Approximately 1,000 persons heard the quartette of senatorial aspirants here today. The meeting was held in the School Auditorium.

Possibly at no other place have the candidates received so thoughtful a hearing. Through the three hours of speech-making the best of order was maintained. Only once or twice was there the slightest semblance of disorder.

The meeting today was one brimful of feature remarks. Governor Blease was the first speaker and began with his usual harangue about newspaper liars. In this connection he read a letter, purporting to be from the circulation department of The State, in which it was said this paper would be sent on one month's trial gratis. Blease said somebody was paying for this, and the governor would see that the United States government found out who and why this was being done.

Another striking departure in the chief executive's speech was his denunciation of the two banking and currency laws, passed under the direct insistence of Woodrow Wilson. The governor prophesied that there would be no difference when this law was put in operation, unless it would be a higher rate of interest and the practice of favoritism might also be expected, the governor added.

When L. D. Jennings spoke, he warned the people that it was time for them to sit up and take notice. He had never yet heard of a democrat denouncing the new currency law. The people had confidence enough in the statesmanship of Woodrow Wilson, the mayor went on, to know that the president would have never signed a bill that would bring rings in the direct benefit of the masses of the people. It was a sign of republican inclinations in the chief executive, Mr. Jennings warned.

W. P. Pollock said that he didn't believe that Senator Smith had raised the price of cotton. He was equally skeptical about the governors being responsible for the increase of taxable property of South Carolina within the last three and one-half years, he explained. Mr. Pollock characterized the governor's platform today as a trap to catch flies, fly paper veneered with "tanglefoot" to catch the unsuspecting voter. The Cheraw candidate said that he didn't believe that the governor had the vote of the mill operatives and that of organized labor in his vest pocket as he had boasted. Human beings were the everywhere, he added, and it was his opinion that these men wouldn't be led about with rings in their noses any sooner than other men.

Senator Smith today answered the governor as to appointments. The senator explained that in reality he had made but one appointment, James L. Sims, as United States marshal, was the appointment of B. R. Tillman. Senator Smith explained that he had created the office of internal revenue collector, but waked up to find a man already slated for the job. In the appointment of Frances Weston, Senator Smith said he had only stood by his friend, and in Weston the farmers too had a friend. It was on the basis of the work done back in 1904, when Weston went over the country with Senator Smith helping to organize the farmers, that this appointment was made. The senator said he would go to Washington within the next few days, if necessary, letting the remainder of the campaign go hang if there should be any danger of the plan to secure federal relief for the farmers, failing. All the speakers got an unusual respectful hearing, but Senator Smith was undoubtedly the favorite.

Noted Singer Dies.
(By Associated Press.)

Paris, August 12.—Pol Piancon, the opera singer, died today. He had been ill since June.

Detachments of European Soldiers Who Will Clash



Photos by American Press Association.

THE German and Russian soldiers are billed for sanguinary conflicts and both armies are equipped with the latest implements for use in killing human beings. The brunt of the land fighting will fall on the infantry, of course, and the illustration shows detachments from each side. At the top are German infantry. Those in the lower photo are Russians.

Villa And Carranza At Cross Purposes

LATEST NEWS FROM THE WAR

(By Associated Press.)

AT HEAD OF FRED CROSS.
London, August 12.—A dispatch to says the Duchess of Sutherland has been placed in charge of Red Cross work in Brussels.

AMBASSADOR LEAVES
London, August 12.—The Morning Post's Amsterdam correspondent says James W. Gerard American ambassador to Germany, has left Berlin for Amsterdam.

FOR THE WOUNDED.
London, August 12.—King George has offered Balmoral castle as a hospital for wounded soldiers.

WAR LORD TO THE FRONT.
London, August 12.—A Brussels dispatch to the Daily Chronicle says the German emperor is reported on his way to take personal command of the German army in Belgium. A similar report was current Sunday but has not been confirmed.

SHOWING NO QUARTER.
Paris, August 12.—The following official statement was issued tonight: "A wounded French cavalryman at Mexieres declares he saw a German cavalryman shoot a wounded Frenchman. He says he heard five or six other shots and saved himself by leaping death."

THE Germans are wearing uniforms taken from Belgians killed in battle.

BELGIANS ARE VICTORIOUS.
London, August 12.—The Exchange (Continued on Page 2.)

European War Bulletins; Latest News of All The Important Happenings

Admit Heavy Losses

London, Aug. 13.—A Berlin despatch to the Daily Telegraph says the German staff admits heavy losses on the Russian frontier.

A German Victory

Berlin, Aug. 13.—via London—German troops near Muelhausen have captured ten French officers and 500 men and four guns; ten wagons and many rifles.

According to the report, Germany has been cleared of the French it is said also that of Legarde. German troops took more than 1,000 prisoners about one sixth of different regiments.

From Another Angle

Brussels, August 12.—via London—The Germans appear to be commencing fresh phases of the war. Their attack through Central Belgium having failed, they are entrenching along their Maas-trich-Liege front and are employing a number of peasants on the road south through the provinces of Liege and Luxembourg, foreshadowing an attempt to force their way to the south of the River Ourthe and on towards the upper Meuse in France.

Russians Mining Harbor

Zul, Korea, August 12.—Germans arriving here from Vladivostock report that several Russian cruisers, ten torpedo boats and eight submarines are engaged in mining the harbor of Vladivostock. They say also that 150 German reservists and one hundred non-combatants have left the city, but that 350 other Germans, mostly women and children remain there by permission of the authorities.

Still at Large

Athens, via Paris, August 12.—The German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have entered the Dardanelles.

Another Declaration

London, Aug. 12.—War between Great Britain and Austria-Hungary it is expected in London, will be declared tonight.

(Continued on Page 8.)

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS EXIST

TESTIMONY GIVEN BEFORE
COMMISSION INVESTIGATING
LABOR

LUMBER WORKERS

According to Evidence Suffer
From Worse Conditions than
Any Other Class

(By Associated Press.)

Seattle, Wash., August 12.—Lumber workers suffer from worse conditions than any other class of laborers in America, J. G. Brown, president of the International Union of Timber Workers, testified today before the federal industrial relations commission.

"Wages are low, hours are long and the work hard," he said. "The men agencies to the last degree. One mill near Gray's harbor has a standing order with employment agencies in several cities for labor. Men constantly are going to the camp and as fast as they arrive other men are discharged and the new ones put to work."

"Ordinary laborers are paid about \$26 per month and board. If they are married and board themselves they are allowed \$10 a month for board. But, when a single man is ill or otherwise incapacitated for work, he is charged \$20 a month for board."

"When penniless men are sent out on jobs their baggage is held for their transportation and fee. When they finally earn enough to recover their baggage they can change their clothing."

The high class labor employed in the shingle and lumber mills is treated better, Mr. Brown said. There \$3.50 is paid for ten hours work.

Scores of Industrial Workers of the World crowded the hearing room. A. J. Blethen publisher of the Seattle Times, and James P. Thompson, who organized the Industrial Workers of the World for the Lawrence, Mass., strike, testified.

Blethen, who has fought the Industrial Workers of the World move-

REPORT DENIED BY SECRETARY

Second Secretary of American
Embassy at London Say All
Americans Can Land.

(By Associated Press.)

London, August 12.—Edward Bell, second secretary of the American embassy here, in charge of the working of the alien act so far as it affects Americans, said today:

"So far as we know not a single American has been prevented from landing in Great Britain."

Secretary Bryan's cablegram to the ambassador here was sent on receipt by Mr. Bryan of delayed protests from Christians and Havre, from which ports steamers sailed to closed ports. But Mr. Bell already had arranged with the authorities to admit Americans to such ports on their announcing their American citizenship.

United States Minister Van Dyke at The Hague has informed the American relief committee here he will send small parties of Americans by boat from the Netherlands to England every five days.

ment, told the commission the way to cure social unrest is to give men jobs.

Men who are employed are happy and those who are idle are unhappy," he said. "Out of idleness grows street speeches, or, as we call it, the talk of the Industrial Workers of the World. I do not think agitators should be permitted to speak on public streets."

"The strike, the lockout and the boycott ought to be written into the criminal law. The day has arrived when employers and employees should arbitrate and conciliate."

Thompson told the commissioners they had been interrogating "a bunch of hypocrites" and persons who are afraid of losing their jobs if they told the truth.

"Until the wage system is abolished the world will not be at rest," he said. The working class should organize as a class and enforce its demands. The way to do away with child labor is to insist to work with children. The working day should be shortened and the work divided."