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## GERMAN TROOPS AGAIN MEET DEFEAT AT HANDS OF BELGIANS AT HAELEN

Immense Army Assembling All Along Frontier Portends a Great Battle At Early Date. The Fighting Up to Present Time Has Been Mere Skirmishes to Great Conflict That May Take Place at Any Hour.

That a great battle is impending between the Germans and the British, French and Belgian allies is the news that comes out of London. For days the opposing nations have been bringing up their forces, which now stretch in two long lines in Northern Belgium and along the French frontier.

That the advance guards are in contact is evidenced by the reports of serious engagements at various points, perhaps the most important at Haelen. Earl Kitchener, the British secretary of state for war, has warned the British press against the publication of news, other than official, relating to naval and military movements infringing of the order will mean suspension.

Italy is reported to have mobilized about 250,000 troops on the Swiss and Austrian frontiers as a precautionary measure. All passes over the Alps are strongly held. At the same time the Italian foreign office has summoned home for conference on the war situation its ambassadors at Paris, St. Petersburg, London and Berlin.

The government of Holland has officially given the French government renewed assurances of neutrality and its intention to make this neutrality respected. Sixty thousand Dutch troops are on the line of the frontier and a large area of land has been flooded.

A number of wounded soldiers have arrived at Southampton from Belgium and although their nationality hasn't been made known it is supposed they are British.

The Austrian troops have entered Russian Poland, where the German troops also have been engaged and Russian forces have captured the Austrian town of Sokal in Galicia, by assault.

The American ambassador will take over the Austrian embassy in London, the Austrian ambassador having departed.

London, Aug. 13.—11:45 p. m.—The hour of the great battle which will have much to do with settling the future of Europe is appreciably nearer. Reports of engagements, which when the main armies meet, will be considered insignificant, have been coming in all day, showing that the cavalry screens, some times accompanied by infantry, whose duty it is to find out what is going on behind, have come into contact in Northern Belgium near Haelen and on the French frontier near Othain.

This meeting of these reconnoitering parties in force has resulted in rather severe fighting, in which, according to the French and Belgian accounts, the allies scored successes.

Another story. The other side of the story is to be told, for Berlin remains silent. In fact the German war office has had

little to say since it reported the capture of the city of Liege. The position around that fortress is veiled in something of mystery. The Germans have resumed their attacks on the forts, but how they are progressing has not been communicated to the outside world.

Only a Rumor. Brussels had a report tonight that the forts had succeeded in silencing all the big German guns, but this is given little credence. It may be that, for the moment, the invaders have stopped their onslaught, either to rest or adopt some new means of gaining their objects.

Lorraine, for the present, seems to have been left out of the fighting, while Alsace, like Western France, is the scene of engagements between the advance guards of the main German

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## Naval Battle Staged Off American Coast

Florida, N. S., Aug. 13.—Fleeing from the British cruiser Suffolk, which interrupted the Karlsruhe coasting at sea from the North German Lloyd steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm, the German cruiser was intercepted at night by the Bristol southwest of Bermuda and for half an hour a long range running fight took place in the darkness.

Conditions for accurate gunnery were so unfavorable the vessels' broadsides did little damage. Although the Bristol's consorts were at least 100 miles astern, the German would not stand and fight, according to the British participants, drew away from the Bristol and after half an hour was out of range, making off South towards San Juan where she put in for coal some days ago.

Details of the action, the first single ship fight in these waters in a hundred years were brought to Haelen today by H. M. S. Suffolk, the flagship of Rear Admiral Craddock, commanding the Fourth cruiser squadron.

"We were steaming north Thursday morning last and the crew had just been ordered to general stations when from the foremast head came the hall 'enemy on the port bow," said the flag captain of the Suffolk in an official statement today.

"The order, 'clear ship for action' was given.

Off the port bow 11 or 12 miles away we could hear the Karlsruhe and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. The Karlsruhe had her boats out, coaling from the North German Lloyd ship and we hurried down toward her in the hope that she had run so short in her bunkers that we could catch her.

As soon as the Germans sighted us they took to their heels. The Karlsruhe did not stop to even pick up her

boats. He men climbed aboard as best they could and she hustled to the northward while the Kronprinz steered to the east.

Nineteen thousand yards was the closest we got to the quarry. The Bristol was north of us and the Berwick south to cut off the Kronprinz while the Bristol took a position to intercept the Karlsruhe. All afternoon we raced after the fleeing German.

By 5 o'clock her smoke had disappeared.

At 9 30 o'clock that night a wireless from the Bristol said, enemy in sight. A few minutes later came the message we are engaging the enemy."

We had no fear of the result if the German stood up to the Bristol, for we were all sure that our fellows could whip the Karlsruhe easily at close quarters, but we reached on for all we were worth.

The Karlsruhe had the heels of the Bristol. For a few minutes the German stood up and the ships fought broadside to broadside. After a few minutes, however, the Karlsruhe turned and ran. The Bristol chased her firing her forward six inchers.

It was pitch dark and the sea was heavy. Not one of the German shells landed but our chaps think they got some shots aboard the Karlsruhe. However, in the long range fighting under those conditions it is pretty difficult to do much."

The Suffolk, Berwick, and Bristol cruised together for several days but could get no trace of the German, or her consort and finally we heard she had put into Porto Rico for coal.

We got a prize list Saturday morning off Bermuda—the German oil tanker Leda, which did not know war had been declared. We put a prize crew aboard and conveyed her to Bermuda.

## BLEASE TRIES TO RUB IT IN"

### MADE VINDICTIVE SPEECH AT MARION MEETING SMITH IS CHEERED

#### Gets Rousing Welcome From Voters—Is Given Gold Headed Cane by Farmers

Special to The Intelligencer. Marion, Aug. 13.—The senatorial campaign meeting here today was devoid of much of that spicy interest which characterized the Dillon county meeting yesterday. Today there were approximately 2,000 people in attendance. The meeting was held out in the courthouse square, with a blazing sunshine pouring down which brought great beads of perspiration from the speakers' brows. There was not the slightest semblance of disorder.

L. D. Jennings spoke first. He had heard of only three men who were supporting the governor this year who had not voted that way two years ago. The three men were designated as John P. Grace, of Charleston, John G. Richards, candidate for governor and a newspaper editor from entire campaign. He had come here Hampton county.

W. P. Pollock asked why if it was wrong that James L. Sims should not have been appointed United States marshal, because he had set type on a Republican newspaper why was it right he asked that the son of the editor and owner of this republican paper who were also a law partner with a negro wale, should be appointed a colonel on the governor's staff.

Senator Smith got a rousing welcome here today. When introduced he was cheered lustily, and at the conclusion of his speech he received a gold-headed cane from farmers, who lived in the Mullins section, and who chipped in to purchase the walking cane. The presentation was made by Col. John C. Sellers, who said he had been commissioned to say that the farmers of Marion county believed that the senator "had kept the faith."

Senator Smith announced that he might possibly have to go to Washington again tonight to assist in the fight for Federal aid in the cotton market demoralization. He opposed the bonded warehouse plan. He explained what he wanted was that the cotton should be wanted at home and the money to be issued on this cotton sent to all banks, both state and national.

The speech of Governor Blease today was the most vindictive of the entire campaign. He had come here today only "to rub it in," he reiterated again and again. Much that he had to say was directed against the "Deasites" as he termed them, those who voted for the negro Deas, a candidate for congress from this district several years ago.

The governor also read a letter from Jos. L. Keitt, county chairman of the democratic executive committee of Newberry county, citing the governor to appear in Newberry next Saturday to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the club roll of Ward 5 in Newberry. Governor said that he had been a member of this club for more than 20 years, and that he had represented it in various capacities.

The meeting tomorrow will be at Conway, Horry county.

## THE DAY IN CONGRESS

Washington, Aug. 13.—Senate: Met at 11 a. m. Consideration of Secretary Bryan's twenty peace treaties was continued in executive session. Conference managers agreed upon amendments to the bill to extend American registry to foreign ships. Agreed to conference report on cotton futures bill. Ratified 18 special peace treaties noted by Secretary Bryan. Recessed at 5:45 p. m. to 11 a. m. Friday.

House: Met at noon. Debate was resumed upon the bill to regulate water powers. Representative Humphrey introduced bill to authorize mail contracts with American built ships to be available as naval auxiliaries. Adjourned at 5 p. m. to noon Friday.

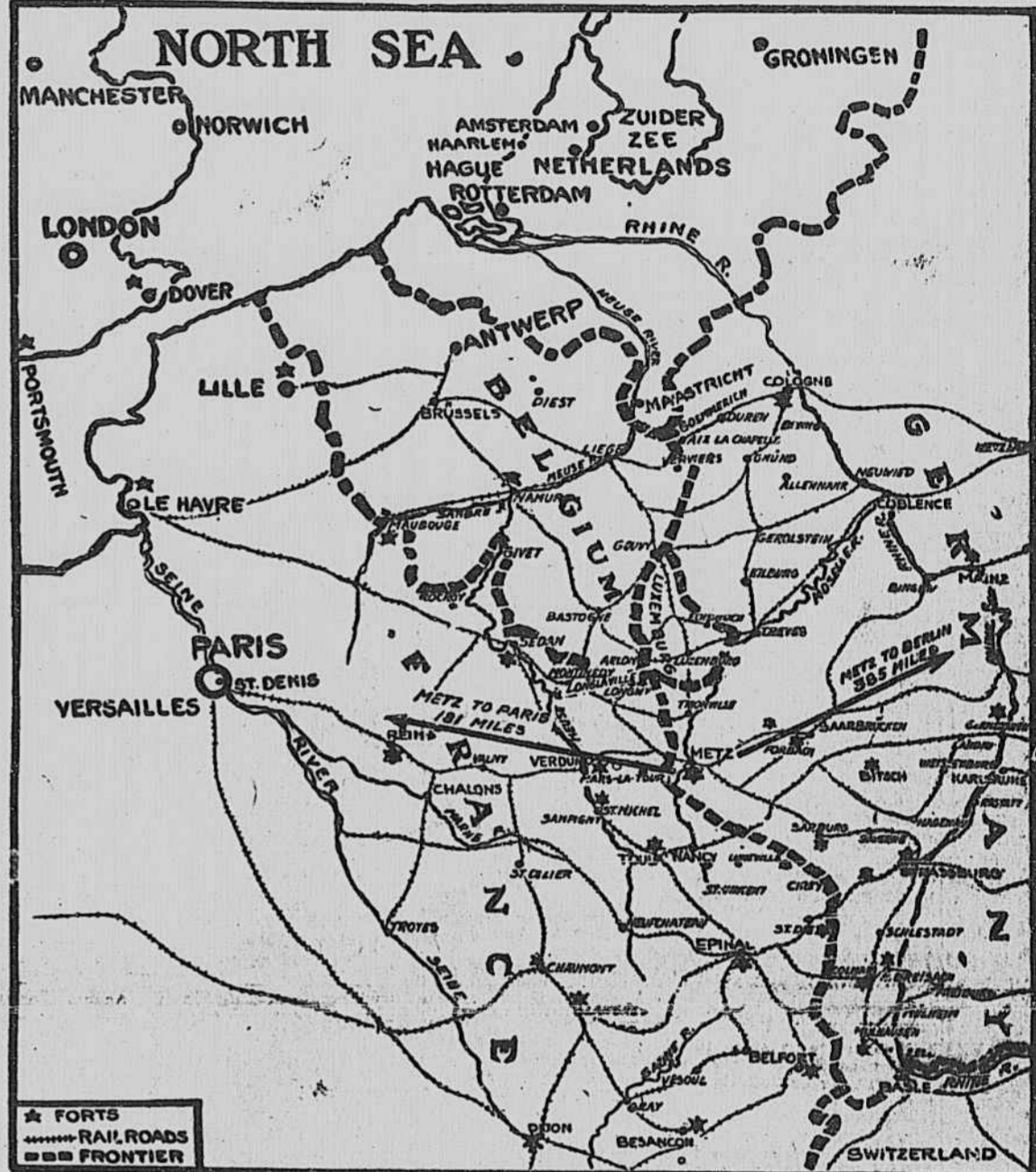
### Welcome Singing School

The Welcome Singing School will start August 17. All pupils are requested to be present and bring their pencil and tablet with them. John T. Milford, Leader. L. M. Weiden, C. H.

### SUMMONED HOME.

Rome, August 13.—The foreign office today summoned home the Italian Americans in Paris, St. Petersburg, London and Berlin to consult with them concerning the war situation.

## War Map Showing Forts Along the French and German Border



This map shows where one German army invaded Belgium in the vicinity of Liege on its way to attack France. Another German army passed through the independent duchy of Luxemburg, invading France near Longwy, and a third army endeavored to break through the French defense between Toul and Epinal. The French line of defense, speaking broadly, runs from Verdun to Nancy, to Epinal, to Belfort, to Besancon. Each of these cities is the center of a group of fortifications all facing the German border. It is because of the strength of these positions that Germany made an effort to surprise France by invading her through the neutral territory of Belgium and Luxemburg.

## COTTON CONGRESS NEWS.

Special to The Intelligencer. Washington, August 13.—The cotton congress today was deluged with long speaking. All were interested but none had the hunch to them. Among the speakers were Senator Hoke Smith, Congressman Lever and Byrnes and Mr. Craddock, of Lynchburg, Va. It seemed that every man who came had an oration locked up in him and after long discussion speeches were cut down to 15 minutes each.

Senator J. Arthur Banks offered a resolution that the legislatures in all southern states be called in extraordinary session to pass the McLaurin warehouse bill so that the states might store cotton for the farmers until equilibrium is restored. This was deferred and will be the theme for debate tomorrow. Senator McLaurin was called upon and made an earnest presentation of his plan. On motion of B. F. Taylor the congress endorsed Senator E. D. Smith's idea as incorporated in an amendment offered by Senator Ransdell of Louisiana to make currency act more elastic and permit cotton in effect to become legal tender.

The Anderson delegation called upon John Skelton Williams as he was coming from the white house and endeavored to get Anderson classed with Sparta and Greenville in distribution of government funds. Banks.

### HOT TIMES IN FRANCE

Paris, August 13.—France is sweltering under a heat wave. Cases of sunstroke were reported today. Long lines of women throughout the day stood outside the offices where information regarding soldiers in the field is given out, seeking to learn how the heat was affecting their husbands or sons, dressed in their thick uniforms and carrying heavy war packs.

### "AN OFFICERS' WAR."

Paris August 13.—An official communication issued tonight says: "German prisoners who have been questioned gave the impression they are broken in spirit and weak from hunger. They seem not to have been informed concerning the reason for the mobilization and one man asked why war had been declared. According to German opinion 'this is not a people's war, but an officers' war.'"

## Battle of Haelen Was Disastrous for Germans

(By Associated Press.)

London, August 13.—Germans engaged in the battle of Haelen, according to late details to the Exchange Telegraph company from Brussels, numbered more than 10,000 comprising cavalry, artillery and a small force of infantry. The Belgian forces numbered about 7,000.

"It is believed," says the dispatch "that the object of the Germans was to take a position north of the St. Troind road at Tirmont, from which they could execute a turning movement against the Belgian army.

"Through efficient cavalry reconnaissance, the Belgian commander obviated the attacking force. To reach Diest the Germans had to cross the river at Haelen, and before this place the Belgians took up their principal positions, erecting barricades, building entrenchments and placing guns where they could be most effectively employed.

"The Germans came in sight about 11 o'clock in the morning and soon

the artillery on both sides came into action. The German line had little effect. The Belgian line was deadly, even at a range of 3,000 metres, and played havoc with the German cavalry which, notwithstanding, continued to advance.

"The cavalry repeatedly charged, but owing to hedges and hillocks, could attack only in small groups. The Germans again and again hurled themselves at the barricades only to be shot down by the deadly Belgian fire.

"The attack on the bridges spanning the river was equally fierce. German officers urged their men to the attack, to meet almost certain death from the Belgian guns. Men and horses fell until, when almost shattered, the order for retreat was given at 6 o'clock in the evening.

"The German defeat was complete, their losses amounting to more than one thousand. They retired in the greatest disorder. At nightfall they were making their way hastily towards Tongres."

### FLEET BOTTLED UP.

London, August 14.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph says it is reported there that the British fleet in the far east has cornered the German far eastern squadron.

Weight is lent to the report, the correspondent adds, by the fact that shipping along the coast is resuming its normal basis.

### TRAFFIC RESUMED.

London, August 13.—Steamers with passengers and provisions continue to arrive from Scandinavian North sea ports. Coastwise traffic is being resumed. Two cargoes of wheat from the Plate river and provision steamers from Rotterdam and Copenhagen arrived today. Among the passengers from Copenhagen was Jules Cambon, former French ambassador at Berlin.