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OMINOUS SILENCE REIGNS IN FRANCE CONCERNING WAR

NO NEWS OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE OPPOSING ARMIES

GERMANS CAPTURE BELGIAN TOWN

Natives Have Opened Dykes and Country Is Flooded Causing Loss to German Army

Almost total silence is being maintained regarding happenings in France neither the British nor the French governments vouchsafing detailed information as to the positions of the armies facing each other for a few miles from Paris.

An agreement has been signed by Sir Edward Grey, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the French and Russian ambassadors at London, in behalf of their respective governments, that peace shall not be concluded separately during the present war by any one of the three allies and that no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of the others. Reports are current in the London military quarters that a portion of the British expeditionary forces is at Mauberge, a French fortress of the first class in Nord, assisting the French garrison in the defense, which, it is said, is being strongly maintained.

Fifteen British fish boats have been sunk in the North sea by German warships.

The Belgian town of Dendermonde (Termonde) in East Flanders, has been taken by the Germans according to an official report from Berlin and newspaper dispatches from Ostend.

The latter dispatch adds that the inhabitants of the district have fled and the German troops are reported to have been captured by the natives and have suffered severely from shelling.

The French premier explains that the sessions of Parliament at Paris were brought to a close in order that the Parliament might be reconstituted at Bordeaux if necessary.

The British government has issued an official denial of the dum-dum bullets by the British or the French, as charged by Germany.

IMMENSE RUSSIAN ARMY THOUSAND ENGAGED IN BATTLE AGAINST FOES IN LONG DRAWN BATTLE.

London, Sept. 5.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News sends the following:

"Telegraphing from the headquarters of the Austrian army, a German correspondent whose messages have been transmitted here from Berlin, says that the total strength of the Russian army now holding the ground between Lublin and Lemberg is 700,000."

"Day after day," adds the correspondent, "passes in dreadful fighting, which has lasted now eleven days. The heat in Galicia is terrible. The fighting, judging by my impressions, is of the most cruel character, the soldier being greatly excited by the abnormal duration of the battle."

"I think I am not wrong in saying that victory over the Russian millions will be hard to win. The Russians have suffered no big defeats except in the fighting near Tannenberg (in East Prussia, 75 miles southwest of Königsberg)."

KING IS INJURED BY BURSTING SHELL.

Albert of Belgium While Heading Retreat of Belgians Slightly Injured

London, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam says that King Albert of Belgium was slightly injured by a shell which burst near Antwerp.

A shell exploded against the rear wheel of the automobile in which King Albert was seated, and his car was badly damaged.

INNES A HERDERER

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 5.—District Attorney W. C. Linden tonight made public a report from Herman Nestor, city chemist, declaring that the bones said to have been taken from a cess pool near the house of Mr. and Mrs. Victor B. Innes, of Eugene, Oregon, occupied here last June, were human bones. Mr. Linden said a more detailed report would be made soon.

NO PEACE TREATY BY ANY ONE NATION

Allies Sign Agreement Not To Enter Into Peace Negotiation Without Mutual Agreement

London, Sept. 5.—Russia, France and Great Britain today signed an agreement that none of the three would make peace without the consent of all three nations.

Following the text of the protocol signed today by representatives of Great Britain, France and Russia:

"The undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective governments hereby declare as follows: "The British, French and Russian governments mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the present war."

"These three governments agree that when the terms of peace come to be discussed, no one of the allies will demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other allies."

"In faith whereof the undersigned have signed this declaration and have affixed thereto their seals."

"Done at London in triplicate (this fifth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen."

"E. GRAY, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs. PAUL CAMBON, French ambassador to Great Britain. BRECKENDORF, Russian ambassador to Great Britain."

PARISIANS ARE VERY OPTIMISTIC

Feel Safe Behind Strong Defenses Surrounding Besieged Capital Of France

Paris, Sept. 5.—Confidence of the Parisians in the ability of the allied armies to prevent the Germans entering or even investing the city increases daily. The military governor, who is in sole command since the departure of President Poincaré and the cabinet, has taken every precaution of defense against attack.

The possibility of information concerning the preparations for the defense of the city, reaching the adversaries, has caused the authorities to suppress every reference to the military disposition of their strength. Accordingly the official communications are restricted very severely.

Large companies of excellent positions which they are prepared to meet the powerful artillery the Germans are now bringing and the situation generally is regarded as favorable to the allies.

After the first exodus of women and children which was recommended by the authorities, complete calm returned and the citizens exhibit absolute assurance.

RETURNS SHOWN ELECTION NIGHT

Intelligencer to Furnish the Bulletin But Also Asks That the Crowd Preserve Order

The Intelligencer will show the election returns next Tuesday night. There was some disorder before and this paper has hesitated to make arrangements, but the police have assurances that there would be no excitement and the figures will be thrown on the screen as fast as received.

This paper urges the people who happen to be on the line or fortunate side not to rub it in or make sport of those who lose. Good sports take victory easily or defeat likewise, but some people do not like to be teased.

That is the sole request this paper wishes to make in exchange for our efforts to give information to the people.

FOR A CLEAN ELECTION

Special to Intelligencer

Columbia, Sept. 5.—John Gary Evans, chairman, and W. C. McCon, secretary of the state democratic executive committee tonight gave out the following:

"To the public: The state democratic executive committee will pay a reward of \$100 to any person who will furnish proof to convict any voter of violating the law in the primary on Tuesday, September 8th, 1914."

To Oppose Russian Advance.

Paris, via London, Sept. 5.—Five German army corps have arrived at the Vistula river, according to the Rome correspondent of the Paris Matin. These corps are mostly from Belgium and the north of France, the correspondent says, and were brought up to oppose the advance of the Russians.

WILSON ORDERS CHANGE MADE

TUCKERTON WIRELESS STATION TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT

CODE CENSORED

All Messages Will Be Strictly Censored to Avoid Infringement Of Neutrality Laws

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson today issued an executive order directing the navy department to take over the Tuckerton, N. J., wireless station and operate it on equal terms for the embassies and legations of all belligerents and neutrals.

Code messages will be handled under strict censorship. The text of the President's order reads:

"Whereas an order has been issued by me dated August 5, 1914, declaring that all radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States of America were prohibited from transmitting or receiving for delivery messages of an unusual nature and from in any way rendering to any one of the belligerents any unneutral service; and

"Whereas, it is desirable to take precautions to insure the enforcement of said order insofar as it relates to the transmission of code and cipher messages by high powered stations capable of trans-Atlantic communication;

"Now, therefore, it is ordered by virtue of the authority vested in me by the radio act of August 13, 1912, that one or more of the high powered radio stations within the jurisdiction of the United States and capable of trans-Atlantic communication shall be taken over by the government of the United States and used or controlled by it to the exclusion of any other control or use for the purpose of carrying on communication with and stations in Europe, including code and cipher messages."

"The enforcement of the order, and the preparations of regulations therefor, is hereby delegated to the secretary of the navy, who is authorized and directed to take such action in the premises as to him may appear necessary."

"This order shall take effect from and after this date, September 5, 1914."

As the owner of the Tuckerton station has been in dispute, both French and German companies applying for a government license, the President determined that this station, which is the only high powered apparatus able to exchange messages with Europe without difficulty, be operated entirely by the American government during the war.

Other wireless stations, such as Sayville, will continue under their present status with the American naval officers seeing that no unneutral messages are sent, but code messages will be prohibited as heretofore.

The Tuckerton station will be manned by naval operators. It will be open to commercial business, but code messages will be accepted only from foreign embassies.

MANNING HERE FOR SHORT STAY

Made a Few Remarks From the Court House Steps Saturday Afternoon

Richard I. Manning yesterday concluded his visit to Anderson county and returned to his home in Sumter, going by way of Greenville last night. He was given a reception in Greenville last night. Mr. Manning started out from Belton yesterday morning and visited Tony Creek, Cheddar, Piercetown, Pelzer, Piedmont and a number of other points.

Mr. Manning came to the city in the afternoon and at the request of a number of friends made a few remarks from the court house steps. He declared that as his opponent had been advertised to speak here and had been invited to do so, he would not only speak for himself, but for his colleagues—Parker, the head of the cotton mill merger; Shannon, president of the state bankers' association; our cousin, D. T. Stackhouse, of Ed Robertson's bank, and nearly every other man in your association—bolting for Smith and telling the farmers that the re-election of Smith was their salvation.

Do you call that partisan politics? If your organization is not a partisan, political organization, why was not the present governor of South Carolina invited to some of your conferences and asked to confer with you? Why were your doors always shut to him, and why do you have to speak to him through resolutions passed at a gathering to which he was not invited?

I notice also that you say in your article that you condemn the effort of the governor to inject politics into a care nothing for your condemnation, sir, and neither do I care anything

GOV. BLEASE TO MR. STACKHOUSE

Replies to the Criticism Expressed By the Head of State Cotton Congress

The Intelligencer has received from the office of Governor Blease the following communication which explains itself:

Columbia, Sept. 4, 1914. Wade Stackhouse, President South Carolina division, Southern Cotton Congress, Dillon, S. C.

Preamble and resolution, dated Dillon, S. C. September 2, and signed by yourself, received at the governor's office this day.

In the campaign for the United States senate, just closed, it was said throughout the state by opponents of mine, that if Senator Smith was re-elected the United States government would come to the immediate relief of the farmers, under the new currency act, and would set them have a sufficient amount of money to market the cotton of the south. As I understand your movement, it is an effort to hold the cotton by putting it in warehouses. It seems to me, therefore, that the two movements are in direct conflict.

How can you both hold the cotton and market it at the same time? I think the proper thing for your association to do would be to call upon Senator Smith, and those who were backing him, to fulfill their campaign promises to the people of the state and relieve the price of cotton and by making proper arrangements to finance the crop, or to come out and admit that this argument was used as a buncombe to fool the farmers into voting for Smit. I said on the stump that this was the purpose, and it is now shown to be absolutely true. Senator Smith has been renominated, the price of cotton goes lower, and the farmers receive no relief.

I notice in an article published in the newspapers this morning that you state that the resolutions passed at the Jefferson Hotel conference were practically the same as those passed at the conference in the governor's office, when Major J. B. Richards introduced his resolution. If you will read both, you will see that you are very much mistaken.

Major Richards' resolutions cover a great deal that your resolutions very ably dodge. You will please read Major Richards' resolutions, and tell me which set of resolutions you favor, and which one of them you do not favor, as president of your association, and please make special notes as to whether you favor a stay law, to be passed by the general assembly, which will save the poor farmers of this state from having their little crops, mules and horses, and in some instances their lands, that are now under mortgages, from being forced upon the markets and sold this fall by the bankers and merchants while this financial crisis is upon us. Do you favor such a law, or are you in favor of allowing these rich people to force the property of these poor people upon the block, under mortgage, and turn them and their families out of a home?

You will also please state whether your association and yourself favor the state warehouse system? I notice in your interview this morning that you state that you have no candidate for governor, and that you want no factional politics. Possibly this is true, but will you please explain to me why it is that nearly every one of your state and county associations officials are what are commonly called in this state anti-Bleasure men, and that nearly every one of them are corporation office holders or corporations stockholders, and that their own financial interests are more largely connected with corporations than with the farmers?

You will also please state whether it is a fact that you yourself and nearly all your officers are for Mr. Manning for governor—a man who is the president of a bank and stockholder in other corporations—against Mr. John G. Richards, who is a simple pure farmer and a member of your association.

You know, and all your association knows, that your whole organization is a partisan political machine, and was used all the way through the recent campaign to help Senator Smith in his re-election, and your chief advocate, Senator Smith, openly, and not only on yourself, but your colleague—Parker, the head of the cotton mill merger; Shannon, president of the state bankers' association; our cousin, D. T. Stackhouse, of Ed Robertson's bank, and nearly every other man in your association—bolting for Smith and telling the farmers that the re-election of Smith was their salvation.

Do you call that partisan politics? If your organization is not a partisan, political organization, why was not the present governor of South Carolina invited to some of your conferences and asked to confer with you? Why were your doors always shut to him, and why do you have to speak to him through resolutions passed at a gathering to which he was not invited?

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European War Bulletins; Latest News of All The Important Happenings

On Verge of Famine.

Paris, Sept 5—5.55 p. m.—According to a Copenhagen dispatch to The Temps a famine is feared in Vienna within a fortnight. Despatches from the Austrian capital say 250,000 persons are without work and the number is increasing rapidly; all stores are closed and the people are despondent.

London, Sept 6.—12.30 a. m.—The relentless crushing movement of the great war machines of Germany and Russia has been the dominating feature of the past week.

The French government has been removed to Bordeaux and the Russian emperor's armies have dealt a crushing blow to Austro-Hungarian military power in the east, and can now turn their forces toward German.

The strongest section of the Austrian army was routed at Lemberg, in Galicia, with staggering losses and again Friday the Austrian center army was defeated at Lublin in Poland.

How many men were engaged in those vast battles is not known as the few brief bulletins made public furnish little ground for estimates. The prisoners are spoken of as numbering tens of thousands while reports state that the Austrians and Russians left 35,000 wounded in their wake, because they were without surgeons to attend to them and without means to transport them.

Paris confronts the prospect of an attack with calmness. A large part of the population has withdrawn, although a siege under present circumstances with the French armies organically intact and full of fight, appears to be strategically impossible.

Washington Sept 5.—Official bulletins issued at Paris describe a movement away from the French Capital by Germans toward the southeast—the continuation of the movement begun Thursday.

Three of the Maubeuge forts have fallen a result of the general bombardment, but the city itself is reported as still resisting. Berlin reports the occupation of Rheims without resistance. Rheims is an important town of France in the department of the Aisne and lies a hundred miles from Paris.

Steamship passengers, arriving in New York from Europe, tell of the movement of Russian troops through England to aid the allies on the continent.

Situation Relieved By Allies Victory

London, Sept. 5.—An official statement issued in Berlin received here by Marconi wireless says:

"Reports from the war correspondents of Viennese newspapers state that the whole situation in the northern theatre of war has been changed for the better by the victory of the armies commanded by General Auffenberg and General Dank."

"As an example of the brilliant work of the armies in the field the correspondents relate the Russian infantry who tried to beat a hasty retreat under cover were stopped by the renewed direct fire the moment they attempted to make any movement. Later the bodies of a large number of soldiers who had been killed by sharpshooters were discovered near this place. Officers of Soutari detachment on their arrival in Vienna were received by Emperor Francis Joseph and afterwards entertained at a banquet by the minister of war."

"Rheims has been taken without fighting. Owing to the rapid advance of our army little attention can be paid to the booty and guns and wagons have been left standing in the open fields quite abandoned. These will be collected by troops in due course."

"It is reported that France, through the intermediary of a group of banks has offered the Italian government a loan of \$200,000,000 on favorable terms but that the Italian prime minister refused the offer."

"Greece has called upon the classes of naval reserves for maneuvers in order to give the national defense new stimulus."

WILSON TO CARRANZA

President Congratulates the Provisional President of Mexico.

Mexico City, Sept. 5.—Paul Fuller, representative of the State Department at Washington, called at the National Palace today and presented to General Carranza an autograph letter from President Woodrow Wilson congratulating the Constitutional chief on his assumption of power and the general order which has been been maintained throughout the republic since.

be governor. I have been and I am governor. But I dislike to see the people of this state put in the hands—particularly in their financial matters—of such men as you and your associates—Lewis Parker, Ed Robertson, T. B. Stackhouse, Shannon, and other bankers, who are claiming to help the farmers, when you know at heart you and they are working for your own selfish interests and care nothing for the poor man, as I am satisfied the people of Dillon would testify if they were called upon at the ballot box to pass upon your popularity in your home county.

(Signed) Cole L. Blossa, Governor.

Personally, my life ambition was to