

On the Screen



SCENE FROM "THE MYSTERY OF THE SLEEPING DEATH."

A legend which has come down through countless generations and has been repeated by innumerable Hindu firebrands forms the theme of "The Mystery of the Sleeping Death." According to the story, the strange trance into which Lizzie, a girl of the slums, and Harrison, a young millionaire, have fallen puzzles the physicians at the hospital. As a last resort Amar, a Hindu mystic and hypnotist, is called in. The Hindu overhears Harrison and Lizzie mutter some words in their trance and recognizes the language as that of his own people.

Winfield R. Sheehan of the Box Office Attractions company, New York city, has been elected treasurer of the National Independent Motion Picture Board of Trade composed of independent manufacturers, exchange men and exhibitors of the motion picture industry, representing more than 20,000 active concerns in the United States, with many millions of capital invested. William Fox of the William Fox Amusement company is president. The objects of the organization are to watch anti-trust legislation with especial reference to the Clayton bill.

The advent of the summer boarders from the city to Farmer Haskins' farm caused a breach between two country lovers. How the differences are patched up and the fact that one of the lovers becomes involved in a kidnapping escapade is depicted in "A Village Scandal."

A doctor of medicine who swims two miles through a raging sea with his medicine case strapped to his back to save the father of his sweet heart is the role played by J. Warren Kerrigan in "There Is a Destiny." The scene is laid in a fishing village along the coast of southern California.



MARGUERITE RISSER.

Marguerite Risser is well known to visitors at motion picture theaters. She has been appearing in the silent drama for some time and has shown much versatility.

Leo White is quite at home on roller skates. He had an opportunity to show his ability recently in "Sweedie's Skate."

Anthony Novelli, whose American reputation was made as the Vintius of "Quo Vadis?" and the Antony of "Antony and Cleopatra," has joined the Italian colors, according to advices from Rome. Novelli, who is a commissioned Italian officer, is now with the Italian troops mobilized on the frontier.

GERMANY WANTS ALLIES TO PROPOSE

Kaiser Thinks Proffers of Peace Should Come From the Other Powers

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Sept. 17.—Germany has suggested informally that the United States should undertake to elicit from Great Britain, France and Russia a statement of terms under which the allies would make peace. The suggestion was made by the imperial chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin as a result of an inquiry sent by the American government to learn whether Emperor William desired to discuss peace, as Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador and Oscar Grause recently had reported. Emperor William himself made no reply nor did the imperial chancellor indicate whether he spoke on behalf of his monarch. Ambassador Gerard stated President Wilson the chancellor's remarks from recollection, which substantially were as follows: "Germany appreciates the American government's interests and offers services in trying to make peace. Germany had war forced on her. Even if she defeats France, she must vanquish Great Britain and Russia also as all three have agreed not to make peace except by common consent. England has announced that she intends to fight to the limit of her endurance. In view of that determination the United States ought to get peace proposals from the allies. Germany would accept only a lasting peace, one that would make her people secure against future attacks. To accept mediation now would be interpreted by the allies as a sign of weakness and also would be misunderstood by the German people, who, having made great sacrifices, had the right to demand guarantees of security."
Ambassador Gerard added to this only the brief comment that he, himself, thought the way might possibly be open to mediation. President Wilson, however, did not regard the message as bringing anything tangible. He referred to the chancellor's conversation as inconclusive. The president took no action as a result of the message, waiting to hear from Ambassador Gerard whether anything of a more formal character could be obtained.

WILSON BELIEVES MEXICANS CAPABLE

Withdrawal of Troops From Vera Cruz Comes From Belief That They Can Manage Affairs

(By Associated Press.)
Washington, Sept. 17.—President Wilson declared today that he ordered the American troops withdrawn from Vera Cruz because he believed that Mexicans now in control were able to manage Mexico's affairs. Coincidentally the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, expressed to the State department his own regret that Sir Lionel Carden, British minister to Mexico, should have been quoted in criticism of the president's policy. He said British diplomats were never permitted to criticize the heads of the foreign countries, and whatever statement may have been made it did not represent the view of the British government. Officially accepted the ambassador's explanation. They had realized Sir Lionel Carden had expressed personal differences with Carranza, and had supposed he spoke resentfully because the Constitutional chief had forced him to leave Mexico. The president said today that the question of withdrawing the troops from the Texas border had not been considered nor was he able to predict when formal recognition would be extended. He pointed out that he had official reports and assurances that conditions in Mexico were not unsettled as had been reported. He expected the conference on October 1 to name a provisional president, and he does not know, from official reports, whether Carranza will be named or will retire in order to be a candidate in the succeeding elections.

CANDIDATES FOR JUDGE

W. T. Aycock of Columbia is the Latest to Enter the Lists

(By Associated Press.)
Columbia, Sept. 16.—At a meeting of the Richland county bar association here today resolutions were adopted indicating William T. Aycock as judge of the fifth judicial district to fill the position made vacant by the death of the late Earliest Gary. Mr. Aycock is a native of South Carolina and has spent his entire life in this state. He was graduated with distinction at the University of South Carolina in 1888. In 1896 he was graduated from the school of law at Columbia University in New York. Since that time he has been a member of the Richland bar and is prominent citizen of Columbia. Mr. Aycock was in the legislature several years ago. He is a partner at law with F. W. Weston, United States district attorney.

Loss Is Admitted

London, Sept. 18.—The admiralty announces that the training ship *Flammarion*, formerly the battleship *Arcturion*, foundered during a gale in the English channel and that twenty-one members of her crew were drowned. At the time of the disaster the *Flammarion* was being towed. Boy officers were trained on the vessel.

WAR TO BE FELT FOR A LONG TIME

Boston Banking House Shows Some of the Evil Effects of War

(By Associated Press.)
The Bank of Anderson has received from the First National Bank of Boston a very interesting and illuminating weekly letter discussing the effects of the foreign war. Among other things occurs this statement: "From the business viewpoint there exists the hope that partial disarmament may follow the struggle, resulting in the releasing of the people of Europe, in some degree, from excessive burdens in war taxes and military service, and the greater concentration of governments upon the progress in industry and commerce rather than upon the problems of war."
One effect of the war on this country has to do with the sharp restriction which the war must impose, for a long time, upon the foreign investments of the leading European countries, estimated to have average not far from one half billions of dollars annually. This will affect the United States in various ways; through inability to sell our own securities in the foreign markets, through the competition of the other countries for our own capital and through the curtailment of the demand for certain of our goods due to the restriction in the development of the newer countries.

Dyestuffs enter extensively in the manufacture of textiles, leather, paper, chemicals, essentially New England industries—as well as into a host of other products. These dyestuffs come almost entirely from Germany and the supply, naturally, since the war began, has been practically cut off. Furthermore, even when communication with Germany has been re-established it is by no means certain that the dyestuffs strain will be relieved. The surplus stock of dyestuffs on hand in Germany is not known, and it is probable that adequate production will not be resumed for some time to come. One of the largest dyestuff producers in Germany, is known to have less than 25 per cent of the force available at the plant the rest being at war.

French Gain Ground

London, Sept. 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Bordeaux says: "A telegram received here from Dolemont, Switzerland, reports that violent fighting is taking place at Alsace where the French are now gaining ground."

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF FRENCH OPERATIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

it then reached a line south of Aisne practically without fighting. "At Braine the first cavalry division met with considerable opposition from infantry and machine guns holding the town and guarding the bridge. With the aid of some of our infantry it gained possession of the town about midday, driving the enemy north. Some hundred prisoners were captured around Braine where the Germans had thrown a large amount of field gun ammunition into the river where it was visible under two feet of water. "On our right the French reached the line of the river Vesle. On this day began an action along the Aisne which is not yet finished and which may be merely of a rear guard nature on a large scale, or may be the commencement of a battle of a more serious nature. "It rained heavily Saturday afternoon and all through the night which severely handicapped transport. "On Sunday, the 15th, extremely strong resistance was encountered along the whole of our front, some fifteen miles in length. The action still consisted for the most part of long range gun fire, that of the Germans being to a great extent from their heavy howitzers, which were firing from cleverly concealed positions. "Some of the actual crossings of the Aisne were guarded by strong detachments of infantry with machine guns. "By nightfall portions of all three corps were across the river, the cavalry returning to the south side. By this night or early next morning three pontoon bridges had been built and our troops also managed to get across the river by means of the bridge carrying the canal over the river. "On our left the French pressed on, but were prevented by artillery fire from building a pontoon bridge at Soissons. A large number of infantry, however, crossed in single file the top girder of the railway bridge left standing. "During the last three or four days many isolated parties of Germans have been discovered hiding in the woods a long way behind our lines. As a rule they seemed glad to surrender and the condition of some of them may be gathered from the following incident: "An officer proceeding along the road in company of a number of led horses, received information that some of the enemy were in the neighborhood. He gave the order to charge whereupon three German officers and 106 men surrendered. "At Senlis, immediately upon his arrival, a proclamation was issued by the commander of the division. The main points were that all arms were to be handed in at town hall at once; that all civilians found with arms would be shot; no person was to be in the street after dark; no lights were to be maintained in the houses or streets; the doors of all houses were to be left open and the inhabitants were not to collect in groups. Any obstruction of the German troops

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or the threatening of them would be punishable by death. "At Villers Coterets, the mayor appears to have behaved judiciously and though supplies far in excess of the capabilities of the place were demanded the town was not seriously damaged. The Germans evacuated the place on September 11 in such haste that they left behind a very large amount of the bread requisitioned. "Inhabitants said the enemy destroyed and abandoned fifteen motor lorries, seven guns and ammunition wagons. "Felmis was occupied by the enemy on September 2. It was recaptured by the French after considerable fighting on September 13."

KAISER WILHELM AT VARIOUS AGES



ENGLISH INFANTRY GOING TO THE FRONT



GERMAN SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH



ITALIAN HEAVY ARTILLERY

