

# The Anderson Daily Intelligence

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## GERMAN SUBMARINES SUNK BRITISH SHIPS

### GREAT DISASTER SHOCKS WORLD AS IT WAS SO UNEXPECTED

### MANY FATALITIES ARE REPORTED

### Germany Is Pursuing Policy of Reducing British Navy Adopted at Beginning of the War

(By Associated Press.) London, Sept. 22.—9:14 p. m.—The daring raid of German submarines across North Sea, which resulted today in the sinking of the British cruiser Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, has diverted attention momentarily from the battlefields of the continent.

This was one of the British navy had been led to expect, for the Germans frankly avowed that their plan was to reduce British naval superiority by submarine raids and the showing of mines and they have been training their young officers for salient of this kind.

Nevertheless it came as a shock to Englishmen that big ships such as those sunk could so easily be attacked in its mine and fortress protected waters.

However, the British fleet must keep the seas to insure Great Britain's food supply and in doing so must run great risks. The ships sunk while obsolete, still were useful vessels and it is little satisfaction to England to know her cruiser fleet still is double in number that of the Germans and that as Winston Spencer Churchill, first Lord of the Admiralty, has said, she will be able to outlast the war three to Germany's one.

Meantime, there have been no important changes in the battle fronts in Northern France. The opposing armies continue to gain a little here and lose a little there. These gains may tell in the long run but have brought no decisive result for either side.

The French official report issued late today again lays some stress on the announcement that an advance is being made by the allies' left wing on the right bank of the river Oise, from which point both the public and the military experts look for first indications of how the battle is likely to end.

Although official reports do not go beyond saying that the Germans have been forced to give ground before the French attacks, and speak of Noyon and the district around that city as the center of operations, some correspondents describe the allies' left as extending from just west of Noyon to as far north as Lecatelet, from which point, or Peronne, the new army, of which there have been so many reports but no confirmation, is supposed to be operating to threaten the German right wing.

If this is true, the German right is in a dangerous position, for it cannot extend much farther north or west of St. Quentin. Its position runs thence by way of Chauny and south of Laon to north of Rheims. On the plateau of Craonne severe fighting has been going on for days, but there is no late information as to whether the Germans or the allies hold the commanding positions here. The allies had the plateau a few days ago, but the German official report,

## A Thrilling Story Told By New York Woman Who Was at the Front

(By Associated Press.) New York, Sept. 22.—Mrs. L. E. Thorpe, of New York, who helped bury in a single grave from 100 to 150 Germans killed in battle in Muelhausen, told a graphic story tonight of the series of encounters between French and German soldiers in and around the Alsation city early in August. Mrs. Thorpe is a widow of a Frenchman and has a brother-in-law in the German landsturm.

Mrs. Thorpe was one of 1,613 passengers who arrived on two steamships which reached here tonight. A French force occupied Muelhausen August 1. Mrs. Thorpe and tonight and two days later 20,000 Germans entered the town. After a two day battle the French were driven out. The Germans, becoming confused in the side streets, fired on one another. Mrs. Thorpe said many being killed and wounded.

The Germans then declared the inhabitants had concealed French soldiers and 300 male non-combatants were removed from residences and

## COTTON FOR EXPORT

Baltimore, Sept. 22.—One of Baltimore's biggest corporations not connected with cotton manufactures, today contracted for 12,000 bales of cotton at a cost of \$600,000. It is to be delivered in equal quantities during October, November and December.

The cotton will be sent to markets in Spain to be manufactured into goods. claims it has been retaken, together with the village of Betheny. In the center between Rheims and Souain, which the French occupied early in the week, there has been most desperate fighting, the Germans taking the offensive and according to the French reports being repulsed. The Germans also have made some attacks in the Woerwe district without success but they again have crossed the Lorraine frontier and have occupied Donestre, South of Belmont.

The French have captured additional prisoners and supply trains.

The Russians have followed up their success in Galicia where a third great battle is about to begin if it has not already started, by capturing the important fortress of Jaroslau, on the River San, north of Przemysl, which they are surrounding. Jaroslau commands the passage of the San river and its possession will assist the Russians in their operations against Przemysl, where a strong Austro-German force is prepared to offer stubborn resistance in the hope at least of detaining the Russian armies which are needed to take the offensive against Germany.

The Servians report another victory over the Austrians, who thus far have suffered severely on all sides. This engagement occurred near Krupani, on the Drina, where the Austrians attempted to invade Serbia, but were driven back. This attack accounts for the Servian evacuation of Semlin, as the troops were needed to stem the Austrian offensive movement.

The Servians feel they now can proceed with the invasion of Bosnia and the troops at Visehrad (correct) has been ordered to march on Sarajevo.

The Servians and Montenegrins are within ten miles of Sarajevo and the Austrians have made on sortie for the town, according to "Rome" which, but quickly turned back in the face of the opposing forces. There is a rumor, too that Essad Pasha, former Albanian minister of war, as the result of an agreement with the Serbian government, will lead an Albanian army into Herzegovina by way of Cattaro.

## DEATH OF E. H. BELL

(Abbeville Medium.) Mr. E. H. Bell, one of the best known citizens of the Abbeville section, died at his home Saturday night, September 19th, 1914, aged 87 years. The funeral exercises were held at Bell's church on Sunday afternoon attended by a large crowd of relatives and friends. He is survived by five daughters and one son.

## PLANT NO COTTON IS ADVICE GIVEN

Southern Cotton Association Advises Growers to Eliminate Cotton Crop in 1915

(By Associated Press.) Jackson, Miss., Sept. 22.—No cotton at all should be planted in 1915 in the opinion of the majority of the members of the Mississippi division of the Southern Cotton Association, in convention here today. The fifty delegates to the general cotton convention to be held in New Orleans September 29, will be instructed to place that recommendation before the convention.

The planters took this stand because they said they believed cotton left over from last year, and the surplus expected this year, would supply the world for more than a year. To cease planting for a year also would be the best method of standing out the boll weevil and other cotton pests. They will ask the New Orleans convention to urge every grower to call a special session of the state legislature to pass laws prohibiting planting in 1915.

The delegates were also instructed to ask the convention to adopt a uniform plan to hold twenty-five percent of this year's crop from the market.

## WIRELESS WILL ASK QUESTION

### MARCONI PEOPLE PLAN TO ENTER SUIT

### USE OF WIRELESS

### Company Wants Answer in Matter of Government Trying to Close All Its Wireless Plants

(By Associated Press.) New York, Sept. 22.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph company of America announced here tonight it was preparing papers for a suit in the federal courts to determine whether the United States government has the right and power to close its plants for not observing the naval neutrality regulations.

Edward J. Nally, vice-president and general manager, made an announcement in a statement setting forth the present position of the company in regard to its controversy with the navy department.

Mr. Nally said that the following telegram was sent to Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, after the company had been informed today that its station at Siasconset, Mass., would observe these rules:

"We have been unable to secure a copy of the attorney general's opinion regarding the use of the wireless, owing to the unwillingness of the department to give it out. In view of the very important fact involved and public and private injury that would be caused by forcible action, we suggest that such action be withheld long enough for us to submit the question to the decision of a federal court in suit, papers for which are now being prepared."

"We desire," the statement reads, to correct any impression that the company may have that the Marconi Company is vitally trying to evade the neutrality laws of the United States. We are endeavoring to the utmost of our ability to conform to every requirement of a neutral citizen of this country. We take the position that the reception and transmission of the messages from our stations are not forbidden by any law of neutrality.

"If it is unneutral for the Marconi Company to receive a message from a British war vessel at sea, it is quite as unneutral for a telegraph or cable company to receive or forward a message to or from Canada, France or Germany; yet it is indisputable that citizens of this country have a right to deal with the belligerents, to sell them munitions of war, food and supplies and other commercial material. As stated by a federal court, it is not the purpose of neutrality laws in any manner to check or interfere with any of the commercial activity of citizens of the United States or others residing in the United States or interested in commercial matters.

"In our controversy with the navy department, the department has asserted the right of the executive department to make new laws of neutrality, to affix new penalties and to carry them out by military force with the same absolute right of decision that a military court martial possesses.

"If it shall be determined in courts that the action of the secretary of the navy is justified by the law of the land, we will submit willingly. If, on the other hand, it is deemed that the threatened action is an invasion of our rights, we shall expect such relief as the courts can give."

## BATTLES WERE AGAINST GERMANS

### French Claims That the Enemy's Losses Were Extremely Heavy

(By Associated Press.) Paris, Sept. 22.—Wounded soldiers from the region of Craonne describe the battles there Sunday and Monday as having been deadly for the Germans, who they say, were crushed without apparent reason by their officers.

One entire regiment, it was declared was wiped out and when the French took possession of the field they found 1,000 wounded left by the Germans. Trenches that had been carefully prepared for resistance of the allies' advance were filled with dead.

A superior officer among the wounded estimated the German losses in this engagement alone at 70,000.

## BRITISH SHIPS GO TO BOTTOM

### GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK THREE ENGLISH WAR DOGS

### ARE HEAVILY ARMED

### Destroyed Vessels Were Considered Splendid Fighters But Torpedoes Were Effective

(By Associated Press.) London, Sept. 22.—The British warships Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy have been sunk in the North Sea by submarines, according to an announcement given out by the official bureau this afternoon.

Continuing the announcement says that a considerable number of the crews of those vessels were saved by H. M. S. Lowestoft and by a division of torpedo boat destroyers. Trawlers and their boats also aided in the work of rescue.

The Aboukir was torpedoed first. The Hogue and the Cressy drew in close to her and were standing by to save her crew when they also were torpedoed.

The Cressy, Captain Robert W. Johnson; the Aboukir, Captain John E. Drummond, and the Hogue, Captain Wilmot S. Nicholson, were sister ships. They were armored cruisers of a comparatively obsolete type and were built fourteen years ago.

The lists of the casualties among their crews will be published as soon as they are known. The Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy each had a displacement of 12,000 tons. Each was 440 feet long and 69.5 feet wide, drew 26 feet of water and had a complement of 775 men including officers.

Their armaments consisted of two 9.2 inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 12 pounders and five 2 pounders each. The Aboukir and the Cressy were built at Govan and the Hogue at Barrow.

## SAY DETECTIVES HAVE BEEN WORKING HERE

### LIQUOR CASES MAY BE WORKED UP

### A RAID COMING?

### Rumor Has It That City Officials Are Planning to Rid Anderson of All "Blind Tigers"

A persistent rumor has been going the rounds on the streets for some few days that detectives have been at work in Anderson for some time rounding up all the blind tigers in the city and that now the sleuths have evidence to convict three-fourths of the evil doers within the city.

One man said yesterday that two detectives arrived in Anderson over three weeks ago and at once began to work, collecting evidence against the dealers in liquor and that they had now collected all the evidence they wanted. According to this man, the detectives have discovered that Anderson, instead of being free from liquor dealers, is full of them and that cases are to be made out against a number of the more prominent of these. It is understood that the detectives have been very successful in their work.

The city officials and the police will make no statement in the matter, but they have not denied the rumor and it is generally credited around the city. The developments are being awaited with interest.

## AUSTRIAN FORCES MEET DISASTER

### Servians Have Won a Great Victory Over Immense Army

(By Associated Press.) Nish, Servia, Sept. 22.—(Via London 3:28 p. m.)—The battle which has been in progress for several days near Krupani, on the Drina river, has, according to official announcement today, ended in complete disaster for the Austrian army.

The announcement declared 165,000 Austrians were engaged, while the Servian forces included various bodies of men who have been concentrated along the Drina, reinforced by troops hastily recalled from Semlin and Slavonia. The fighting was very sanguinary.

The Austrian attempt on Shabats was repulsed with heavy loss.

## "NO OCCASION FOR PANIC"

### SO SAYS A CONGRESSMAN FROM NEW YORK

### WAR REVENUE BILL

### New Tariff Laws Would Have Yielded Sufficient Revenue Had There Been No War Scare

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 22.—Early disposition in the house of the war revenue bill to raise approximately \$100,000,000 was forecasted when the Majority Leader Underwood announced that it would be brought up Thursday under a rule limiting debate to four hours.

Republican members in the brief time to be allotted them will attack the measure along lines suggested today in a minority report filed by Representative Payne of New York, protesting that there was "no occasion for panic, hasty action, or headlong action to heap heavier burdens upon the people." The Democrats were charged with extravagance. Failure of its farmers also was claimed.

The majority report of the ways and means committee declared that the new tariff laws and other sources of revenue would have yielded sufficient government revenue had it not been for the European war.

Prospects for early passage of the bill when it reaches the senate, administration leaders said tonight, did seem more favorable in view of the capitulation of the democrats in the rivers and harbors fight. Republicans senators propose, however, to debate it thoroughly.

"The great nations of Europe," the majority report says, "have gone to a paper basis and gold has gone to a premium. International exchange has been interrupted and must be established on a new basis. The usual course of the export, abroad that we have expected to return gold to this country within the next few months has been interrupted and interfered with, bringing a more or less demoralized condition of business in our own country and has placed a tremendous strain on our banking facilities. It is therefore deemed unwise at this time to withdraw government funds from the banks because it would necessitate the banks reducing their credits, embarrass the crop movement, reduce the treasury balance to the minimum and probably bring disastrous conditions to our people."

"It therefore seems wiser for congress at this time to levy a tax to take care of the deficit in our customs revenue brought about by the conditions over which our government and our people have no control."

The reported treasury figures in an argument that the necessity of the legislation cannot be traced to the tariff laws. It is estimated that the special taxes on bankers, brokers, pawnbrokers, commercial brokers, customs house brokers, proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls in cities of more than 15,000 population, proprietors of circuses and other public exhibitions and shows, bowling alleys and billiard rooms would produce an aggregate of \$10,000,000 during the first 12 months the law was in effect.

Motion picture shows which are scattered in almost every hamlet in the country, would be taxed \$100 under the head of proprietors of theatres, etc., in cities of 15,000, according to members of the committee today.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE AGAIN

### Two Cases Discovered in New Orleans Again

New Orleans, Sept. 22.—Two new cases of the bubonic plague were discovered here today. One of the victims, John T. Vath, was found dead and the other, Clarice Alexander, a negro 40 years old, was taken to the isolation hospital. For ten days there had been no cases here.

## A FULL DESCRIPTION OF FIGHTING GIVEN

### OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GENERAL FRENCH HEADQUARTERS

### DETAILS ARE GIVEN

### All Important Activities Recounted in Thrilling Manner By Sir John French

(By Associated Press.) London, Sept. 22.—The following descriptive account from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters of the British army's operations up to September 18th was issued tonight: "General headquarters, 18th, September, 1914.

At the date of the last narrative, September the 14th, the Germans were making a determined resistance along the river Aisne. Opposition, which at first, it was thought might be possibly of a rear guard nature, not entailing any material delay to our progress, has developed and has proved to be more serious than was anticipated.

The action now being fought by the Germans along their line may, it is true, have been undertaken to gain time for some strategic operation and may not be their main stand. But if this is so, the fighting is naturally on a scale that makes it undistinguishable in its progress from that which is known as the "pitched battle" though the enemy certainly showed signs of considerable disorganization during the earlier days of their retirement phase.

"Whether it was originally intended by them to defend the position they took up as strenuously as they have done, or whether the delay was for them during the twelfth and thirteenth by their artillery has enabled them to develop their resistance and force their line to an extent not originally contemplated cannot yet be said.

"So far as we are concerned, the action still being contested is the battle of the Aisne. The foe we are now fighting is just across that river along the whole front to the east and to the west. The struggle is not confined to the valley of that river, though it will probably bear its name.

"The progress of our operations and the French armies nearest us on the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and the seventeenth, the fourteenth, those of our troops which on the previous day had crossed the Aisne, after driving in the German rear guards on that evening, found portions of the enemy's forces in prepared defensive positions on the right bank and could do little more than secure a footing north of the river. This, however, they maintained in spite of the two counter attacks.

"During Monday strong reinforcements of our troops were passed to the north bank. Close cooperation was maintained with the French forces and the general progress was good, although the opposition was vigorous and the state of roads made movements slow.

"One division alone failed to secure the ground expected.

"The first army corps after repulsing repeated army attacks, captured 600 prisoners and 12 guns. The cavalry also took a number of prisoners. Many Germans taken along to reserve Landwehr formations.

"There was a heavy rain throughout night of September 14-15 and during the 15th the situation of the British forces underwent no essential change. But it became more and more evident that the enemy's defensive.

## Heavy Fighting Continues Day and Night Between The Opposing Armies

(By Associated Press.) At the Battle Front, Via Paris, Sept. 22.—5:25 p. m.—Not a moment respite was given last night to the German forces entrenched along the River Aisne and Oise and extended into the Woerwe district.

The batteries of the allied forces never entirely ceased firing all night. The German occupying the trenches kept constant on the alert, but until 2 a. m., today no aggressive move was started from the allied lines facing them then all the allied batteries seemed to open fire together, at the western end of the line the allied infantry gathered in the trenches and simultaneously of various points crept out and advanced in wide open lines towards the German positions.

The French and British on several occasions succeeded in surprising and

driving back the occupants of the German trenches, but only after the most stubborn fighting and heavy losses to both sides. In every instance the allied troops retained the ground captured and immediately dug themselves in.

Further east the Germans developed a strong attack but were beaten back with the bayonet only to return again and again to finally be driven off to their original positions. The allied commanders were able to give the troops who had been occupying the advance firing line a welcome rest, pushing to the front, fresh brigades of batteries hitherto held in reserve and which were only too anxious to come into actual contact.

Military experts estimate that "early two million or more men are at the scene where the battle has been in progress ten days.

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