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ALLIES ARE CONFIDENT OF WINNING BIG BATTLE

ALTHOUGH NOTHING DEFINITE HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED

AUSTRIAN LOSSES ARE VERY HEAVY

Serbian and Russians Continue To Win Great Victories Over Austrians

London, Sept. 23.—(9:40 p. m.)—The battle of the Aisne seems to be waiting on the outcome of the attempt of the allies to outflank the German right wing. At any rate, the French officials report late today, while it speaks of an advance made by the allies in the region of Lassigny—and unofficial reports say that this advance was one of about 12 miles—simply records the repulse of several violent attacks by the Germans and the fact that elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Military experts, however, warned the public to not ignore the forces the French barrier claims at its more available points. It requires a lot of practice to wait for the result of this battle, but so confident are the English and French that their armies will be successful that they are not much worried.

In Galicia the Russians are pushing steadily on toward Przemyel. They apparently have that place pretty well surrounded by now, for following the capture of Jaroslau, they announced today the occupation of Wislok, on the Hungarian border, southwest of Przemyel, and an important station on the railway which runs from Sanok through one of the passes of the Carpathians to Zernyln, and thence to Budapest.

Wislok probably was taken by that part of the Russian army which advanced from Lemberg by the southern route to put off the retreat of the Austrian army through the Carpathians. It also is another link in the chain which the Russians are drawing around the fortresses of Przemyel and Cracow.

On the German frontier the Russians are in close touch with the German forces, according to their report, but no fighting has occurred.

The Serbians record almost daily successes. This time it is the capture of Lubovia, on the river Drina.

The event of the day has been the flight of British naval aeroplanes from Antwerp to Dusseldorf, approximately a distance of 500 miles, in the course of which they dropped bombs on the Zeppelin sheds of the German aerial fleet which would co-operate with the German navy in case of a raid on England.

The official bureau intimates that the flight was undertaken as a warning to the Germans that if any more bombs are dropped on unfortified towns in Belgium or France the Allies can retaliate. It is likely the warning also is intended to include London, which has been expecting a visit from Zeppelins.

It has not been possible yet to make up rolls of the losses in the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy by German submarines.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Russia's manifestation of friendship for the United States expressed in her announcement of intention to sign a peace commission treaty may lead to negotiations for a treaty of commerce and navigation to replace the one abandoned during the Taft administration.

This was the view of many diplomats and officials when it became known that Secretary Bryan had received word of the intention of the Russian government to negotiate a treaty along the same lines as those with Great Britain, France, Spain and China, reported favorably today by the press. These treaties would submit all disputes that cannot be settled by diplomacy to a permanent commission during a period of one year.

Afterwards Russia became inflexible and it came to be understood here that any negotiations for a new pact must be initiated by the United States. The Russian government gave no indication that it would recede in its practice of excluding the American Jews from Russia, and it was intimated that should a new treaty be entered into it would omit any reference to free travel of Americans in Russia.

Secretary Bryan announced to-

BATTLE IMMINENT

El Paso, Sept. 23.—All available troops under Villa's command were rushed tonight to meet what was reported as a strong force of Carranza troops, moving north from Zacatecas. Even the 2 brigades which were sent on an overland march into Sonora to assist the Maytorena revolt were recalled hurriedly. They passed through Juarez tonight on their way back to Chihuahua City, Villa's capital.

ANOTHER SUICIDE

Tarbor, N. C., Sept. 23.—Robert M. Davis, for fourteen years superintendent of the public schools here, today committed suicide at his home by shooting. He is said to have been suffering recently from insomnia.

But, thus far, out of 2,200 officers and men on the ships, 1,067 have been accounted for, and it is hoped trawlers and other vessels will bring in more survivors. The landing of some of the survivors in Holland has raised the question as to whether they must be interned. It has been taken for granted that this would be the case, but the point is now brought forward that they really are shipwrecked sailors and entitled to the hospitality of a neutral country as such until they are released.

A similar case arose at Cheru during Japan's attack on Port Arthur. A number of Japanese, whose ships were brought to the Chinese port and the Russian consul asked that they be interned. They finally were allowed, however, to return to Japan.

The losses through the sinking of the British cruisers, while heavy, are infinitesimal compared with those on the battle fields. It was reported today from Holland that 50,000 German wounded had passed through Liege from France, and it is known that losses on both sides are heavy.

Another batch of German prisoners arrived in England today. They were taken to Camberley camp, since Friday 1,500, including 300 Imperial guardsmen, have been brought in.

The Austrian losses are even heavier than those of the Germans and the allies. Up to September 14, according to Russian papers, the Russians have captured seven Austrian flags, 636 guns, 444 machine guns and 64,000 prisoners, including 635 officers.

The New Castle Coal Exchange announces that owing to the inability of the German coal owners to execute the contract for supplying the Portuguese railways, the contract has reverted to a British colliery.

Russia Is Willing To Sign New Peace Treaty

Washington, Sept. 23.—Russia's manifestation of friendship for the United States expressed in her announcement of intention to sign a peace commission treaty may lead to negotiations for a treaty of commerce and navigation to replace the one abandoned during the Taft administration.

STEAMER GOES DOWN

Only One of Crew of Twenty Men Was Saved. London, Sept. 23.—A Heuter dispatch from Rotterdam says it is estimated that the missing Dutch steamer, Autonaut, from Grimsby for Rotterdam, founded. A Swedish steamer has landed at Gothenburg the safe crew of the Autonaut's crew of 20 men.

Both Sides Lose Heavily. London, Sept. 23.—A dispatch to the Heuter Telegraph Company from Nias says the Serbians have recaptured Lubovia after violent fighting. Losses were heavy on each side. Farther to the left the Serbians have occupied Srebrenica.

M'ADOO SAYS BANKS GUILTY

HOARDING OF MONEY AND EXCESSIVE RATES ARE CHARGED

TO PUBLISH NAMES MANY PRISONERS

Secretary Will Make Public Names of All National Banks Violating the Order

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 23.—Secretary McAdoo tonight adopted stringent measures to urge national banks to extend legitimate credit and to charge normal interest rates on loans. He telegraphed to ten national banks in the four reserve cities in the South that their requests for additional crop moving funds from the federal government could not be granted this time, and made it clear that his action was taken in connection with reports of excessive interest rates and restriction of credits.

In a statement made public with the telegram Mr. McAdoo declared there was an extraordinary hoarding of money by banks throughout the country and piling up of reserves without occasion. He said representations to the comptroller of the currency showed money hoarding has been carried by banks to an extreme degree, and announced he expected to focus attention upon the guilty banks by issuing a daily list of those with excessive reserves.

Although the federal government has no power over the state banks or the trust companies, the secretary explained state bank superintendents would be asked to furnish available information on money hoarding in such institutions. He characterized money hoarding by banks as the agency most likely to impair confidence and to injure business.

The statement follows in part: "I have decided not to deposit the second installment of crop money with your bank at this time. You can, however, if you desire, withdraw one half of the securities deposited by you and use them as security for the issue of additional currency if you make application therefor.

"I am informed that many banks in your state are refusing to make loans for crop moving purposes, and that in many cases good loans are rejected or unreasonable rates of interest are asked. I am also informed that many banks which have taken out additional currency are refusing to use it despite the great demands for money. I trust you are not doing it.

"I shall withdraw all government deposits from banks charging excessive rates of interest, or which refuse reasonable accommodations, and I shall refuse to issue so-called emergency money to banks which are not making use of it on reasonable terms for the benefit of the business community. It is essential in the present situation, that everybody pull together in an unselfish spirit for the good of the country.

"The reports of national banks now being received by the comptroller of the currency in response to his call for a statement of their condition as of September 18, indicates an extraordinary hoarding of money by many national banks. There is neither occasion nor necessity for it.

"I intend to begin issuing daily a list of the banks which are hoarding money by maintaining excessive reserves.

"The reports of national banks are public property anyway, and while they have been published in their respective communities the significance of their statements is not generally understood. My purpose is to focus attention upon the excessive reserves carried by these banks, for the reserve indicates whether or not the banks are using their full resources for the relief and accommodation of business in their respective communities.

"It is a matter of extreme regret that the government has not the power to exact similar statements from the state banks and trust companies, for I am satisfied that many state banks and trust companies, like many national banks, are hoarding money and refusing to extend legitimate credits. I shall ask the superintendents of banks in the various states to cooperate with the government by supplying reports of the condition of the state banks and trust companies.

"The banks that are hoarding money should discontinue it. Such action, more than any other agency, tends to impair confidence and injure business. It is the duty of the banks of this country under the present circumstances, to extend legitimate credits at reasonable rates of interest, the most extensive of which difficulties will promptly disappear.

GERMANS CLAIM PROCLAMATION VERY SEVERE

REPORT THE RUSSIAN LOSS AS BEING EXTREMELY HEAVY

MANY PRISONERS

In Battle Around Tannenberg 92,000 Prisoners Taken and 150,000 of Enemy Killed

(By Associated Press.) Berlin, Sept. 23.—The sinking of the three British armored cruisers, the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, of 12,000 tons each by German submarines is the big news feature in the morning's Berlin newspapers. Details of the battle are not yet available.

The news was received with particular pleasure as it served to reconcile the German sailors with the policy imposed upon them of higher strategy under which the officers and men of the fleet are chafing, despite all admonitions of patience from the newspapers and public opinion.

Russians Lose Heavily

It is officially stated that the Russians lost in battle near Tannenberg 92,000 men captured and 150,000 men killed.

A hostile aeroplane dropped two bombs near Dusseldorf airship hall yesterday. The explosion of the missiles caused no damage.

No news concerning the fighting in France was given out today except the statement issued by the German headquarters staff, which said the cathedral of Rheims was respected until the French establishment of an observation on the spire to direct the French artillery force. The German army used sharpnel instead of shells to drive the observers from the spire and the fire was stopped immediately after it was accomplished.

Special dispatches from the Eastern front report that General Von Hindenburg pursued the Russians until they reached the shelter of the guns of the fortress. The Kovno roads are reported to be unquarried. Correspondents assert they personally saw Wilhelm, a Russian train of forty or fifty cars, bearing a Red Cross insignia loaded with rifles and artillery ammunition.

Mitchell Schwab, a prominent Bavarian socialist serving in the Landwehr has been presented with the order of the iron cross for bravery on the field.

The German press today emphasizes the loyal American attitude in refusing loan to France. At the same time they say that Germany has no necessity for obtaining loans abroad.

A letter from a Bavarian staff officer says the French systematically carry away the wounded soldiers from the firing line.

Copies of the Nachrichten say captured German ambulance soldiers were stoned by a French mob and robbed of their luggage.

The official report of the German art commission for Belgium, states that all the art works and monumental buildings in Louvain and in Liege were saved. The only exceptions were the contents of the library building at Louvain.

GERMAN COMMANDER HAS STRICT RULES LAID DOWN

DEATH PENALTY

Failure To Comply With Certain Laws, Means Death To the Offender

(By Associated Press.) London, Sept. 23.—(9:30 p. m.)—The official press bureau tonight made public the copy of a proclamation said to have been issued by Major Diekmann, commanding the general forces of the Germans in the commune of Grivegnée, a suburb of Liege. The proclamation ordered all inhabitants to give up arms or explosives, saying:

"Whoever does not do this will be liable to penalty of death; he will be executed unless he can prove he is not to blame.

The inhabitants of the commune are ordered to be indoors at nightfall and to keep their doors shut. "Persistence to orders," the proclamation says, "entails a penalty of death."

The proclamation continues: "When domiciliary visits are made all rooms must be thrown open on summons. All opposition will be severely punished."

After stating that inhabitants of certain villages will be permitted to return to their homes, the proclamation says the burgomaster must furnish a list of persons who are to be kept as hostages and the list is to be changed every day.

"The lives of these hostages," says the proclamation, "are at stake if the population does not keep quiet under all circumstances. I shall select, outside the lists given me, persons who from moon to one day, to noon of the next day will have to stay as hostages. If a relieving hostage does not appear punctually, the first hostage will be detained another 24 hours in the fort. After the second twenty-four hours he may be shot if his substitute does not appear."

"In the first class among the hostages will be placed the priests, burgomasters and members of the administrations of communes. I require that all civilians moving about in my sphere of command shall show respect to the German officers by taking off the hat and bringing their hands to their heads in military salute.

"In any case of doubt whether anyone is an officer any German soldier should be saluted. Any one failing in this must expect a German soldier to exact respect from him by any method."

Other sections say a person failing without delay to obey an order to hold up his hand is liable to death. The same penalty is fixed for any one, except soldiers, entering the grounds of headquarters between dusk and dawn or for false news which might injure the moral of the army.

"While by the above directions inhabitants are menaced with severe penalty if they break these rules," the proclamation says in conclusion, "they may, if they conduct themselves peaceably, count on benevolent protection and success on all occasions when they may be wronged."

Allyes Are Weakening. Washington, Sept. 23.—The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin: "The allies offensive spirit is weakening. The French losses are enormous. Their center is retreating. Verdun is being successfully bombarded. The effect of German mortars being again tremendous."

ANOTHER REVOLUTION CONFRONTS OLD MEXICO

"HOW DRY I AM;" VIRGINIA'S ANTHEM

DRYS 77,453; LOCAL OPTIONISTS 44,618.

Richmond, Sept. 23.—While complete returns from the state-wide prohibition election held yesterday still are lacking, figures received today showed the voters have placed Virginia in the "dry" column by a majority of more than 32,835.

The victory of the drys will be considerably increased when complete returns are received. Complete returns from all the cities and 44 of the 100 counties and scattering returns from other counties gave a total vote of 122,071. This vote was divided as follows:

"Drys 77,453; local optionists 44,618. A feature of the election was that the cities which had been counted upon to give majority for the "wets" gave 1,315 for the "drys." Richmond, Norfolk, Alexandria and Williamsburg were the only cities returning majorities for the local optionists. Out of a total vote of 40,977 cast by the cities, the "drys" received 21,146.

The result of the election means that on and after November 1, 1916, Virginia will be "dry."

SMITH-LEVER BILL

Money for the "Farm School" Has Begun to Arrive. Columbia, S. C., Sept. 23.—The first semi-annual installment, amounting to \$5,000, under the Lever Agricultural extension act approved by the president May 8, 1914, was received yesterday by S. T. Carter, State Treasurer, and will be laid aside as a special fund.

Mr. Carter telegraphed D. W. M. Riggs, president of Clemson College, that the money has arrived and is awaiting advice from him on the ways that it shall be expended in conformity with the act. The act is also known as the Smith-Lever act.

Russians Report Successes. Paris, Sept. 23.—The Havas Agency tonight received the following Russian official statement from Petrograd: "Pursuing the retreating army the Russian troops have reached the Wislok river (in Austrian Galicia) and in the region of Przemyel our operations are developing with success.

"On the German front the Russian troops are in close contact with the Germans but no engagement has occurred."

A press dispatch says that the Serbians have retaken Lubovia from the Austrians and that in the fighting the losses were heavy.

A news agency dispatch is authority for the statement that the Germans have entrenched and mined approaches to Brussels and also are fortifying the regions around Ath, northwest of Mons, to prevent the Belgians falling on the Germans, should a retreat from France be forced.

In reply to Germany's protest

VILLA AND CARRANZA HAVE ANOTHER MISUNDERSTANDING

VILLA DEFIES GEN. CARRANZA

Sudden Outbreak May Cause Order for Withdrawal of U. S. Troops Annulled

Washington, Sept. 23.—General Villa has telegraphed General Carranza disavowing the latter as first chief of the constitutionalist army in charge of the executive power of Mexico. This was announced in a telegram from General Carranza, tonight to the constitutionalist agency here.

General Villa at the same time announced that neither he nor his delegates would participate in the national convention called for October 1 at Mexico City to designate a provisional president.

The exchange of telegrams resulted from General Carranza's order to suspend railroad communications between Aguas Calientes and Torreón until he could learn whether or not General Carranza, commander of the division of the northeast, was held under arrest by Villa.

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Brief Paragraphs That Describe All Happenings

Against China's violation of neutrality by permitting the Japanese troops to land on her soil, China said that she was unable to defend her neutrality.

Another German report says that a single German submarine sank 3 British cruisers in the North Sea on Tuesday. While the location of this daring torpedo attack has not been established definitely off the mouth of the Kiel canal. This deduction was made from a statement of one of the survivors of the British ships, who said the vessels went down 30 miles off the new waterway. The latest estimate of the casualties in this disaster gives about 1,400 of the 2,300 officers and men on board the warships as lost.

British seaplanes have invaded Germany, dropping bombs of a Zeppelin airship hanger at Dusseldorf. The Germans claim that no damage was done by the aerial attack.

A Venice dispatch says the Hungarian minister of the interior reports that there has been nine cases of Asiatic cholera among the wounded in Hungary.

According to the dispatch from Paris, a Russian cruiser has sunk a German cruiser and two German torpedo boats in the Baltic.