

The Anderson Daily Intelligence

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WILSON MAKES IT PLAIN TO CARRANZA AND VILLA; FIGHTING MUST CEASE

UNITED STATES WOULD NOT TOLERATE ANY MORE WAR

HOPE FOR PEACE

Officials Believe That Breach May Be Healed Without Further Trouble

Washington, Sept. 24.—Hope that General Carranza and Villa would peacefully adjust their differences, and avoid a second revolution was expressed by high administration officials tonight.

President Wilson has made it plain to both men through his personal representative, Paul Fuller, that the United States would look with disfavor on a continuance of the fighting in Mexico. There was confidence among the high officials that the advice recently given would not be unheeded.

In the meantime the Washington government will patiently await developments. For the present no change will be made in the plan to evacuate Vera Cruz.

Official dispatches today revealed the Brazilian minister and American Consul Silliman were in conference with General Carranza while George C. Carothers, American consular agent, was awaiting at Juarez the arrival of General Obregon, with whom he expected to discuss the situation and later confer with Villa.

General Carranza informed the American consular representatives that he would not attack Villa but would order his forces to remain on the defensive. It was not believed that General Villa would take the offensive for the present and many officials believe that the efforts of General Pablo Gonzalez to act as peacemaker, might not be fruitless.

Rafael Zubaran, head of the local constitutionalists agency issued the following statement:

"I am hopeful that the present conflict between the chief Venustiano Carranza and General Villa will be peacefully and satisfactorily composed for the reason that there is no real cause for the existence. I trust that when General Villa reconsiders his rash action he will desist. It for the genuine welfare of his country and in furtherance of his complete pacification.

"It is apparent from the following telegrams exchanged between General Carranza and Villa that the latter had no real grounds for his position, and that a peaceful arrangement between them will be found:

"Mexico City, Sept. 22, 1914. "Rafael Zubaran, D. C. "I transmit you herewith information obtained by me in a telegraphic conference with El Facio. When Obregon arrived in Chihuahua Villa was angry because Hill's troops had not left sooner and he asked Obregon to issue orders for the immediate withdrawal of these troops. Obregon refused that he would not do this unless Villa ordered Maytorena's troops be placed under the command of General Cabral. This Villa refused to do.

"When Obregon remained firm in his stand Villa became infuriated and ordered a guard to take Obregon out and shoot him. Obregon told Villa that it was necessary to give up his life to obtain pacification of his country he would gladly do so. Obregon's secretary cried out to Villa: "You shoot a disabled man!" Obregon shot a disabled man. About Obregon did his entreaties and the execution did not take place.

"Obregon is to be kept in Chihuahua until Hill leaves Sonora with his troops. If Hill checks Obregon will be shot. Compliance with it is the only way that the life of Obregon can be saved.

(Signed) "V. Carranza." "Following the receipt of this intelligence, Carranza ordered the closing of the railroads north of Agua Calientes. When Villa was informed of this move he sent the following telegram to Carranza:

"Chihuahua, Sept. 22, 1914. "I have just been informed that following an order from Headquarters, the railroad traffic north of Agua Calientes has been discontinued. This order is an act which shows hostility towards the division of the north. It is absolutely unjustifiable, and one for which I can find no reason. I am requesting you to give me an immediate explanation of this matter so that I may know how to act. The strike and cities through which the railroad passes will suffer considerable damage by this order. It is necessary to remedy this condition as soon as possible. I am awaiting your immediate reply. (Signed) Francisco Villa."

To this communication Carranza replied as follows: "Mexico City, Sept. 22, 1914. "Before answering your message I have received a desire an explanation of your conduct towards General Obregon in Chihuahua. (Signed) "V. Carranza." "Villa sent the following telegram to this request: "Chihuahua, Sept. 14, 1914. "In answer to your message, I hereby inform you that General Obregon and other generals of this division left last night for the capital with the purpose of taking up important matters in connection with the general situation of the republic. But in view of the course you have taken which shows an avowed desire to place obstacles in the way of reaching a satisfactory agreement of all difficulties, and to hinder the obtaining of peace we all so much desire, I give orders for them to discontinue their trip to Torreon. "Consequently I inform you that this division will not take part in the convention which you have called and I also inform you that the division of the north no longer recognizes you as the first chief of the republic. You are at liberty to pursue any course that may please you." (Signed) "Francisco Villa."

STATE BANKS ARE INCLUDED

McADOO MAKES ADDITIONAL EFFORT TO ELIMINATE MONEY HOARDING

PLENTY OF MONEY

Washington, Sept. 24.—The anti-money hoarding campaign launched by Secretary McAdoo against the national banks, particularly those which have received federal crop moving money or which have taken out emergency currency, was broadened today to take in state institutions. Mr. McAdoo sent a telegram to superintendents of banking in each state announcing the restriction of credits by national banks and the high interest rates charged and appealing for all available information regarding state banks and trust companies. He declared that if banks will be persuaded to use resources intelligently, the present situation can be greatly relieved.

CRUEL TREATMENT BY FRENCH TROOPS

Germans Claim French Attacked the Red Cross Motor Cars, Killing Many

Berlin, Sept. 24.—(By wireless to L. I.) The official announcement issued yesterday by the headquarters of the German army, says the German heavy artillery is successfully bombarding Troyon-Lez-Paroche, Camp Des Romains and Louvrieu.

The Wolff bureau, the semi-official news agency has published a statement giving details of an alleged outrage committed by the French military forces in charge of an officer and wounded German soldiers on the two Red Cross motor cars near Beaucourt. Only two men succeeded in making their escape and this, in spite of their wounds, while the remainder were killed by the bicyclists who then robbed the corpses. The German press says this is another proof of the barbarous treatment of wounded Germans at the hands of the French.

The war loan has been oversubscribed and has been a huge success. Official figures just published give the final results of the subscriptions as follows:

The total is 4,349,576,000 marks—\$1,079,394,000, consisting of 1,318,199,800 marks in imperial bonds and 1,177,205,900 marks and 1,894,171,200 marks in other forms of security.

The German submarine U-9 in charge of Commander Weddigen, escaped unharmed after the sinking of the British cruisers, Cressy, Aboukir and Hogue in the North Sea. All the members of the crew of this submarine have been decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross.

An official statement says that the British submarine Pathfinder was sunk not by a mine but by a German submarine U-9. This submarine also escaped unhurt.

Five witnesses to the bombardment of the Rheims cathedral say that the building was only slightly damaged.

The German press calls attention to the fact that the English, when they attacked Delhi in 1857, did not spare the sterile monuments of India, as it recites that Nino Bizio, leader of the Garibaldians when he was besieged by the Italians when he was besieged by the British.

FIRST PRIZE NOW IS ON DISPLAY

Complete Canning Outfit To Be Given Away at Stock Show—At Chamber of Commerce

The first prize to be put on display preparatory to the coming stock show which is to be held here on next Wednesday is one of the best prizes to be given away and excited much interest when seen yesterday at the chamber of commerce. The prize is a complete canning outfit, manufactured by John T. Burris & Son, and given by them as prize \$1 for the best home raised horse to be shown in harness here next Wednesday.

The canning outfit consists of a furnace, a pot and a completely equipped fire box with chimney and is sold for the local market for \$15. It is something that any family in Anderson county would be glad to get and could well use and doubtless there will be a number of entries in this event.

STATE BANKS ARE INCLUDED

McADOO MAKES ADDITIONAL EFFORT TO ELIMINATE MONEY HOARDING

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There Is More Currency in the Country Today Than Ever Before Says the Secretary

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This was the secretary's second message to the National banks today in the campaign. Earlier he announced that if the State of Tennessee continues to \$4 bankers unwilling to renew a \$100,000 loan, he will himself take up the task of finding banks who will make such a loan. It was understood that a list of the banks which are piling up reserves or hoarding money will be made public tomorrow and that as announced last night the practice will be kept up as long as there is any occasion for it.

After announcing the restriction of credits by national banks, Mr. McAdoo's telegram to the State banking superintendents says:

"There is at this time more currency in the country than at any previous time in its history, there having been issued through the treasury department since August 4th, more than \$300,000,000 of additional national bank currency, which should create an abundance of loanable funds. This department will withdraw government deposits from banks found to be hoarding money and charging excessive rates of interest and will deposit them with banks whose funds are being loaned at reasonable rates, to meet the legitimate demands of business and for moving the crops.

"This department would like very much to have your cooperation in its efforts to remedy these unsatisfactory conditions, and respectfully asks if it would not be possible for you to secure from all state banks and trust companies in your state statements as of recent date, the rates of interest which they are charging on loans and the rates which they are demanding for new accommodations, and give this department the benefit of the information disclosed by these reports.

"It is confidently believed that if all banks can be persuaded to use their resources intelligently and considerately and at reasonable rates of interest, the whole situation can be relieved and restored to a satisfactory, kindly answer.

Secretary McAdoo's statement concerning the Tennessee loan situation, follows: "Senator Lea of Tennessee, informs me that the State of Tennessee has \$1,000,000 of short term notes, maturing October 1; that the state desires to renew as follows: 200,000 of these notes; that a commission representing the state has been in New York some time trying to effect this loan, but without success.

"It is preposterous that one of the great needs of the Union should find it impossible to procure from the banks such a comparatively small amount of money. Senator Lea informs that he was going to New York last night for the purpose of joining the commission in its efforts to secure the needed loan.

"If Senator Lea and his associates are unable to secure from banks in the city of New York or elsewhere today, and upon reasonable terms, the desired loans, I will myself see if the banks cannot be found to take up this loan for the State of Tennessee on the first of October next, upon reasonable terms and at a reasonable rate of interest."

Many Killed and Wounded

London, Sept. 24.—(5:50 p. m.)—Sixty fighting is proceeding at different points to the south of Antwerp, says a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter Telegraph Company. At one place, the name of which was deleted by the Belgian censor, a German force of 600 men was routed, many being killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

Never before have the Belgians, the dispatch says, faced so many prisoners in a single battle.

A. RUSTEMBEY WILL LEAVE U.S.

REFUSES TO ALTER HIS VIEWS WHICH WERE OBNOXIOUS

WITHIN TEN DAYS

Turkish Ambassador's Announced Intention to Leave Causes Sensation

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Sept. 24.—A. Rustembey, the Turkish ambassador, has informed President Wilson that he does not alter the views he recently expressed in a published interview and will leave the United States within a fortnight.

The ambassador refused to discuss his action further than to say he had asked his government for leave of absence, which he was certain would be granted, and would leave for Constantinople within ten days.

The announcement of the ambassador's withdrawal, though not unexpected, caused a profound sensation in diplomatic circles.

Coming close on another diplomatic interview yesterday of which the administration at once took cognizance—that of Baron von Schoel of the German embassy, on the possibility of a treaty between the United States and Japan, it was interpreted as an indication of President Wilson's determination to silence comment by foreign diplomatists, considered dangerous to the neutrality of this country. It was understood the president would decline to receive diplomatists who make comments which he considers obnoxious. Although Count von Bernstorff and Baron Schen have repudiated the baron's interview, the state department, at the direction of the president, today was still looking into it.

The Turkish ambassador in his interview expressed particularly objectionable to the administration, said the sending of American ships to Turkey in connection with the report of uprisings against Christians would lead to a serious situation. At the same time he said that while massacres had previously occurred in Turkey, they were the same acts as many people might commit under provocation. By way of illustration he reminded the American people of the lynchings of negroes and the "water cures" in the Philippines.

The ambassador later explained to administration officials personally and by letter. The president directed Mr. Bryan to say that in answer that the statements made by the ambassadors were objectionable to the American government and that for the fact that a tense situation existed in Turkey, which he did not desire to aggravate, the diplomatic propriety committed by the ambassador might be a subject for discussion with the Ottoman government.

The president asked whether the ambassador cared to make any expression and today's announcement that he did not wish to alter his view in any way and would leave in a fortnight was the ambassador's reply.

In Mexico

Mexico City, Sept. 24.—Efforts are being made here to patch up the break between Carranza and Villa, it was announced today.

Efforts were made to conceal the break, but news of it leaked out in certain circles, causing a sensation among military men. It was regarded as most serious.

General Pablo Gonzalez, chief of the army of the east, has telegraphed Villa an appeal which gives eight reasons why Villa should reconsider his action and remain friendly to Carranza.

These reasons summarized are: "First: A break now would bring the common enemy, who is the foreigner.

"Second: The ideals of the revolution now are almost accomplished.

"Third: To retard the peace movement because of personal questions, would nullify the good already accomplished.

"Fourth: Your prestige would suffer in public opinion at home and abroad, and your acts be compared with those of Pascual Orozco, whose treason obstructed the labor rehabilitation during the previous revolutions.

"Fifth: You would bring sorrow to the nation.

"Sixth: Gonzalez requests Villa not to constitute himself a judge.

"Seventh: Gonzalez suggests that if Villa's action is inspired by elevation to power persons whom Villa opposes, a settlement probably can be arranged, if Villa will present the grounds of his objection."

Gonzalez then says: "Eighth: I believe in grand national

APPEAL MADE TO PRESIDENT

SOUTHERN FARMERS AND CONGRESSMEN ASK FOR AID

SITUATION GRAVE

Wilson Assures Committee That Everything Possible Will Be Done To Aid the South

Washington, Sept. 24.—President Wilson today assured a large delegation of Southern farmers and congressmen that he realized fully the acuteness of the cotton situation, owing to the lack of demand for the staple due to the European war, and promised to take under consideration a suggestion for a government loan.

The president pointed out, however, that extreme care should be taken not to put into operation any sound economic policy that might embarrass the government in the future.

C. S. Barrett, of Georgia, president of the National Farmers Union, head of the delegation and appealed to the president to give his support to the bill, introduced in the house by Representative Henry, providing for direct government loans to cotton growers.

Mr. Barrett told the president that in spite of the "buy-a-bale" movement and other relief measures the demand for cotton was still inadequate and the price not sufficiently high to help growers. He declared a very serious situation would confront the farmers of the South unless the Henry bill or legislation similar to it was passed.

"I need not say that the gravity of the situation is very manifest," President Wilson said, "and I want you to know that I have been giving a great deal of attention to it, with the earnest desire to see some way by which the difficulties could be solved without committing the government in principle to any action which would plague us in the future; because the danger, gentlemen, of the present situation is that under the pressure of what appears to be necessity we should make some radical departure from sound economic practice which in the future years we would very much regret. We have got to make sacrifices, not to make fundamental mistakes.

"Now I am not thereby implying a judgment as to any specific proposition, but I feel bound myself to guard against impulses when impulses are so strong; just as I feel it so necessary for us in an international situation for us to guard every impulse and see that we do not make any mistake which future generations who have the just cause to blame us for. But I want you to know how sincerely I appreciate the gravity of the situation, and how entirely willing I am to consider anything that is laid before me by way of a practical suggestion."

OFFICIAL REPORT FAVORS GERMANS

Dispatch Announces That Allies Have Been Repulsed at Several Points with Heavy Loss

London, Sept. 24.—The correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Co., at Berlin, in a dispatch reaching here by the way of Amsterdam, transmits an official report from the German headquarters. The announcement is dated September 23, evening, and is as follows:

"The right wing of the German west army, beyond the River Oise, has been engaged in battle with the French who tried unsuccessfully to envelop it.

"Eastward, as far as Argonne forest there were no important engagements today.

"To the east of the Argonne region, Varennes was captured in the course of the day, and the attack is now proceeding."

"German troops attacking the French front south of Verdun victoriously repulsed a violent counter attack made from Verdun, Toul and across the River Meuse the heavy artillery used against Troyon-Lez-Paroche, Camp Des Romains and Luncevillie was visibly successful."

"In French Lorraine and on the Alsace frontier French advance guards at some points have been repulsed."

"There has been no decisive action at any point.

"No news has been received from either the Sigiens or the eastern theatres of war."

THE ROAR OF CANNON CONTINUES WITHOUT A LULL AT BATTLEFIELD

FRENCH CLAIM TO HAVE ADVANTAGE

No Changes of Importance Made. But Several Slight Advances Reported

Paris, Sept. 24.—The following official announcement was made in Paris this afternoon:

"First: Our left wing between the River Somme and the River Oise, our troops have advanced in the direction of Roye. A detachment occupied Peronne and held this position in spite of a spirited attack on the part of the enemy."

"Second: On the center between Rheims and the Argonne district, the situation shows no change. To the east of the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse the enemy has continued his attacks, delivering them with especial violence. The fighting continues, accompanied by alternate retirements at certain points and advances at others."

"On our right wing there has been no change of importance.

"In the region of Nancy and the Vosges certain detachments of the enemy have again attempted to enter upon the French soil, driving back light coverings of our troops, but the offensive was soon stopped."

"In Galicia, the Russians having taken possession of Jaroslavl, are now completely investing Przemysl and continuing their offensive movement on Cracow."

"The French also claim to have made an advance northwest of Berry-Aube, which is about the point where the German line crosses the Aisne, continuing southeast to Brimont, which has been the center of many vicarious attacks."

Along the rest of the line, although there have been many fierce engagements in which both sides claim the victory, the situation is unchanged, except that, according to the German reports, the German troops have recaptured Varennes, department of the Meuse."

The Austrian general staff denies reports of Russian victories and the defeat of General Dabkin's army. The Austrian forces, the report says, have been concentrated in a new position for several days, but have failed in vain for any serious Russian attack.

From other sources, however, it is reported that the Russians have surrounded Przemysl and are between that fortress and Cracow.

It may be some days before another big battle is fought here as the Austrian army is behind the forts of Przemysl and the other is making its way towards the remaining fortress of Cracow, while the Russians are attacking the smaller towns in Galicia under the other wing.

A report which lacks official confirmation, says that Gen. Rennenkampf, who withdrew from the East Prussia frontier when the German reinforcements arrived, has received more men and has again taken the offensive and has compelled the Germans to withdraw. It is considered probable that the fall of Jaroslavl and the isolation of Przemysl has compelled the Germans to look more closely to the protection of their line from Thorn to Kalisz, which connects Posen, and the Russians are now unable to release a large number of men for the invasion of that part of Germany.

The Serbian and Montenegrin armies are before Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia, flushed with victory and preparing to take the latest acquisition of the dual monarchy, the possession of which by Austria has been such a thorn in the sides of the Southern Slavs.

In the operations here the invaders look forward to a hearty welcome from the greater part of the population. This war while in Bosnia and Galicia it is uniting races long separated by artificial boundaries, is also drawing together the races, and sects of all the countries engaged.

In Germany the socialists are fighting in line with their greatest enemies, the militarists. In Russia the revolutionists are fighting or returning home to fight for the emperor. Great Britain is receiving support from all sections of the empire.

London, Sept. 24.—(8:45 p. m.)—An official German dispatch received by the Harcourt Wireless Telegraph Company from Berlin says:

"It is officially reported from Vienna that the Austrian forces now have been concentrated in their new position for several days, but have failed in vain for any serious Russian attacks."

HEAVY ARTILLERY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN FIGHT

NO DECISION YET

Battle Rages With No Decisive Point Being Gained By Either Side

London, Sept. 24.—Heavy artillery continues to play an important part in the battle of the Aisne, which has been in progress nearly a fortnight. The opposing forces continue to hammer away at each other from their well entrenched and strongly fortified positions with the greatest stubbornness, but without decision.

Almost without a lull, great shells are being hurled across the rivers, valley and plains stretching from the River Oise to the west to the Meuse in the East, and thence southward along the whole Franco-German border, while the lighter guns play on the infantry lying in the trenches and awaiting an opportunity to deliver attacks and counter attacks, which, as the French official communication says, "alternate retirement on certain points and advance on others."

The battle line has now stretched out further westward, the French left wing having made some progress in the direction of the Noye, northwest of Noyon. The latter place a few days ago was the allies' extreme left. A detachment occupied Peronne, still further north.

A report from the German headquarters dated September 23 says, however, that the efforts of the French to encircle the German right have had no result.

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