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DECISIVE BATTLE IS NOW ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS

No Victory is Yet Reported On Land or Sea

ALL CLAIM GAINS

Large Masses of German Cavalry Near Lille Hardly ten Minutes From the Belgian Frontier

That the battle between the allies and the Germans to the north of the river Oise is growing more and more violent is the only statement that has been permitted to dinnow through the sieve of official secrecy concerning the conditions prevailing on that part of the long battle line in France upon which the eyes of the world are focused. The report of the French war office makes no mention whether progress is being made, by either side in this zone where for days the armies have been battling desperately.

The statement is made that the allies have gained a little ground on the northern heights of the Meuse. On the center of the battle line comparative calm prevails.

No mention was made in the statement concerning the strong forces of German cavalry previously reported operating in the department of Nord, nor was anything said of the situation at Antwerp, against which the Germans are operating. A news agency dispatch said, however, that the military movement of Antwerp had reported to the burgomaster of Antwerp that a bombardment of the city was imminent.

Both Germany and Russia continue to report successes in East Prussia and Galicia, thus leaving the situation in these spheres of warfare in doubt.

The French, as an off-set to previous similar action on the part of the Austrians, have placed mines in the Adriatic in a zone which comprises "all Austrian water and the channels between the island and the coasts of Dalmatia."

A Berlin dispatch says:

"The increased Turkish navy, it is expected, soon will be sailing in the Black sea." No explanation of the statement was vouchsafed.

A news agency dispatch from Bordeaux announces that "a number of important changes have been made in Germany army commands."

An epidemic of dysentery has broken out among the Austrian troops in Bohemia and Moravia.

Great Britain has prohibited the exportation of raw wool.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, is said to be at Antwerp consulting with the Belgian chief of staff.

The Washington government is still without official advices concerning the landing of Japanese bluejackets on the island of Jaluit in the Marshall archipelago in the Pacific Ocean.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The sixty-third day of the great European war was a repetition of what the peoples of all the countries concerned have forced themselves to expect, perhaps for months to come—no decisive conflict on land or sea.

From Berlin to London came nothing in the way of German claims to progress or reverses. From Petrograd came what has flowed without interruption for weeks—consistent claims of progress for Russian arms.

From Paris, at the usual mid-afternoon hour, was issued the usual communication, so-called, interpreting the situation along the battle line of the western theatre of war in the light of those opposing the German invasion. There were in the closely worded statement, cryptic to an extent as always, hints of a greater diversity of operations than its ordinariness contains.

Above all, signs of the presence of what was described as large masses of German cavalry near Lille, hardly ten minutes from the Belgian frontier, as the crow flies, and behind them German forces moving on a line between Tourcoing and Armentieres, the latter point right at the Belgian border.

At the same time the official communication makes it plain that the allies have not been idle and have been extending their line on the left wing more and more widely. Blow for blow evidently is being dealt around Arras, the scene of sanguinary fighting recently.

At Soissons, where the allies recently cleared the German trenches, according to the announcement they have pressed their advantage by making a slight advance. Noyon forms the elbow from which the allied line sweeps eastward. Some advance by the allies also is reported at Berry-au-Bac.

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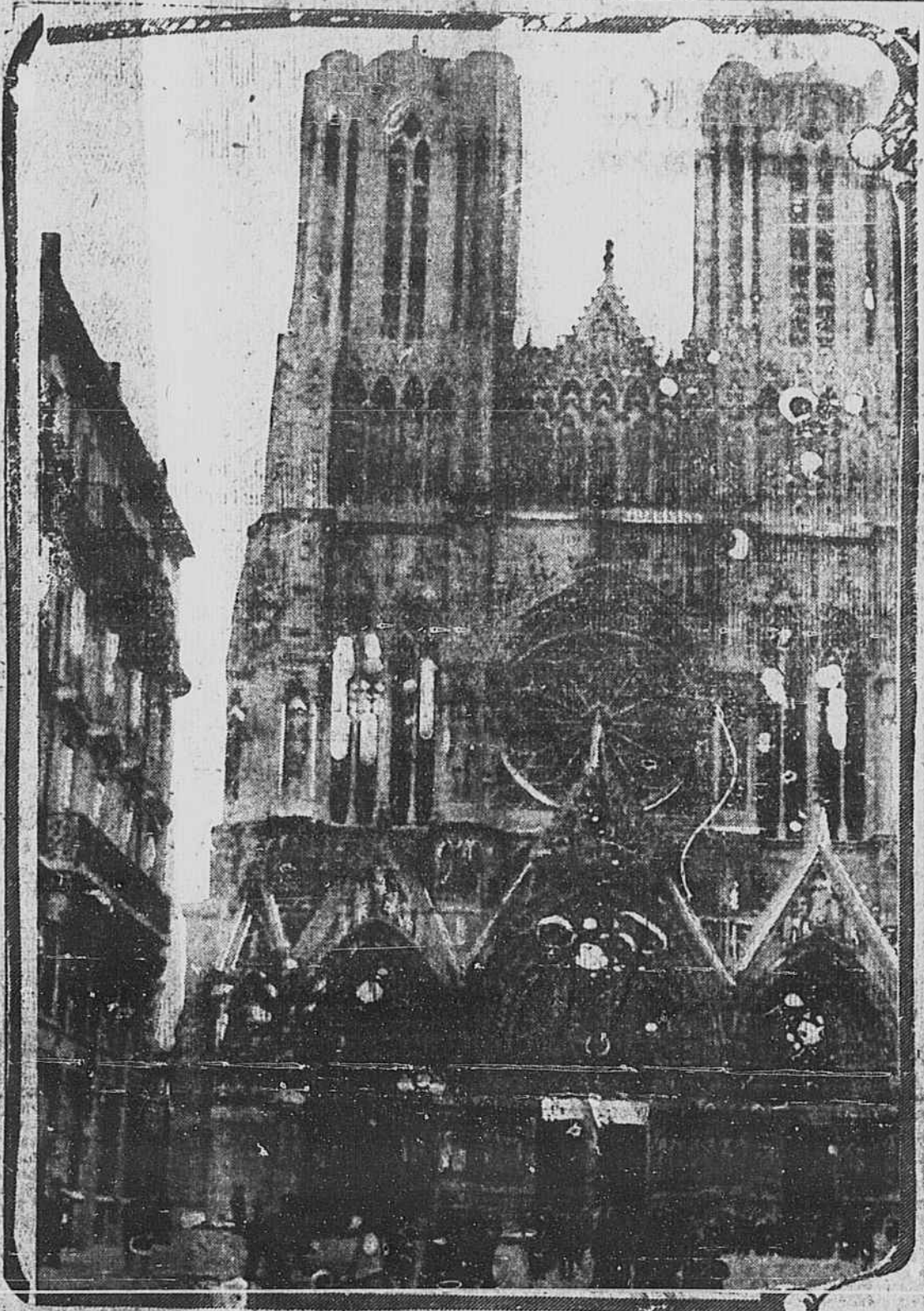
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FIRST PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS RHEIMS CATHEDRAL DAMAGED, NOT DESTROYED.

Here is the first photograph to reach this country of the cathedral at Rheims after it had been shelled by the Germans, three weeks ago. The Germans took as their provocation for making the cathedral their target, the alleged fact that the French were using the cathedral towers as observation posts. The historic edifice was bombed despite the fact that two Red Cross flags were displayed, one from each of the towers. Many wounded Germans being treated by French surgeons inside the cathedral were killed by the shells of their countrymen. This picture shows daylight showing through the towers where the roof of the cathedral was carried away by the enemy's fire.

NO REASON FOR "TIGHT" MONEY

McADOO NOW IS AFTER SOME OF THE PEOPLE

WHO ARE HOARDING

Washington, Oct. 6.—There is evidence in some quarters that individuals and corporations are hoarding money; it is just as reprehensible for them to do so as it is for the banks, declared Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department, in a statement issued tonight.

"There is no reason," he continued, "why people should not deposit money in the banks in the usual way and with absolute confidence, and there is no reason why business should not be conducted in a normal way."

The statement says the following rates have been charged by banks except in exceptional cases:

In New York, 6 per cent; Chicago, 7 per cent; St. Louis, 6 and 7 per cent; Boston, 6 per cent; Philadelphia, 4 per cent.

The statement announces that no more lists of banks carrying excessive reserves will be made public for the present because there is evidence that a more liberal disposition is being manifested.

"I have a long list," it goes on, "which are holding excessive reserves and I shall not hesitate to publish it."

"In a number of cases which have been brought to my notice the in-

GOOD ROADS MEN ARE IN SESSION

Attendance for First Day of Appalachian Association Broke Records.

WHO ARE HOARDING

Bristol, Va., Oct. 6.—With the largest first day attendance in its history, the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association convened here this evening for its sixth annual meeting. In calling the body to order President Joseph Hyde Pratt, of Chapel Hill, N. C., read a telegram of greeting from President Wilson, in which he expressed the hope that the meeting would be a successful one in its efforts to get not only better roads in the Southern Appalachian section but better road management and better road maintenance. The association will give special attention to the problem of connecting up highways and building them through mountain counties made so sparsely settled that outside aid is needed.

Ex-Governor John I. Cox, of Tennessee, said that after the war in Europe hundreds of thousands of people would come to this country to escape the staggering burden of paying for the war and that the Southern Appalachian region should build good roads to attract these people. Delegates are here from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and West Virginia.

LITTLE DONE IN COLUMBIA

FIRST DAYS SESSION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY QUIET

LENGTHY MESSAGE

Columbia, Oct. 6.—Beyond organization, receiving two messages from the Governor and referring 15 new bills to committees, the House of a positive nature accomplished nothing on the first day of the extra ordinary session. Of the bills introduced today six do not bear in the remotest degree upon the matter of the emergency which confronts the cotton growers, supposedly the only excuse the present session has for being in existence. The other nine bills treat various phases of the situation including acreage reduction, a warehouse system and the extension of time for paying taxes for 1914.

The House received a voluminous message from the Governor in a pamphlet, containing 104 pages, an estimated total of over 41,000 words. The last two or three pages of the message contained suggestions similar to those embodied in the proclamation calling the special session. The other hundred pages of the message were a rambling re-hash of South Carolina politics, newspaper editorials and like matters, viewed from the well known angle of the Governor. It was not laid on the desks of the

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WILL BE COLLECTED ON WAR REVENUE TAX

NORTHERN FIRMS ARE LENDING THEIR AID

WILL BUY COTTON IN ANDERSON COUNTY.

TWO FIRMS HELP

Victor Talking Machine Company Has Authorized Anderson Man to "Buy-a-Bale" Here.

Two well known Northern business houses have agreed to lend their aid in the "Buy-a-Bale" movement which has been launched for the purpose of helping the cotton farmers of the South.

C. F. Spearman of the firm of Willis & Spearman, Anderson representatives of the Victor Talking Machine Company, yesterday received a letter from that company in which the big firm instructed him to buy a bale of Anderson cotton for them at 10 cents per pound. The letter which Mr. Spearman received, similar to that sent to the other several thousand Victor dealers in the cotton belt, says: "You may buy from a producer in your locality, for our account, a bale of compressed cotton of approximately 560 pounds in weight, to grade "middling" or better, at 10 cents per pound.

"You are to ship the bale, via freight, to the Victor Talking Machine Company, care of Northwestern Warehouse, North Penn Junction, Philadelphia, Pa."

When the fact is considered that this well known company has hundreds of Southern agencies it will be seen that this involves a tremendous expenditure on the part of the Victor company.

For every 50,000 shells purchased from the E. Du Pont de Nemours Powder company the firm will purchase one bale of cotton in the section where the powder is sold, according to a story recently carried in the Charleston Daily Observer. This will mean of course that this firm will purchase several bales in Anderson for the dove squirrel, rabbit and quail hunters will burn much good powder during the coming season.

The story as carried by the Observer follows:

"Mr. William C. C. Vanneman, North Carolina agent for the E. du Pont de Nemours Powder company, with headquarters in Charlotte," has received official notice from his company that it has been instrumental in taking about 6,000 bales of cotton off the market from customers at 10 cents a pound, the amount of money being invested on properly handled warehouse certificates. Mr. Vanneman has also received word from the jobbers in the trade that beginning October 1, the firm will buy a bale of cotton at 10 cents for every 50,000 shells of powder, either smokeless or black that is bought in the cotton growing States.

"This is merely an instance of the interest that continues to be manifested in the buy a bale movement which is still being rapidly pushed throughout the South. Southern newspapers contain elaborate accounts of large corporations coming into the movement and so far as the local situation is concerned, Mr. C. C. Hook, president of the Greater Charlotte club, states that he proposes to continue identification of the club with the proposition for the reason that interest in the buy and hold proposition seems to be at its height.

HOME, SWEET HOME

No More Will U. S. A. Hear of W. Rustem Bey.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 6.—A Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States who announced recently he would return to his country because of objections raised by the administration at Washington to certain of passage aboard the steamer Stagnipolis, sailing tomorrow for Naples.

RETURN TO PARIS

LONDON, Oct. 7.—3:45 p. m.—The French government will return to Paris on Wednesday or Thursday, according to the Paris correspondent of the Express who makes this announcement of high authority.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO MAKE UP DEFICIENCY TO TAX LIQUORS

Caucus Has Struck Out Automobile Sales Tax, Which Would Have Yielded \$10,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Liquors would bear the heaviest burden of the \$100,000,000 war revenue tax as it is being revised by the caucus of Senate Democrats which began work today on the finance committee's draft of the bill.

The first action of the caucus was to vote an increase in the proposed extra tax on beer from 50 cents to 75 cents a barrel, to make the total tax \$1.75 a barrel, with a drawback of 5 per cent for purchase of revenue stamps in advance.

The amendment urged by Senator Williams, of Mississippi, was carried by a large majority after Senator Stone had made a vigorous speech against it. A special revenue tax on rectifiers of distilled spirits of five cents a gallon also was adopted. Together the proposed taxes on liquors would yield an annual revenue of more than \$50,000,000.

Democrats of the finance committee had agreed to the House tax of \$1.50 a barrel on beer which would yield at 50 cents over the normal tax, an added revenue of \$32,500,000 annually. The further addition of 25 cents a barrel by the Senate Democrats would yield another \$18,000,000. With the five per cent discount for prompt payment figured, the loss to be derived from beer would be approximately \$46,000,000.

The proposed tax of 75 cents a gallon on rectified spirits, treasury experts estimate would yield \$5,000,000. Thus the total to be derived from liquors would be more than half the anticipated treasury deficit caused by the European war.

When the caucus convened the first amendment offered was by Senator Williams to increase the levy on beer to \$1.75 a barrel, Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, moved, as a substitute that the tax be reduced to \$1.50 a barrel. This was voted down after prolonged debate.

Before any votes were taken, however, there was general discussion of the proposed tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline, the 50 cent horsepower tax on automobile sales, and the House bill tax of \$2 a thousand on bank capital and surplus. Numerous amendments were offered which were discussed in detail at the night session.

After discussion the caucus struck out the automobile sales tax which, it is estimated, would have raised about \$10,000,000.

The caucus also revised the tax of banking capital.

As framed by the Senate committee the bill would have levied \$3 for every thousand of banking capital and surplus. This rate was reduced to \$1 per thousand by a vote of 39 to 11.

RESERVE BOARD MAY CREATE FUND

Bankers of Middle West Asked to Outline Plan For Raising Big Sum.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The Federal reserve board took steps today to give its approval to the plan proposed by bankers of the middle west to relieve conditions in the cotton market through a \$150,000,000 loan fund. Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, and other bankers who helped form the plan were asked to come to Washington for a conference, so soon as they receive the approval of the board.

The board appointed Governor Hamilton, Paul M. Warburg and W. P. G. Harding members of a committee to talk with the bankers. Although board members have no knowledge of the details of the plan, it was believed tonight that in principle it was agreeable and that unless there are unlooked for obstacles it will be endorsed.

Domestic Science at Anderson College

Several ladies of the city have indicated their intention of attending the class in Domestic Science provided for them at Anderson College. The class will meet once a week, probably on Monday or Tuesday afternoon. The cost for attending this course for a half year is \$15.00, the students to pay for the material used.

(Continued on Page 2.)

(Continued on Page Three.)