

The Anderson Daily Intelligencer

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 230.

Weekly, Established 1860; Daily, Jan. 18, 1914.

ANDERSON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

\$5.00 PER ANNUM

ALLIES MAKING PROGRESS; GERMANS OCCUPY OSTEND

Both Sides Claim to Have Gained Advantages in Preliminary Fighting, But This Can Have Little Effect on General Result of Battle in Which Nearly 5,000,000 Men Are Engaged.

GERMANS SENDING REINFORCEMENTS TO ENABLE THEM TO RESUME OFFENSIVE

Fight Continues Vigorously in Allie's Favor in the West—German Column Hurlled Back With Heavy Casualties in the Vosges—No Reports of Fighting South of Bruges-Ghent Line. Battle on East Prussian Frontier Has Ceased.

Ostend, the famous Belgian resort on the North Sea, was occupied by the troops of Emperor William last Thursday, according to a German official report arriving from Berlin by way of London. If this report is true the Germans have reached the goal for which they aimed immediately after they captured Antwerp. Their forces now are only 65 miles across the sea from Dover and 115 miles from London. On their way to Ostend the Germans also took Bruges, which previously was reported to have been deserted and where no resistance was expected.

The latest French official report does not touch upon the movements of the Germans and the Allies near the Belgian coast line, where the one army has been trying to gain a firmer foothold and the other to throw back the advance. Of the hostilities in the west it merely says that the fighting continues vigorously and that in the vicinity of Lille ground has been gained by the Allies.

Farther to the east, along the battle line that now stretches from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier, a repulse of the Germans near Malancourt is chronicled.

A newspaper dispatch declares that a German column has been hurled back with heavy casualties by the Allies in the Vosges. Another newspaper report has it that the Germans have been driven from Lille.

Fighting is still going on between the Austro-German and Russian armies near Warsaw and the Galician fortress of Przemyśl continues to hold out against the attacks of the Russians.

In the South, the Serbian and Montenegrin troops claim a victory at Glasinatz, Bosnia, over the Austrians. Commandants representing all the Congo Free State north of Bloemfontain have placed their services at the disposal of General Botha, commander-in-chief of the forces of the Union of South Africa.

The Marquis Di San Giuliano, Italian minister of foreign affairs, is dead. The marquis was said to have been friendly to Germany. He was reported to be opposed to the sympathy in Italy for the Allies and the hostility toward Austria. The Italian premier, Signor Salandra, will take temporarily the portfolio of foreign affairs. It is said that the death of the Marquis Di San Giuliano will not effect Italy's foreign policy.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.—The official communication issued today by the French war office confirms the progress of the Allies reported yesterday.

It is not located in the communication at what part of the coast the Allies' fighting line reaches the sea, but the nearest point is 22 miles from Ypres and is close to the Franco-Prussian frontier. This, however, is much nearer Dunkirk than Ostend, which the Germans are reported to have occupied today and the presumption, based on knowledge of the German movements, is that the line of the Allies is in a more northerly direction and consequently is nearer thirty than twenty miles in length. The line would seem to be a bar to an advance by the Germans along the coast, which doubtless was their plan when their cavalry made a dash toward Calais.

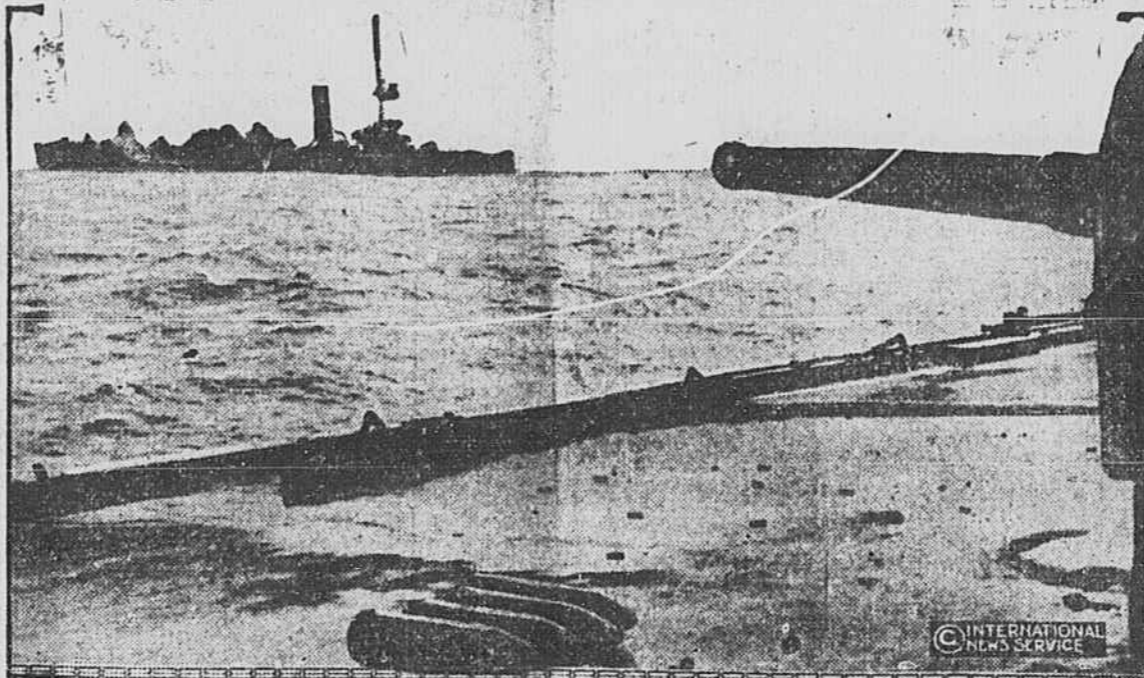
With both the "belligerent" lines reaching to the sea there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win, success on one or the other of the opponents must break through the line and the army having the greatest number of men and the ability to move them to a chosen point seemingly has the better chance to succeed in this attempt.

The Germans, it is believed here, are certain to try to make a breach in the Allies' line, but just where is known only to themselves and to the French and British commanders, who are receiving reports from their aerial scouts of any movement in strength.

It is believed, however, that as in this war the aerial light has been

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SINKING THE GERMAN CRUISER MAINZ



This photograph, taken from a British cruiser, shows the German cruiser Mainz sinking during the naval engagement off Helgoland. Her two funnels and two of her masts had been shot away.

GERMAN VICTORY WOULD MEAN DEATH OF DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE

Manifesto Issued by Leaders of Labor Party Declaring Sympathy With Action of British Government in the Present War.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Disciplined to the British embassy today gave abstracts of a manifesto issued by leaders of the labor party declaring their sympathy with the action of the British government in the present war. The labor leaders urged that German victory "would mean the death of democracy in Europe."

The statement follows: "Manifesto issued entitled, 'British Labor Movement and War,' signed by labor members and leaders of labor movement declared 'false' the statements made in various countries regarding the attitude of labor to war. They always hoped for peace, but hope was destroyed by the Kaiser. It

condemns Germany's wanton violation of Belgium's neutrality and recognizes that Britain after exhausting the resources of peaceful diplomacy was bound in honor, as by treaty, to resist Germany's aggression. The victory of Germany would mean the death of democracy in Europe, consequently the labor party supports the government. Until Germany is beaten there can be no peace."

"The President of the local government board states that fears of widespread dislocation of trade have proved unfounded and with few exceptions unemployment is very much less serious than anticipated. Many districts report that trade is expected to be no worse."

MANY MILLION DOLLARS LOST

IN OPERATION OF CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

DISCLOSURE MADE

At Hearing of Interstate Commerce Commission's Investigation.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—An apparent loss of \$7,500,000 in one bond transaction, losses indefinite in amount but aggregating many millions in the acquisition of the Frisco Lines and the Chicago & Alton road and a loss of \$750,000 on the stock and bonds of the Deering Coal Company, were disclosed today at the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Only two witnesses were examined.

Frederick C. Sharrwood, an examiner of accounts for the commission, gave in detail the results of his investigation of the books of the system consisting of the Frisco Lines and the Chicago & Alton road.

Mr. Sharrwood testified as to the salaries received by various officers. As chairman of the board, R. R. Cable received annually from \$24,900 to \$32,000; W. B. Leeds, as president, received also \$24,000 for a time and later \$32,000 a year. B. L. Winchell, as third vice president, was paid \$25,000 a year and as president \$40,000; R. F. Yoakum, as chairman of the board, was paid \$30,000 a year, and L. E. Lopez received \$37,000.

A voucher for \$25,000, the proceeds of which were paid to Robert Mather, counsel for the railway company, was offered in evidence.

The index shows that the amount was paid for campaign purposes, said the witness, "but I was unable to find the correspondence file respecting the matter. The file had disappeared."

Two other vouchers for \$15,000 each also were offered in evidence. No information was obtainable as to the use to which that money had been put, Sharrwood said.

Describing the acquisition of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado road by the Rock Island in 1902, Sharrwood said, David J. Francis and John Scullion, of St. Louis, gave \$2,000,000 in Rock Island stock for \$3,000,000 in St. Louis, Kansas City bonds and that the Rock Island also assumed an indebtedness

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEAD

Will Not Result in Any Alteration of Italy's Aim to Stay Neutral.

(By Associated Press.)
ROME, Oct. 16.—The Italian premier, Signor Salandra, will assume temporarily the portfolio of minister of foreign affairs made vacant by the death today of Marquis Antonio Di San Giuliano. This step was decided upon at a council of the ministers late today. Nothing is known as to the intentions of the king or the premier regarding a permanent secretary to the office.

Marquis Di San Giuliano died today after suffering for a month with an affection of the heart. Almost to the end he directed from his sick room the affairs of his office so far as possible. It is reported that the German ambassador to Italy, when he heard of the death of the marquis, said: "This is perhaps the greatest misfortune for the central empire since the war began."

The doctors agree that the war did not cause the death of the foreign minister, but say the end certainly was hastened by the arduous work to which he submitted his already weakened constitution.

Italy Will Remain Neutral.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The death today of Marquis Antonio Di San Giuliano, the Italian minister for foreign affairs, will not result in any alteration of Italy's determination to remain neutral, in the opinion of officials here. The Italian ambassador, Marchi Di Cellere, said his country's purpose was not take sides in the European struggle unless her national safety was menaced. Individual changes in the ministry, he said, would not be likely to alter that policy.

Reports to the embassy have tended to discredit statements to the effect that the Italian people were eager to join the Allies, indicating, rather, strong popular support of the government's policy.

BRITISH CRUISER HAWKE SUNK IN NORTH SEA BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.—The British cruiser Hawke has been sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. Out of a crew of 400 men fifty were saved.

BOND ISSUE BEFORE HOUSE

COMMITTEE DRAFTING RESOLUTION TO SUBMIT ISSUE TO PEOPLE

TO BORROW \$100,000

To Meet Expenses of Special Session and Other Departments of State Government.

(Special to The Intelligencer.)
COLUMBIA, Oct. 16.—The plan to issue bonds to buy the cotton crop is now holding the center of interest in both Houses of the General Assembly and everything is waiting the report of the special committee which is drafting the joint resolution to submit the bond issue to the people. The Senate was in session only a few minutes this morning adjourning over until Monday night at 8 o'clock, waiting on the special bond committee to report. Under the resolution only uncontested local matters will be considered at the session Monday night.

The ways and means committee introduced in the House today a bill authorizing the sinking fund commission to borrow \$100,000 if so much be necessary to meet the expenses of the special session of the General Assembly and certain departments of the State government. The bill authorizes the sinking fund commission to pledge the credit of the State to secure the loan and to give a note signifying the amount of the loan.

Advocates of total elimination of the cotton crop in 1915 made an unavailing effort this morning to preclude action of the committee on acreage reduction bill, which was up for third reading after passing second reading Thursday morning by a vote of 78 to 15. The cotton eliminators claimed that there was a disposition not to consider seriously the abolition of the crop now that the committee acreage reduction bill had gone through. They wanted the proposition of eliminating the crop entirely discussed before the committee bill was sent to the Senate.

By a vote of 66 to 23 the House refused to adjourn debate on the committee cotton acreage reduction bill. The vote of 23 for postponement is an indication of the number of members of the House who are in favor of total elimination.

The House adjourned today at 1 o'clock to meet Monday night at 8 o'clock.

Defective Teeth Cause Destruction
BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Defective teeth cause more destruction to the system than alcohol, according to speakers at the convention of the Northeastern Dental Association today. Dr. W. A. White, of the New York State Board of Health, said 45 per cent of the fallures among school children were due to bad teeth.

CONGRESS WILL ADJOURN BY MIDDLE OF WEEK

AGREEMENT REACHED TO VOTE ON WAR TAX BILL AND AMENDMENTS TODAY AND MEASURE WILL BE READY FOR HOUSE MONDAY.

SOUTHERN SENATORS WANT TO RECORD VOTES FOR \$250,000,000 BOND ISSUE

Mississippi Senator Proposes Striking Out Amendment Providing Tax on Next Year's Crop in Excess of 50 Per Cent. of This Year's Production.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Congress had so nearly completed its work for the session today that adjournment by the middle of next week seemed practically assured. An agreement reached in the Senate to vote on the war tax bill and all amendments before adjournment tomorrow night means the measure will be ready for the House Monday. Administration leaders expect an early conference agreement and prompt approval of the report by both houses.

Senators from Southern States who have threatened to delay action, agreed to the proposal to vote tomorrow because it would record their votes on the amendment providing for the issue of \$250,000,000 in government 4 per cent bonds for the purchase of cotton. They would not concede tonight that the amendment would be defeated, but the prevailing impression is it will fall short of the necessary votes.

All disputed features of the war tax bill were settled by the Senate today except the cotton amendment. Increased tax on tobacco dealers and the wine tax as finally agreed to by the finance committee were among sections agreed to.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, proposed to strike out of the cotton amendment the sections to provide a tax on next year's crop in excess of 50 per cent of this year's production and the proposed tax on the 1917 crop to make good any possible deficit that might accrue to the government from the purchase of cotton. Senator West, of Georgia, surprised his colleagues by opposing the bond proposal. The

Senate appeared ready to vote, but it finally was determined to let debate run for another day.

In the House Representative Henry, of Texas, contended the war revenue bill would not pass that body "without the presence of a quorum," unless some action was taken to relieve the cotton situation. House leaders insisted a quorum would be present next week to transact necessary business.

Representative Mann, of Illinois, Republican leader, evoked applause from both Republicans and Democrats by agreeing that Congress ought to be able to help the cotton situation. He said the European war had made it seem the world could not consume the cotton crop. The market would not absorb all of the cotton even if it were given away, he said, adding that the situation demanded a remedy, but that all of the propositions so far made had some defect.

Representative Glass, of Virginia, opposed any plan for federal financial aid for cotton growers. "The Secretary of the Treasury has gone the limit," said Mr. Glass, "and some say has gone beyond the limit, in making deposits with Southern banks. We of the South who have been declaring for the Jeffersonian doctrine of equal rights to all and special privilege to none, oppose this proposition of taxing all the people of the United States for a single commodity of a single section."

Senator Overman, of North Carolina, talked over the cotton situation with the President today, but said he did not expect much executive action in the matter.

Latest News From the Battle Grounds

(By Associated Press.)
FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, via Paris, Oct. 16.—(11:46 p. m.)—The attempt by the Germans to turn the flank of the Allies and obtain possession of the ports of Ostend, Dunkirk and Calais has been unsuccessful, for the Germans came face to face with a strong opposing Allied army which compelled them to fall back after severe fighting.

What is known as "the marching wing" of the Allies is continually in contact with the German troops and completely covers the approach to the coast towns. When they fought a pitched battle west of Lille the Germans were forced to make a marked retirement from Laventie in the direction of Lille, their occupation of which last Tuesday by 30,000 men appears destined to be of short duration.

The line of the "battle of the north" extends over the most historic grounds in Flanders where on "the field of the cloth of gold," Francis I and Henry VIII had their celebrated meeting in 1520. Owing to the sinuous character of the line of battle the total length of it, from the coast line to the Swiss border, now reaches nearly 300 miles.

Belief in their final success appears to have taken a firm hold on the Allies. All the men display confidence in their commanders, who are doing everything possible to spare their troops. The allied soldiers are fighting with vigor. They often perform marches which seem beyond human power. This is made evident often when small detachments are acting apart from the main bodies.

French dragons recently were entrusted with the task of covering the passage of a river by artillery. They met a body of German hussars in a clash. Both sides charged simultaneously and the melee lasted ten minutes, during which the men slashed and pierced each other with swords and lances, while the officers' revolvers cracked. Finally the hussars broke the ranks and galloped off, leaving many of their men on the ground.

NEW YORK BANKERS DECLINE TO DISCUSS PROSPECTS OF COTTON POOL

W. P. G. Harding and Secretary McAdoo Leave New York to Discuss Details of Plan With Bankers.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—W. P. G. Harding, the Federal Reserve Board member most actively connected with the proposed \$150,000,000 cotton loan fund, left Washington tonight for New York. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo left earlier in the day for the same city and it was believed here tonight they expected to discuss details of the plan tomorrow with bankers who promised to contribute \$50,000,000 to the fund under certain conditions.

Mr. McAdoo went to New York to register as a voter, but may find opportunity to take up the cotton loan plan before his return. The New York bankers in accepting the plan demanded that the fund be loaned to national currency associations or to the Federal Reserve Banks. The currency associations are not empowered to receive such loans and members of the board expect an effort to be made to get the New Yorkers to direct loans from the funds to the banks without use of the associations, individual banks assuming the responsibility.

Secretary McAdoo again expressed confidence today that the plan will go through.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—In the absence of definite advices regarding the attitude of powers of the Federal Reserve Board, local bankers today declined to discuss the prospects of the \$150,000,000 cotton pool. In a tentative way leading banks here have agreed to subscribe an amount equaling one-third of the whole, but they will take no further action until they receive definite assurances that the plan, if carried through, will be wholly in the nature of a relief measure.

Bankers say they will not countenance a plan which will allow of any speculative feature or fix an interest rate of more than 6 per cent.